00031025

THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY-1.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 July, 2018

MEMORIALS

OF

LONDON AND LONDON LIFE.

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET, SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

Memorials

OF

LONDON AND LONDON LIFE,

IN THE

XIIITH, XIVTH, AND XVTH CENTURIES.

BEING

A SERIES OF EXTRACTS,

LOCAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL,

From the Early Archives of the City of London.

A.D. 1276 — 1419.

31025 ac

SELECTED, TRANSLATED, AND EDITED BY

HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A.

OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

LONDON

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

MDCCCLXVIII.

00031025

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

INTRODUCTION vii

A LIST OF THE FIRST COMMON COUNCIL ELECTED IN THE CITY OF LONDON liii

TABLE OF SUBJECTS lvii

MEMORIALS OF LONDON AND LONDON LIFE, TEMP. EDWARD I. 3

" " TEMP. EDWARD II. 63

" " TEMP. EDWARD III. 153

" " TEMP. RICHARD II. 408

" " TEMP. HENRY IV. 553

" " TEMP. HENRY V. 592

A LIST OF OLD ENGLISH WORDS, OR WORDS USED AS SUCH, FOUND IN THE LATIN OR FRENCH TEXT OF THE ORIGINAL 679

INDEX 683

INTRODUCTION.

By what is hardly less than a curious coincidence, considering that some thousands of folio pages have had to be traversed in the work of selection for this Volume, its details come to an end in [1]November 1419, the same month in which, as we learn from the Introduction, John Carpenter concluded his compilation of the *Liber Albus*; a work derived from the same sources, the archives of the City of London. Beyond the fact, however, of their common origin, there is no [2]point of resemblance between the two books,—they have probably not so much as a single page in common. The *Liber Albus* was mainly intended by its compiler to be a "Repertory," as he called it, of "remembrances" of the then existing City laws, observances, rights, and franchises. The present work, though occasionally its contents have incidentally a legal complexion, is almost wholly devoted to such matters as illustrate the local history of London in the latter part of the Middle Ages, and to entries which place before us the manners, usages, and notions, of the times, indicating thereby many of the now forgotten but most striking features of the then social life.

The Letter-Books, to which this work, in common with the *Liber Albus*, is thus indebted for its existence, are a series of folio volumes—the early ones of somewhat smaller size than those of later date—in manuscript on parchment; containing entries of the current matters of the day, in which the City has been in any way interested or concerned, downwards from the early part of the reign of King Edward the First. Limiting these remarks to the first nine of them, the only ones that have been consulted for the purposes of this compilation,—they have been preserved with a carefulness as praiseworthy as it has been successful, during a long and ofttimes troublous lapse of ages: and the entries themselves, though of course, as generation succeeded generation, made in scores of varying hands, good, bad, and indifferent, are in general characterized, if not by strict chronological sequence, at least by an exactness which alike testifies to their truthfulness, and speaks well for

[1] In the third Mayoralty of Richard Whityngton.

[2] The Index, or Calendar, to the Letter-Books, forming the Fourth Book of the *Liber Albus*, gives references, of course, to many of the articles contained in the present Volume.

the business habits of our City Chamberlains and Common Clerks in the times of the Plantagenets. The want in many instances of due sequence in the entries, is probably owing to the fact, that rough copies of the memoranda, or "remembrances," were kept in hand at times for a month or two together, or even longer, and then entered in the volume, without much regard to the chronological order of the facts commemorated; as also, that, at least in some cases, two sets of entries were being made in different parts of the volume at the same period. Indeed, in the instance of the earliest Letter-Books, as the reader of the extracts in the first fifty pages of this work will remark, no less than three of them were in use for receiving entries of memoranda for several years in common. Though for convenience' sake styled "Letter-Books" since the latter part of the reign of Edward the Third, the earliest volumes were originally known as the "*Lesser Black Book*," the "*Greater Black Book*," the "*Red Book*," and the "*White Book*," from the respective colours of their original bindings, no doubt. From November 1416, the proceedings in which the Mayor and Aldermen alone have taken part, have ceased to be entered in the Letter-Books, the [1] Journals having then superseded them for that purpose.

What was the exact nature in early times of the rules with reference to the safe-keeping and seclusion of the class of City records now under notice, we probably have no means of knowing. They were of course looked upon as merely business books, and as such, no doubt, were watched with a jealous eye; and, hence the exceptional good fortune which they had, to escape the fate of the collection in the Library founded by the munificence of Richard Whityngton at the Guildhall; three cartloads of whose volumes—the whole collection probably—were lent to the Lord Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and on his downfall in 1552 irrecoverably [2] lost.

Robert Fabyan, the Alderman and Historian, (Sheriff A.D. 1493), had unrestricted access to the City archives, for the purposes of his *Chronicle*, as a matter of course. For the now rare compilation known as "*Arnold's Chronicle*," and sometimes as "*The "Customs of London*," printed about the year 1502, they may have been also slightly consulted here and there, as its writer was a citizen of London, and residing there. John Stow, the Chronicler, was probably the next person who had access to these archives, for antiquarian and historical purposes, to any considerable extent; and his allusions, in his *Survey*, to the "Remembrances" in these even then "ancient books," prove him to have formed a correct appreciation of their value and usefulness, though, as will be remarked

[1] See page 643 *post*, Note [1]. At a later date, the "Repertories" were devoted to the record of proceedings in the Court of Aldermen.

[2] It seems not unlikely that Andrew Horn's *Mirror of Justices*, and copy of *Britton*, which he left to the Chamber of the Guildhall by will, were also lost at this date.

in the sequel, the earliest among them would seem to have almost escaped his notice, or, at all events, to have been subjected by him to no very searching examination.

It was in a like liberal and indulgent spirit probably, that the City authorities allowed two of their early volumes, the *Liber Custumarum* and *Liber Legum Regum Antiquorum*, belonging to the time, and once the property, of Andrew Horn, fishmonger, learned lawyer, and City Chamberlain, who died in 1328, to pass from the hands of Recorder Fleetwood into those of Stow's contemporary, Francis Tate, a member of the Academy of Antiquaries, and Sir Robert Cotton, the well-known collector of manuscripts. The result of this loan or transfer was, that, after [1] reiterated demands, spreading over no less than eight years, one half of each of those volumes was returned to its rightful owners, while the other two halves, bound up together, and made refulgent in many a page with the quarterings of the Bruce and Cotton Arms, found a permanent resting-place on the shelves of the Cottonian Library, and now conjointly figure as Manuscript Claudius D.II of that Collection, in the British Museum.

It was not improbably owing to this act of meanness on the part of Sir Robert Cotton,—dishonesty which would have been called downright peculation in a person of more humble station,—that the City authorities throughout a long period seem to have resolutely closed their records to all consulters from without. At the close of a century nearly after the last ineffectual application to Cotton had been made, not without some difficulty, (as he himself has informed us in the Preface to his Edition of 1720), John Strype, the Historian, gained access to them for the purposes of his revised edition of Stow's *Survey*. For a long time he seems to have had to submit to what was little less than repulse and neglect; and even after he had obtained the limited leave "to take notes out of the City books," it was only by a profuse expenditure of patience, time, and trouble, that, at the end of eighteen months after he had delivered them up for inspection, he could obtain the further permission to make use of them in the way of [2] publication. The recital of his annoyances and vexations might almost form a chapter in a new edition of "*The "Calamities of Authors*," but the exigencies of space in the present Volume, which has already outgrown its originally intended dimensions, are imperious, and deny room for further allusion to its details.

After Strype's day, the Corporation Records seem to have slumbered in a silence unbroken by the enquiries of literature, and to have received little, if any, further notice from the antiquaries or

[1] See *Repertories* (at Guildhall) No. 25, fol. 350; No. 28, fols. 117, 323, 344, and No. 30. fol. 44.

[2] He appears to have principally devoted his attention to the contents of the *Liber Albus* and *Liber Horn*; the latter, a manual of City and Statute law, formerly in the possession of Andrew Horn.

historians of the eighteenth century. It is only in times that are comparatively recent, that Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Sir Francis Palgrave, the Reverend J. Endell Tyler, and Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, the present learned Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, have recalled attention to the high historical value of these archives. Since then, by the courtesy of the Corporation, they have not unfrequently been consulted, and, among others, to very excellent purpose, by M. Augustin Thierry, M. Jules Delpit, Dr. Lappenberg, and Mr. Froude; and it is owing too to the same liberal spirit that the Government has been enabled to include two of the most valuable among the miscellaneous City Records, the *Liber Albus* and the *Liber Custumarum*, in the Series of Chronicles and Memorials edited under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

And now, latest feature of all in the fortunes of these truthful and time-honoured remembrances, and in somewhat of singular contrast to the delays and repulses which Strype had to submit to in the times of good Queen Anne, while fretting his heart out in the antechambers of the City dignitaries and officials of the day;—this Volume, a substantial contribution alike to our knowledge of the remote history of the Capital, and to our acquaintance with the habits, usages, and occupations, of middle-class and humbler life in generations of our forefathers long gone by, and all but utterly forgotten,—a book, the Editor does not hesitate to say, whatever his own shortcomings may be deemed to be, of high historical value, and of singular, sustained, and yet ever varying interest, to every one who cares aught for the memories of the long past,—is placed at the public's service, not with the sanction and good wishes merely of the Corporation of the City of London, but by the Corporation's desire, and at its sole expense. Further comment would, of course, in these pages be signally out of place.

While engaged in the work of examining the materials and selecting the subjects for the present Volume, many facts and reminiscences have met the eye and been taken note of, which, though seeming themselves to be worthy of notice, lie buried amid much that is either of no possible interest, or purely of a business or a legal complexion. In the Editor's opinion, it would have been an unpardonable omission on his part, had they been withheld from the readers of this Volume; and to a recital of them, accompanied with such illustrations or deductions as they may suggest, these preliminary pages will, in his belief, more appropriately be devoted, than to anything in the shape of a summary or detailed review of the contents of the work itself: any necessity for which will be the less felt, as there is every facility given for the purposes of reference, both in the Table of Subjects which follows this Introduction, and the Index.—

[1] *Early mention of City and adjacent Localities.*

A.D. 1289, mention is made of a house called "Redehalle" (Red Hall) without [2] Aldredesgate (Aldersgate), belonging to Henry le Galeys (A 49); [3] Felipeslane (Philip Lane), London Wall, 1291 (A 60); Sinethenestrate (or Suiethenestrate), afterwards Sydon Lane, now Seething Lane, Tower Street, 1281 (A 61); [4] Grenewycheslane, now Greenwich Street, Upper Thames Street, 1281, 4 (A 66, 71); houses in the Parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, "near to the Cloister (*Claustrum*) of St. Martin's le Grand," 1281 (A 66); Hoggenelane, now Huggin Lane, Upper Thames Street, and Englenelane, a name now lost, near the Church of [5] St. Michael there, 1282 (A 69); grant to Henry le Waleys (or Galeys) by John Fitz-Simon, and Mary, his wife, in the Parish of St. Mary Aldermariberi, now Aldermary, 1286 (A 75); a tenement of William le Mazeliner in the Parish of [6] St. Benedict Schorhog, now Sherehog, 1287 (A 78); a tenement of the Prioress and Nuns of [7] Halewelle (Holywell) in Sopporlane (or Soper Lane), 1288 (A 79); [8] Kyrunelane, adjoining Soper Lane, 1288, 1295 (A 79, B 92); a tenement in Bordhawe, probably a board-yard, or timber-yard, in the Parish of [9] St. Mary Colecherche, 1288 (A 79); a tenement in the Parish of St. Alphage (or Elphege), near Crepelgate, called [10] "Le Hoderesrente," 1292 (A 85); lease of a tavern near Holbourne Bridge, with free access "to the [11] ward-"robe and herbary (or garden) there," 1293 (A 87); the Church of St. Mary Abbecherche, 1292 (A 94).

St. Vedast Lane, now Foster Lane, Cheapside, 1281 (B 2), and lease of a house there to Sir John de Leek, "Clerk to Prince "Edward," son of Edward I., 1305 (B 68); Philip of [12] Hundesdiche (Houndsditch), tanner, 1304 (B 63); "the Ward called "[13] 'Ferthingward' (Farthing Ward), in the Parish of St. Peter on

[1] The chief merit of these extracts is, that they mostly refer to places at dates much earlier than those given by Stow.

[2] It deserves remark that in the *Patent Rolls* of 1 Edward IV. (1461) a place is mentioned near the Gate of Aldersgate, as "Queen Jane's (?) Wardrobe."

[3] Phelippeslane in 1306, John de Wyndesore residing there (B 79); also 1307 (C 89) and 1319 (E 90).

[4] Perhaps built by John de Grenewich, who was living in Dowgate in the time of Edward II.

[5] St. Michael Queen Hythe, (or Hithe).

[6] Mentioned also in 1320 (E 96).

[7] The Priory of St. John the Baptist, called "Holywell," without Bishopsgate.

[8] Near the Church of St. Michael Paternoster Royal; see the reference to the will of Richard le Chaucer in page xxxiv. *post.*

[9] In the *Patent Rolls* of 1 Henry IV. it is alleged that Thomas à Becket and Edmund, King of East Anglia, were baptized in the font of St. Mary Colecherche.

[10] The Hodere's (? Hodman's) Rent. In the *Rolls of Gaol Delivery* for London, *temp.* Edward I., Richard Witbred, *hodere*, is mentioned as having been slain in Colemanstrete.

[11] As to the former meaning of this word, see page 280 of this Volume.

[12] The City Foss, from the Fleet to Newgate, and from thence to Aldersgate, and Cripplegate, was so called. See pages xv. and xvi. *post.*

[13] This name perhaps had been given to the Ward of Cornhill at an earlier

" Cornhulle," 1300 (B 77); William the Brewer, of Holebourne, 1307 (B 79); Grobbestrete, afterwards Grub Lane, and then again Grub Street, now Milton Street, Cripplegate, Ralph le Fraunceys (the Frenchman), saddler, dwelling there, 1307 (B 80); Cordewanerestrete, Cordwainer Street, (which gave its name to Cordwainers' Ward), 1307 (B 81); [1]Aldermanbiry, 1308 (B 90); Moor Street, now Moor Lane, Cripplegate, tanners apparently dwelling there, 1309 (B 97).

The " Ward of Lotheberi," another name of the Ward of Bradestrete (Broad Street), 1292 (C 6); Berchenereslane (now Birchin Lane) on Cornhulle, and Wolsiesgate in the Ropery, 1301 (C 54); Geoffrey of Rotherhethe, 1302 (C 69); [2]Sporoneslane (Spur Lane), in St. Nicholas Olave Bredstrete (Bread Street), 1303 (C 73); the Bar of Smethefeld, 1308 (C 95); grant of [3]Murage in the Ward of Candelwykestrete (now Cannon Street), and extending—" from the house of Fowke of St. Edmund's to the Postern " near to the Tower of London; and from thence to the Hall of " the Danes (*Dacorum*), and from thence to La Yenlade (Yantlet, " in Kent)", 1308 (C 94, 95); the Pavement of Holbourne Bridge, 1308 (C 95); [4]St. Laurence Lane in the [5]Jewry, 1309, Henry le Galeys, " late Mayor" (1272, 1282–4), dwelt there (C 102); the [6]Tanners' Seld, near St. Laurence Lane, 1309 (C 102); lease of a vacant place, near the Market of St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles, (now Newgate Market), to the brokers of hides, "—keys " and locks to be supplied thereto," 1309 (C 106); a street called " Basingestrete," in the Parish of St. Mildred Bredstrete, Manekyn the [7]Heaumer dwelling there, 1303 (C 121); Crooked Lane

period, when it was the Soke of the Bishop of London, exempt from civic authority, and subject only to his jurisdiction. In a list of the Aldermen and chief men of the Wards, about 1292 (A 116), Martin Box is mentioned as Alderman of the " Ward of Cornhille." Farndone (Farringdon) Ward is there called the " Ward of Ludgate and Neugate," those two Wards having been united into one by William de Farndone, who purchased the Aldermanry, or Ward, of Neugate, in 1279, from Ralph le Fevre, its Alderman, or his son, with immediate possession thereof; and the reversion of the Ward of Ludgate, or " Ward of Fletestrete," from Anketin de Auvergne, the latter holding the office of Alderman until his death, about 1290. Stow's account of this transaction (*Survey*, p. 116, ed. Thoms) is, at least to some extent, incorrect.

[1] Sir William de Pastone, Clerk, takes a lease of a house in St. Mary Aldermanbury, in 1307 (C 130).

[2] Stow (*Survey*) says that Creed Lane, in Ludgate, " was formerly called Spurrier Row," but that is not the lane here alluded to. See Sporoneslane, in page xiii., Note [12].

[3] Toll taken of carts and horses, for providing for repair of the City walls.

[4] St. Laurence Lane was the principal way of access from Chepe to the old Guildhall, which was entered from Aldermanbury. It is also worthy of notice that the well-known Blossoms Inn, in this lane, is mentioned (as " Blosmysin ") in the *Patent Rolls*, *temp.* Henry IV., about A.D. 1400.

[5] In the *Rolls of Gaol Delivery*, *temp.* Edward I., before the expulsion of the Jews, there is frequent mention of the pawning of stolen property in the Jewry.

[6] At a later date, it is mentioned as being in Frydaystrete (Friday Street); see page 343 *post.*

[7] Or helmet-maker. See *Heaumer* and *Heaumers*, in the Index.

(*Venella Torta*), 1303, Elias Russel, Mayor in 1299 and 1300, dwelling there (C 122); Newelane, in the Parish of St. Martin Vintry, 1304 (C 123); Colemanstrete, a house there belonging to Robert de [1]Keleseye, 1306 (C 127); tenements near [2]Wolsis-lane, in the Parish of All Hallows on the Cellar (or the Less), belonging to William de Leyre and Neel Drury, Aldermen, 1307 (C 128); [3]Ladelane, until recently known as "Lad Lane," a house there, 1301, "—formerly belonging to [4]Coke Bateman the Jew," (C 147); the Spicery (or Spicers' Row) in Chepe, probably adjoining Soperlane, where the Spicers, or Pepperers, then chiefly dwelt, 1301 (C 147); a sollar and shop, situate "at the Gate of "the Guildhall," 1301 (C 147); the Moor of Bedleem, (now densely populated, as Moorfields), 1301 (C 147).

Silver Street, near Wood Street, 1310 (D 10); St. Martin de [5]Bermanchirche 1310 (D 82); a house beyond Holbourne Bridge, in the Parish of St. Andrew, "—opposite to the residence of the Earl "of Lincoln, near to the lane as you go to the House of the Abbot "of [6]Messendene," 1310 (D 99); the lane called "La Crokede-"lane," 1310 (D 104); the Brokenwarfe, Thames Street, still so called, 1311, (D 106); "from Lambardeshulle (now Lambeth "Hill) to the Fishewarfe," near Queen Hythe, 1311 (D 106); Newgatestrete, 1311 (D 110); Eldedeneslane (Old Dean's Lane, now Warwick Lane) "—without Neugate, opposite to the Friars "Minors," 1311 (D 110); a place called the "Pheliperie," 1311, probably upon Cornhill, from the [7]market held there by the [8]Phelipers, or Fripperers, (D 115); lease of a house in Martelane, now [9]Mark Lane, 1312 (D 146); houses situate in Holbournestrate, (the Street of Holbourne), 1312 (D 149); a baker punished, dwelling in Pourtepole, (the manor of [10]Portpool, in which Gray's Inn is situate), 1316 (D 188); Batteslane, a name now lost, in Thames Street, 1312 (D 191).

William the Cirgier (waxchandler) of [11]Yvylane (Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row), 1313 (E 1); three shops, with a garden, in Holbourne, 1314 (E 25); "the Church of St. Brigid (or Bride) near "to Flete Bridge, in the Ward of Nicholas de Farndone Without," 1316 (E 47); Medelane, and [12]Sporoneslane, in the Parish of St.

[1] Alderman and Common Serjeant. He was deprived of the Aldermanry in 1320, for resisting an oppressive assessment.

[2] See Wolsiesgate, page xii.

[3] This mode of spelling seems to contradict Stow's assertion that it was formerly called "Ladle Lane."

[4] Probably meaning "The Cook;" the Jews being restricted to victuals prepared by those of their own nation.

[5] An ancient name of the Church of St. Martin in the Vintry.

[6] Now Great Missenden in Bucks. There was a Priory of Black Canons there.

[7] Mentioned in E 130, 1322.

[8] See the Index, *s. v. Fripperers.*

[9] Also, in 1319, (E 92). See also pages 9 and 338 *post.*

[10] It also gives name to a Prebend of St. Paul's.

[11] From other passages, this locality seems to have been especially inhabited by waxchandlers—who no doubt supplied the tapers to St. Paul's.

[12] "Spuren Lane, or Spooners' Lane," Stow says *(Survey)*: but it no doubt meant "Spur Lane." As to Stow's mistake in confounding it with "Huggen Lane," see page xx.

Michael [1]Queen Hythe, 1317 (E 64); the Street of La Riöle, in the Parish of St. Michael Paternosterchirche, 1318 (E 77); "Jhosep of Lumbardestrete," 1319 (E 81); [2]land belonging to the "Nuns of Keleburne (Kilburn)," near Flete Bridge, 1319 (E 82); St. Olave Silverne (Silver) Street, John de Mogwelle Rector thereof, 1319 (E 85); St. Nicholas Coldabbey (now corrupted to "Coleabbey"), in Eldefishstrete (Old Fish Street), 1319 (E 86); the tenement called [3]"Coldherberghe" (Cold Harbour), in the Parish of All Hallows [4]on the Hay (or, the More), 1320 (E 93); a lane, "leading from the street called 'La Riole,' on the South, to Hor-"schobrigge (Horse-shoe Bridge) on the North," 1320 (E 100); Cosyngeslane, (now Cousin Lane, Upper Thames Street), in the Parish of All Hallows in the Ropery, 1321 (E. 123); William "at the (atte) Whitechapelle," 1322 (E 132); the [5]"Barre of "Suthwerk," 1322 (E 132); the Parish of Our Lady of Farncherche (more generally "Fancherche") St. Mary Fenchurch, 1322 (E 132); the Parish of St. Margaret atte Patyns, 1324 (E 157); Lombardstret, 1331 (E 215); the Street "called Watlingestrete," in the Parish of All Hallows Bredstrete,' 1331 (E 219); [6]Grubbe-lane, [7]before and afterwards "Grubbe Street," 1336 (E 242).

Whytcrouchstrete, (White Cross Street), in Cripplegate, 1339 (F 24); Alice de Pommesbourne, Prioress of Kellebourne (Kilburn), holds a tenement in Bowelane, in the Parish of St. Michael Paternosterchirche, 1339 (F 39); [8]Kyroneslane, near Thames Street, 1343 (F 67); the garden of Sir John Neville, "—which is called "Ledenhalle Gardyn," 1343 (F 69); a tenement "—called the "Welhous," in Crokedelane, 1344 (F 82); [9]William at the Bridge [10](atte Brugge) of Northlambhuthe, 1347 (F 93); Spitellane, in the Parish of St. Martin Vintry, 1347 (F 93); the Pepperers, dwelling chiefly in Soperlane, the Ropery, and Chepe, 1345 (F

[1] In the *Close Rolls* of 21 Henry III., it is said that a "Queen Matilda" (whether the wife of William I. or of Henry I. is not stated) built a common latrine, or wardrobe, at Queen Hythe: which place is also mentioned in the "View of the Precincts of the Thames," taken in 1343, *Liber Custumarum*, p. 451, printed ed. It seems however doubtful whether Queen Hythe was in the possession of any of our Queens before Alianor, wife of Henry II. It most probably had its name originally from *quern* "corn," landed there; for in documents of the 12th century it is called "Corn-"hith."

[2] Mentioned in a leasse; the lessor reserving to himself "—one chamber at the corner of the said tenement, looking towards the water of Flete, which the said Stephen has retained for his own use."

[3] A lengthened account of this important building is given by Stow, in his *Survey*, under Dowgate Ward.

[4] From its vicinity to a hay-wharf: it was also called "In the Ropery," from a ropery adjoining. This was All Hallows the Great, or the More; the adjoining Church being that of All Hallows the Less, which was called—"On the Cellars"; from cellars beneath it.

[5] And in G 155 (1363).

[6] Also in F 5 (1337).

[7] See page xii. *ante*.

[8] See page xi. *ante*, Note [8].

[9] His widow Alice lets the Wyncestre Seld, in the Parish of All Hallows the Great.

[10] This may possibly have been his surname, without reference to a locality in North Lambeth; or it may allude to a "bridge" or jetty, formerly there.

106); the Long House (Le Longehous) in Bisshoppesgate Street, "—belonging to the Convent of Bethleem, with a piece of garden "called 'Le Northlond' (North Land), and another piece called "'Forparadis' (Out of Paradise)," 1347 (F 149); John of Cambirwelle, mentioned as a witness, 1347 (F 149); [1]Desebournelane, Sir Edward de Montacute and Alice, his wife dwelling there, 1348 (F 159); a theft of silver cups "in the New Tavern at Holebourne," 1347 (F 229).

Redcrouchestrete (Red Cross Street) without Cripplegate, 1353 (G 5); two mills let by the City authorities, one at Stratforde, called "Spilemanesmelne (Spileman's Mill)," and one at Westhamme, called "Sayenesmelne (Sayene's Mill)," 1354 (G 23); Berbynderslane (Bearbinder's Lane), in the Parish of St. Mary Bothawe, near Dowgate, 1358 (G 69); the Weyhouse (Weigh-house) for weighing corn (which was weighed in the gate-way), alleged to belong to the Chamber, and not to the Mayor, situate at Aldgate, 1357 (G 72); Knyhtryderestrete, 1359 (G 76); a tenement, "—called the [2]'Briggehous' (Bridge House), near to the Palace "of the Bishop of London, and opposite to the Great Gate of the "hostel of the Countess of Pembroke," near St. Paul's, 1361 (G 95); a tenter-ground in the Parish of St. Martin Orgar, Candelwikstrete, (Cannon Street), 1361 (G 95); a chamber "—called a 'ware-"'chaumbre,' adjoining a house in Soperelane, opposite to the hostrey "(*hospitium*) of the [3]seld called 'Brodeselde' (Broad Seld)," 1362 (G 99); Dibbleswharf and Fresshfisshwharf, above London Bridge, 1363 (G 136); "a little chamber within the walls of Bisshopesgate, "called 'Caban,'" 1365 (G 162); three taverns only in the City for the sale of sweet wines in 1365, one in Lumbardstrete, one in Walbroke, and one in Chepe; let by the Corporation to Richard [4]Lyouns (G 165); Ordinance for cleansing [5]Roumland in Douegate, 1365 (G 200); the chamber of the [6]Yeldehalle in Candelwikestrete, 1369 (G 241); the Stone Cross of Holbourne, near Holbourne Bridge, 1370 (G 255); the Foss of [7]Houndesdiche, between Newgate and Ludgate, 1371 (G 267); [7]Houndesdiche, without Aldersgate, 1372 (G 287); the [8]Stoples (or Stulps) in Suthwerk,

[1] Stow *(Survey)* mentions this lane (in Queen Hythe Ward), but seems unable clearly to identify it.

[2] The rents were probably devoted by Henry le Galeys, its builder, to the support of London Bridge.

[3] As to the Selds, see page xviii. *post*, and the Index, *s. v. Selds*.

[4] Murdered in Wat Tyler's Insurrection; see page 450, Note [3].

[5] There was also a "Romeland" in Billingsgate in 1684 (Dunton's *Compleat Tradesman* p. 45), probably on the site of the present Coal Exchange.

[6] Probably the *Aula Dacorum*, "Hall of the Danes," mentioned in page xii. *ante*, and in the *Liber Albus* p. 229 (printed ed.), where we learn that it was occupied by the Cologne merchants (and probably those of Dinant also); see the Glossary to *Liber Albus* p. 310. This building probably was the "Great Stone "House, called 'Olde Hall'," mentioned by Stow *(Survey)* under Dowgate Ward.

[7] See page xi. *ante*, Note [12].

[8] Low stone posts, in front of the Bridge Gate there. The "Stulps" are mentioned in the will of Richard le Chaucer, referred to in page xxxiv. *post*.

adjoining London Bridge, 1372 (G 294); shops and gardens in Goldynglane (Golden Lane) without Cripplegate, sold by Robert Tylbury, scrivener, 1373 (G 303, 307); Richard Russelle, paternostrer, devises his premises in [1] Paternosterowe, 1374 (G 319); "a "vacant place called the 'Spytele Barre,' opposite to the Hospital "of St. Mary Bishoppesgate," 1374 (G 323).

[2] John Norhampton, Draper, and Parnel, his wife, grant a lease of her house in the Parish of All Hallows on the [3] Hay, 1376 (A 34); "a garden and house in the Street of Begerowe (Budge "Row), with a gate in that street, to the South, and in Bokeleres-"bury, to the North," 1376 (H 34); the Foss of Hundesdych in Cripplegate, 1378 (H 84); the "Stolpes in Suthwerk," the same as the Stoples, mentioned above, 1378 (H 86); the new Chapel within the Sanctuary of St. Thomas in Suthwerk, 1378 (H 99); "the New Conduit in Cornhille," 1378 (H 101); alleged encroachment by John Beverle, Esquire, by building a kitchen in Cosinslane (Cousin Lane) in Dowgate, 1379 (H 115); a public latrine on London Bridge, to be repaired by the Wardens of the Bridge, 1383 (H 162); Kynggeshene (Kings' Shene), the present Richmond on Thames, mentioned 1386 (H 197); [4] "Seint Jonestrete (St. John's "Street), Clerkenwelstrete, the Bailey near [5] Neugate, and Fletstrete "in the suburb of London," 1392 (H 268); a place called "Stok-"fisshmongerrowe," 1398 (H 326).

Grant of two shops to Richard Osborn, and a vacant piece of ground, "near the College of the Chapel of Guildhall," 1401 (I 6); Nicholas Wottone, Mayor, dwelling in Laurence Pountney Lane, 1416 (I 167); Johanna the [6] Kempster, dwelling in [7] Sekollane (Seacoal Lane), 1406 (I 286); Martlane (Mark Lane), 1412 (I 287); Puddynglane, 1427 (I 288); the Vill of Stokenewton (Stoke Newington), 1418 (1 *Journ.* 44); Bowyerrowe, probably near Bowyers' Hall in Wood Street, Cripplegate, 1418 (1 *Journ.* 59.)

The untiring industry of John Stow, the Antiquary and Chronicler, has done far more towards elucidating the remote history of the City of London than has ever been effected through any other agency, or by any possibility, it may very safely be concluded,

[1] In the *Coroner's Rolls* for London 29 Edward I. 1301, it is called "Paternoster Lane"; also, in the *Liber Custumarum* 14 Edward II. (1321), p. 338 printed ed.

[2] Afterwards Mayor: see the Index.

[3] See page xiv. *ante*, Note [4].

[4] Mentioned in a plaint as to the slaughtering of cattle, made by John Duke of Lancaster, the Bishops of Ely and Lincoln, and others dwelling in messuages and hostels in Holbourne, Smythfeld, and the above places.

[5] The earliest mention of this Prison is in the *Pipe Rolls* 34 Henry II. (1188); when the sum of 66 shillings and 8 pence was paid for the land on which it was to be built.

[6] Or Woolcomber.

[7] This place is named in the *Pipe Rolls* 12 Henry III. (1228), being, no doubt, then used as a landing-place for sea-coal from the barges on the Flete River; and in the *Patent Rolls* 41 Henry III. (1257), mention is made of shiploads of sea-coal imported into London. These facts dispose of the assertion which has been made, that sea-coal was not used in London earlier than the time of Edward I. or II.

ever will be. Without his services, striking into this path, as he did, with all the ardour and unselfishness of an enthusiast, while old localities were still existing, which now have long since been transmuted in their features and utterly lost sight of, while the habits and usages of the Middle Ages had still left marked traces of their existence, while traditions that are now ancient had been transmitted as yet through a comparatively few generations, while many documents and memoranda were still accessible, which have since been either lost or lost sight of; the early history of London, obscure though it still is, would to us, of a date so far removed, have been little more than a matter for perplexity, surmise, and doubt.

But though this meed of recognition of his services is undoubtedly his due, upon a close examination of his work, there are two facts which present themselves to our notice with considerable force. That he had unlimited access to the City archives, is a matter beyond doubt; his references to the Letter-Books, under the name of "Books of Remembrances," have been already alluded to. But the oldest among these, and in reality the most valuable in an antiquarian point of view,—from whatever cause it may have arisen, not improbably an imperfect acquaintance with the language and character in which they are written,—have been used by him, in reference to their earliest mention of City localities, with a [1]sparingness little less than remarkable: and where, on the other hand, he does appear to have used them, and to have attempted preciseness at an early date, in reference more particularly to the origin of names and designations, through misinterpretation, he is not unfrequently in error, and so has missed the truthful information which they might have afforded him. One or two of these oversights of his have been already adverted to, and others may not improbably be detected on closer examination of the pages of this Volume: several that are perhaps among the more patent, have suggested themselves during the compilation of the work, and are here submitted to notice, in proof that worthy John Stow is not always to be implicitly relied on.

In page 16 of the [2]*Survey*, Stow speaks of "Wolfe's Gate in the "Ropery," as once existing (in the Parish of All Hallows the Less, Thames Street), but as no longer existing in his time: the place was called "Wolsiesgate," as given in *Liber Horn*, fol. 299 (A.D. 1300) and [3]other instances.

Much of the early history of Leaden Hall has escaped Stow; (*Survey*, pp. 58, 60); the fact, for example, that a [4]Court of Justice was held there from five to six centuries ago, and that it was

[1] As seen by the previous extracts, none of which have been used by him in his *Survey*: indeed, as to localities, other than churches and public buildings, his information is but scanty, and very superficial.

[2] The 8vo Edition of Mr. W. J. Thoms, 1842, is the one referred to.

[3] See pages xii. and xiii. *ante*, Wolsiesgate and Wolsislane.

[4] See page xxxv. *post*.

used as a poultry-market so early as the reign of Edward III. The existence also of its [1] Carfax seems to have been unknown to him.

Survey, pp. 86, 97; "Buckles bury, so called of a manor and "tenements pertaining to one Buckle, who there dwelt and kept "his courts."—On reference to the Index, it will be seen that the mention of "one Buckle" is mere surmise, and that the original name of this locality was "Bokerelesburi," it being so called from the once opulent family of the [2] Bokerels, or Bukerels, who dwelt there in the 13th century.

Survey, pp. 91, 92; the Church of St. Michael Paternoster "in "the Royall" is taken to have had its name from "Tower Royall," in its vicinity, "so called of pertaining to the Kings of this realm." On the contrary, it was so called from the street of the "Reole," or "Riole," close adjoining, which was built (in the 13th century probably) by the merchants of the Vintry who imported wine from the town of La Reole, near Bordeaux. It was from this street also, no doubt, that "Tower Royall" had its name.

Survey, p. 92; Walter Nele, Sheriff in 1337, and "Blader," or Corndealer, who, (from the tribulation probably which he himself had experienced,) took an interest in mending the highways between Newgate and Wycombe, Aldgate and Chelmsford, Bishopsgate and Ware, Southwark and Rochester, is mentioned by Stow as having been a Cutler; "Blader" being [3] taken by him to have been synonymous with "Bladesmith."

Survey, p. 94; Sopar's Lane, Stow says, "—took that name, not "of soap-making, as some have supposed, but of Alen le Soper, "in the 9th of Edward II." On reference to the [4] Index, it will be found that it had this name many years before that date; and that Aleyn le Soper, so far from being likely to have been its builder, was a maker of brass pots, charged in the above year with fraudulent conduct, no mention being made where he lived. Neither does Stow improve the matter by adding that he had "not heard of "soap-making in this city till within these four score years." The Sopers, who were neither more nor less than Soapmakers, dwelt in Soper Lane more than three centuries before, after which they were superseded there by the Pepperers.

Survey, pp. 97, 101; the "Selds," or "Silds," in Chepe and elsewhere, are spoken of as having been merely "sheds or shops." On the contrary, there seems every reason to conclude, from various passages in the City books, that the Selds were extensive warehouses; very similar probably to the [5] Eastern Bazaars, with numerous rooms in them, fitted with aumbries, or cupboards, chests, and locks, and let

[1] Or Carfukes; see pages 300, 389.

[2] Andrew Bokerel was Mayor in 1231–6; Thomas Bokerel, Sheriff in 1217, Stephen Bokerel, in 1227 and 1228, and Michael Bokerel in 1256. They are said to have been of Italian origin: see page xxxviii. *post*, Note [2].

[3] See a case of a similar error being committed two centuries before, in page 474 of this Volume.

[4] Also, page xi. *ante*, where "Soppor-lane" is named as existing in 1288.

[5] See page 22, Note [5], and the Index.

to various tenants: while in some instances a mere vacant patch of ground (*placea*) within the Seld is mentioned as being let.

Survey, p. 98; the Parish Church of St. Osyth, or Sythe (whence now Sise Lane), is stated to have had "—also an addition of Bennett "Shorne (or Shrog, or Shorehog) for by all those names have I "read it; but the most ancient is 'Shorne,' wherefore it seemeth to "take that name from one Benedict Shorne, sometime a citizen and "stockfishmonger of London, a new builder, repairer, or benefactor "thereof, in the reign of Edward II., so that Shorne is but corruptly "called 'Shrog,' and more corruptly 'Shorehog.'" Stow's fancy or his memory must have misled him: Benedict Shorne was simply a fishmonger living near London Bridge, who insisted on repeatedly committing the offence of selling fish by retail at a stall instead of in a shop, A.D. 1322, and was suspended from the freedom of the City for so doing; see *Letter-Book* E. fols. 146, 149. The Church of St. Benedict Schorhog is found [1] mentioned from 30 to 40 years before that date; and had its name probably from the fact of hogs wallowing in the 'shores' or ditches in its vicinity, which discharged themselves into the Wall-brook.

Survey, pp. 106, 107; Reginald Coleman, buried in the Church of St. Margaret Lothbury, 1483, is stated to have been son of Robert, who "—may be supposed to have been the first builder or "owner of Coleman Street . . . . so called of him." In the early Letter-Books, Coleman Street is mentioned as existing nearly [2] two centuries before 1483; and it had its name, there can hardly be a doubt, from the Charcoal-burners, or "Colemen," who settled in that extremity of the City, adjoining the Moor, at an early date.

Survey, p. 108. Of the early history of Backwell Hall, in Bassishaw Ward, in connexion with the family of [3] Banquelle, or Bacquelle, Stow is evidently ignorant, tracing it no further back than the 36th of Edward III., A.D. 1362. Its transfer to this family in the year 1293 is mentioned, from *Letter-Book* C, in page xlii. of this Introduction. He fails to notice too that "Bassishaw" and "Basinghall" are probably names of [4] different origin, the former derived from the "haw" or "haugh" (court-yard) of the Bassets there, and the latter from (Backwell Hall, as) the former hall of the Basings, an opulent [5] London family of the 13th century.

Survey, p. 112; according to Stow, Monkwell Street, in Cripplegate, was so called from the well of a Hermitage, or Cell, there, belonging to the Abbots of Garendon, and thence called "The Monks' "Well." This is quite imaginary; it is frequently named in the

[1] See page xi. *ante*.

[2] See page xiii. *ante*, and pages xlii. and xliv. *post*.

[3] This name is generally written, from the earlier MSS., "Banquelle;" but from the fact of its having been soon corrupted to "Backwell," it seems to be questionable whether it was not "Bauquelle."

[4] See page 520, Note [2].

[5] Salomon and Hugh Basing were Sheriffs in 1214; Salomon was Mayor in 1216; and Adam Basing was Sheriff in 1243.

City books as [1] "Mogwelle," or "Mugwell," Street, in the 13th and 14th centuries; "Monkwell" Street being a corruption merely of that name, and of much later date.

Survey, p. 126:—"This street is now called 'Paternoster Row,' "because of Stationers or Text-writers that dwelt there, who wrote "and sold all sorts of books then in use, etc." In reality, this locality was called [2] "Paternoster Lane," in the 13th century, and many generations probably before any [3] "Stationer" had settled there, from its being the residence of the trade of Paternostrers, or makers of "paternosters," or prayer-beads, for the use probably, more especially, of the worshippers at St. Paul's.

Survey, p. 132: Stow says that Spuren, or Spooner's Lane, in Queen Hythe Ward, was "—now called Huggen Lane," in his time. On the contrary, we have seen the latter place mentioned as "Hoggenelane," in 1282, and Sporoneslane named in 1303 and 1317: see pages xi., xii., and xiii., *ante*.

Survey, p. 145: it is suggested that Seacoal Lane was originally "called 'Limeburners' Lane,' of burning lime there, with sea-coal." It was known as "Secole Lane" from three to four centuries before Stowe's time, as noticed in page xvi. *ante*, Note [7], coal being landed there, no doubt, from barges or lighters on the river Flete.

Survey, p. 190: Stow is in error in his statement that Sir Nicholas Brembre, late Mayor of London, was "beheaded in 1387;" he was hanged at Tyburn, on the 20th of February, 1388.

Early Trades, and forgotten Names of Trades.

John of Cestrehunte (Cheshunt), Plumer, and "called 'Fether-"'mongere,'" is named in 1281 (A 18); and Richard of Cestrehunte, of the same trade, in 1283, 7 (A 29, 46): it seems not improbable that poultry, for their [4] feathers, were largely reared at that place. Henry the Wympler, 1282 (A 22), maker of wimples, or neck-coverings, for women. Michael the Oynter, or Oyncter, 1282 (A 22), a Melter of grease, and a [5] Candle-maker, or Chandler, no doubt, as well. Walter the Corder 1282 (A 22), a Roper, or Ropemaker. Andrew de Lanfelle, [6] Horsmonger, 1283 (A 28). John the [7] Marbrer, 1284 (A 39), probably a sculptor of marble, and perhaps the same as the Tableter, or Tabler, a maker of tablets, mentioned elsewhere. Simon the Fannere, 1287 (A 47), probably

[1] Mogwellestrete, 1303 (C 71), Mugwellestrete, 1350 (F 186).

[2] See page xvi. *ante*, Note [1].

[3] The "Stationers" were originally the dealers in small wares who occupied the "Stations," or stands, around the two Crosses in Chepe (see pages 435, 437). On being dispossessed of them, they retired probably to Paternoster Row, in the 15th century.

[4] They would be used exclusively for cushions and the beds of the most wealthy; as the middle and humbler classes slept upon straw. See page 8, Note [4].

[5] See page 22, "Roger le Chaundeler."

[6] Also known as a Corsour, or Courser. See the Index, *s. v. Coursers*.

[7] John Ramesaye, Marberer, (H 33) 1376.

a maker of fans for winnowing corn. William de Kent, Retunder, or Shearman of cloths, 1289 (A 50). Reynald de Meldeburne, 1293, described as "*Gorgiarius*" (A 87), perhaps a maker of gorgets, or armour for the throat; or possibly, a Wimpler, or maker of [1] barbettes, or chin-cloths, wimples for covering the "gorge," or throat. John Arnold, Capletmongere, a maker of caplets, or coverings for the head, and Robert Ornel, [2] Paternostrer, 1276 (A 134).

William [3] Deth, Bokeler, or Buckle-maker, is mentioned in 1280; and under the same date the trade of a "Callere," probably a maker of "calls," or coifs for the head; and of a "Quilter," or maker of quilts (B 3). Walter the [4] Marbiler, and Walter the Pinner, or Pin-maker, 1281 (B 4). The trade of a "Saker," probably Sackmaker, mentioned in 1281 (B 5). Robert the Haltrere (? maker of halters), 1296 (B 27). Richard the Fruter (his surname derived probably from his father's trade of Fruiterer), Creneman, or Craneman, perhaps the keeper of the public crane, 1300 (B 42). John de Red, [5] Sauser, probably a dealer in salt, 1301 (B 50). John the Batour, or Beater, of cloths, meaning a Clothworker, 1303 (B 56). Alexander the Imagour, or Image-maker, [6] 1305 (B 67). Roger the Flaoner, probably a maker of flans, or flauns, a light cake, once much in vogue, and not much unlike a pancake, 1307 (B 80). Richard Horn, Ferroun, or Ferron, meaning Ironmonger, 1308 (B 84). Stephen the Naylere, Nailor, or maker of nails, 1308 (B 90). Geoffrey the Brochere, [7] probably a Spitmaker, possibly a Spurrier, 1310 (B 110). John Guter, *Grossarius*, of Soperlane, Grossier, engrosser, or [8] wholesale dealer, 1310 (B 110). William de Gayton, Tabourer, perhaps a maker of tabours, or small drums, 1311 (B xx). John the "*Aurimalbator*," probably meaning Gilder, 1311 [9] (B xxi).

The Wyndrawers of London, carters of wine: there were four Societies, or Companies, of them in 1301; three of which had for names,—"The Newemeyne" (New Household), "The King's "Society," and "The Society of Shipup" (C 69); John the Pypere was one of their number. Alice Martin, Gildestere, female gilder, 1303 (C 76). John Carsyl, [10] Tromppour, Trumper, or Trumpet-maker, 1308, (C 129). William the Sautreour, player on the

[1] See page 44, Note [5].

[2] See page xx. *ante*, and the Index.

[3] A corruption of *d'Aeth*, "of Aeth," or "Ath," in Flanders. This surname is now spelt, and very needlessly and absurdly, "Death."

[4] The same trade, no doubt, as the "Marbrer" in page xx.

[5] Also, "Reynald le Chaundler, Sauser," 1310, B xxi.

[6] And 1312 (D 149).

[7] The French word "*broche*" meant either a spit or a spur.

[8] In spiceries more especially; hence the name "Grocer" became eventually substituted for "Pepperer," or "Spicer."

[9] Also, in C 113, 1310.

[10] Also, William Trompeor, 1321 (E 123), and William le Trompour p. 176, and in the *Coroner's Rolls* for London, 20 Edward II. 1326. The persons who followed this trade mostly lived, in all probability, in Trump Street, formerly Trump Alley (a much longer street then

psaltery, minstrel of Margaret, Queen of England, 1303 (C 132). The trade of Malemonger is mentioned in 1310 (D 11), a seller of males (now mails), or travelling-bags. John Pope, Upheldere, Upholder, or Undertaker, 1310 (D 11). The trade of a "Cos-"sour," mentioned 1310 (D 18); perhaps for Corsour,[1] "A Courser," or "Horsedealer." Among the admissions to the freedom in 1310-11 the following trades are mentioned:—John Monce, Melmakere (D 26), possibly, a maker of mallets, or hammers; John de Essex, Selmakere, probably meaning Sealmaker (D 26); Ralph de Chichestre, Chalicer, or maker of chalices, (D 26); William Twgys, [2] "Bowiere lanar," (D 26), Edmund Godewyne, Meneter (D 31), and John the Meneter of [3] Fletestrete, 1309 (D 79), meaning Minter, or Moneyer. John of Dover, Whestestone (for Whetestone) makere, preparer of whetstones, 1312 (D 32). John of Oxford, Strumyler, perhaps a preparer of hair for stuffing, 1312 (D 35). Reynald atte Strete de Yngge atte Stone (at the Street of Ingatestone) apprentice of Thomas the Ropere, or Rope-maker, 1309 (D 38). The trade of Knyfsmyth (or Bladesmith) mentioned in 1310 (D 41). Walter de Bedefont, [4] Kissere, probably a maker of "Cushes" (the word "cush" apparently being formerly pronounced like "kiss"), or armour for the thighs, 1310 (D 51). Walter Polyt, Fuyster, or Joiner, 1311 (D 58). Thomas le Barbour, Sauner, probably meaning "Salt-dealer," 1311 (D 70). Sarra the Bredemongestere, retailer of bread, 1312 (D 132). Rauf the Wyrdrawere (Wire-drawer), 1313 (D 148).

Thomas the Aunseremaker, maker of aunseres, a kind of [5] balance, 1314 (E 9). Adam the Sakkere, probably Sack-maker, 1319 (E 85). John of Suthwerk, Bribour, and John the Bribour, of Hundesdune (Hunston), meaning, to all appearance, professional thieves and pilferers, 1322 (E 130). The trade of Oystermonger is mentioned in 1322, (E 130).

than it now is), near the Guildhall; their principal customers not improbably being the City *waits*, or watchmen; each of whom was provided with a trumpet, also known as a "*wait*," for sounding the hours of the watch, and giving the alarm. In reference to this trade it deserves remark, that the only memorial that has come down to us of the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, and of St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, formerly adjoining the Guildhall, is a massive stone coffin (now in the Library at Guildhall), with its lid, whereon is sculptured a cross between two trumpets, and around its margin the following inscription:—*Godefrey le Trompour: gist: ci: Deu: del: ealme: eit: merci.* "Godefrey the Trompour lies here, God on the soul have mercy." In Trump Alley, close adjoining, he probably lived, sold trumpets, and died;—if we may judge from the character of the writing, in the latter half of the 14th century.

[1] See page xx. *ante*, Note [6].

[2] In D 14, Simon de Chesthunte is called a *Bower de lanes*, "Bowyer of wool." Perhaps the trade was that of a maker of woollen "*cradilbowes*": see page 422 *post*.

[3] In C 116, the "Menters House" (Minters' House), in Fleet Street, is mentioned; date about 1309.

[4] Also, Richard the Kissere, 1313 (B cxxiii.); and see page 89 *post*.

[5] See page 283, Note [5].

Richard the Mirorer, maker of mirrors, 1337 (F 4). Richard the Lacer, Mayor, 1346 (F 119). Johanna Taylour, Selkwyfe, Silk-woman, 1348 (F 159). John the Bokelsmyth, 1353 (F 218). Geoffrey the Purtreour, the Portrayer, 1353 (F 218). Roger de Norhamptone, Squyler (maker of esqueles, or porringers), 1353 (F 219). Simon Wylde, Bedemakere, maker of beads, 1378 (F 222).

Thomas the Glaswryghte (Glassmaker), 1355 (G 39). The calling of a "Tyghelere," or Tiler, mentioned, 1358 (G 82). John Burre, Lathere (Lathrender), 1358 (G 82). Thomas Gardinere, Panyere, probably a maker of panyers, or [1] bakers' baskets, 1358 (G 82). John Wylde, Lockyer, or Locksmith, 1373 (G 302).

Cristina, the Flexwyf (Flaxwoman), 1378 (H 102). The trade of Matritawyers (?) mentioned in 1380, (H 124). William Aubrey, Quyltemaker, 1387 (H 107). John Parke, Wolpakker, 1392 (H 282). The trade of Talghchaundelers (Tallow-chandlers), 1393 (H 287).

[2] John Jolyf, Chaloner, a maker of chalons, used for coverlets and blankets, 1408 (I 65). John at the (atte) Ponde, Filehewer (File-maker), 1410 (I 96). [3] John Russelle, Groceresman (Grocer's man), 1419 (I 239). A "Braceresman" mentioned, probably serving-man to a Bracer, or maker of bracers, armour for the arms, 1419 (I 240). Mention is made of a Hanpermaker, a maker of hampers, and a Lynwever, a Linen-weaver, 1417 (I *Journ.* 26). Agatha Fowere, Silkewoman, 1417 (I *Journ.* 34). Stephen Okele, Courtman, perhaps meaning a servant in attendance upon the Court, 1418 (I *Journ.* 54).

In addition to these, we have the following obsolete names of callings, most of them named in the present Volume:—Blader, a corndealer; Braeler, a maker of braels, or braces; Bregirdler, a maker of bracegirdles, belts used in place of braces; Brewyfe, a brewster, or female brewer; Bureller, a maker of burel, or borel, a coarse cloth; Chaucer, a shoemaker; Dieghere, an early form of the present word "Dyer;" Disshere, a maker of metal dishes; Fruter, a fruiterer; Heymonger, a seller of hay; Hunt, a huntsman; Kempster, a female wool-comber; [4] Lauendre, a laundryman; Maderman, a seller of madder; Mustarder, one who dealt in mustard and spices; Otemonger, a dealer in oats; Paternostrer, a maker of paternosters, or prayer-beads; Pelliper and Pelterer, a skinner; Pepperer, a dealer in pepper and spices; [5] Perler; Pheliper, or,

[1] The representation of one is still to be seen on the well-known stone in Panyer Alley, Newgate Street.

[2] For another person of this name, see page 567.

[3] Of Cestone, in the County of Leicester,—"Otherwise called 'John Russel, sumtyme Clerk convyct;'" charged with having been guilty of treason.

[4] Perhaps also known as a "Wasshere,' which gave the surname mentioned in H 74 (1377), "John Wasshere:" see page xxxi. *post.*

[5] Thomas the Perler, see p. 99. Qy as to its meaning, if not a stringer of pearls.

more recently, Fripperer, one who dealt in old clothes and furniture, known as "pheliperie" and "frippery;" Quilter, a maker of quilts; Scriveyn, or Scriven, a writer of deeds; Spicer, a grocer; Traventer, one who let carts for hire; Vinter, a vintner; Waite, or Wayte, a watchman; Walker, a fuller who fulled at a walk-mill; Webbe, a weaver.[1]

Many of the above-mentioned names of trades, though long since obsolete as such, still survive among us in the form of surnames; the occupation of some remote ancestor, of may-be five or six centuries ago, still adhering, as a designation, to his descendant. Among these may be enumerated, as surnames still or until recently existing,—Plumer, or Plomer, Corder, Buckler, Beater, Image, Fearon, Naylor, Trumper, Challice, Minter, Roper, [2]Latter, Lockyer, Chaloner, Blader, Bracegirdle, Burrell, Hunt, Lavender, Paternoster, Pepper, Quilter, Scriven, Spicer, Tranter, Vinter, Wayte, Walker, Webb; a list which, on extended enquiry, might be very considerably enlarged.

London Names and Surnames.

The names of persons, of all ranks and classes, that are to be found in these early Letter-Books, from the sovereign down to the mendicant, may be numbered by thousands. Every class of surname that was in use in England in those centuries, is of course here to be [3]met with.—First, we have the surname that was derived from locality; the foreign [4]country, for example, or the foreign or native [5]city, the county, town, village, or hamlet, from whence the individual, or some forefather of his, had come, when settling in a new abode; the situation of the person's house, in some former dwelling-place or in his new locality, whether North or South, in or near a [6]town, near a [7]ditch or a gate, or in a certain parish,

[1] "Melkere" was probably a person who sold milk, a thing but rarely alluded to in the City Records. William le Melkere is named in an ancient deed as granting a rent from ground in East Chepe to the Priory of the Holy Trinity in Aldgate. "William Bloodletter" is named in the *Rolls of Pleas* of the 19th Henry III. (1235).

[2] From "Lattere," or "Lathere," a render of "lattes," or laths. So the surname "Slatter" is from "Slattere," a slater; a trade still known in Oxfordshire as that of a "slatter."

[3] The prefix *Fitz*, or "son of," is of comparatively rare occurrence in these books, and was more in use at an earlier date: our now common affix "son" had not yet come into use at the beginning of the 15th century: "Thomson" is the only name of the kind, belonging to this island, that has occurred: see page 457.

[4] For example, William Waleys (Wallis), "the Welchman," p. 216; Walter Noreys (Norris), "the Norwegian" p. 220; John Fraunceis (Francis), "the Frenchman," p. 250,—of this Volume.

[5] No reference is needed to this class of surnames. In the present Volume they may be found, to the amount probably of hundreds; and in the early Letter-Books, there was hardly a town or a village then existing in England, that was not represented by the surname of a settler in London from it.

[6] Whence the names, first given to localities, and then applied to the persons dwelling there. Norton (North Town), Sutton (South Town), Easton, Weston, Upton (Up Town), and Downton (Down Town) are examples.

[7] Of this class of surnames we have many instances in the present Volume. John de Langmeuede (of the Long Mead)

[1]street, or lane; or the [2]sign, or some other peculiar [3]feature, by which his house was known or designated.

The next class of surnames is that derived from the trade or calling followed either by the person himself, his father, or a more remote [4]ancestor; a subject which has already (p. xxiv. *ante*) been brought under notice.

A third and extensive class of surnames is that which, having originated in perhaps some fortuitous circumstance, imposed upon an individual a sobriquet or nickname, in either a [5]good or a [6]bad sense, or in a [7]ridiculous light; or which was originally a mere

p. 4; Hugh de Stonecrouche (of the Stone Cross, in Chepe) p. 22; Henry atte Belhous, p. 27, and Walter atte Belhous, p. 92 (living at the Bell-house, or Clochier, in St. Paul's Churchyard); William atte Noke, p. 180 (living at the Nook, or Corner, or else, at the Oak, as it may mean either); Alice atte Lane Ende, p. 182 (at the Lane End); Alan atte Conduit, p. 182; Reynald atte More, p. 189 (at the Moor); Alan atte Were, p. 214 (at the Wear); John atte Stronde p. 214 (at the Strand, or margin of the river); Walter atte Goote, p. 214 (at the Goote, or Sluice); William atte Stile, p. 214; Henry atte Beche, p. 236; John atte Naysshe, (at the Ash), p. 245; Thomas atte Crouche, p. 291 (at the Cross); Christina atte Felde, p. 347 (at the Field); Richard atte Ditche, p. 355; John atte Hille, p. 395; Roger atte Hacche, p. 465 (at the Hatch, or Gate); Walter atte Watre, p. 470: most of which surnames still survive in another form; as Langmead, Nokes, Conduit, Moore and Atmore, Weare, Styles, Beach, Ash and Nash, Crouch, Field and Atfield, Dyche and Dyke, Hill and Athill, Hatch, Waters and Atwater.

[1] This kind of surname is almost too numerous to need illustration. We have William of Grobbelane, for example, p. 136; Henry of Flete, p. 137; and such names as Ralph de Honylane (*Liber Albus*) and Adam In the Lane (*Liber Custumarum*). This class of names seems to have died out to a great extent, but the surname "Benetfink," derived apparently from a City Church so called, is probably a still existing example.

[2] For some notice of the signs of London houses, and names derived therefrom, see p. xxxix. *post.*

[3] Such as Robert, Roger, and William, atte Vigne (at the Vine) in *Liber Custumarum*; Adam atte Bowe, p. 130 of this Volume (at the Bow, or Archway); William atte Hale, p. 192 (at the Hall); whence the surnames of Vine and Vines, Bowe, and possibly Bowes, Hale and Hall.

[4] The surname of Geoffrey Chaucer, the Poet, is an illustration of this class of surname. He was not a "Chaucer," or Shoemaker, himself; and there seems no sufficient reason for supposing that his father, or his grandfather was: but if not, some still more remote ancestor had received the appellation, no doubt, from following the trade.

[5] Such a surname, for example, as Le Gode (the Good) whence, no doubt, the still existing surname; and Le Curteys, p. 206 (the Courteous) now "Curtis." Such names also as Roger Bon Valet p. xxx. (Good Servant), John Godgrom, p. 135 (Good Groom), Richard Upright, p. xxxi. John Clenhond, or Cleanhand, Member for the City, p. 511; and Roger and Robert Podifat (lover of children) *Liber Custum.*, pp. 81, 392, printed ed. Parnell Portejoie, named in the *Rolls of Gaol Delivery* for London, *temp.* Edward I., though apparently owning a joyous surname, obtained it probably on questionable grounds.

[6] Such as "Panyfader," for instance, p. xxx. the present "Pennefather," meaning originally a shabby, penurious, person (Morgan's *England under the Normans*); Walter Fulhardy (Foolhardy), p. xxxi.; Cachemaille (Hide halfpenny), a name still existing; and perhaps the surname "Coward"; together with other appellations, found in the ancient public Records, too coarse to admit of mention.

[7] Henry Pudding, for example, p. xxix. Reyner Piggesflesshe, p. xxx.; William Gidyheued (Giddy head) p. 235; to which may be added John Brokedisshe, William Black-in-the-Mouth, Nicholas Pluckerose, Richard Bulecheke, Ralph Black-

designation resulting from [1] personal qualities or appearance. A surname of this description was of course the invention of other persons than the individual himself, accepted by general accord, and fastened upon him and his descendants, whether he or they were pleased with it or not; until, through constant usage and lapse of time, it became disarmed of its original significance. For even if the individual himself objected to the appellation, so long as he continued to be a member of the community which had given it to him or to his progenitor, his neighbours would be none the less likely to retain it for him, and his only chance of getting rid of it would be by removing to some distant place where he and his distasteful surname were alike unknown.

Indeed, in those days a person had very little opportunity for giving himself any surname at all. If he was a poor man, he would never perhaps have occasion to sign a document in the whole course of his life; and if of the middle class, or a man of more exalted station, he would sign not by hand but with a seal, with some device upon it, but without a name, much more frequently than not. In the matter of writs and summonses, and suretyships in the way of frank-pledge, it would be for legal officers and assessors to describe a person; which of course they would do by such name as would mark his identity, the name, that is to say, by which he was known among his neighbours. In the very limited epistolary correspondence that then existed, and the ordinary transactions of trade and commerce, a man would be more likely to be addressed by his correspondent or his creditor under the surname by which he was usually distinguished from other persons of the same Christian name as himself, than by any affix to his Christian name which, in spite of such usage, he himself might affect to adopt.

These conclusions seem almost inevitable, from the fact, already noticed, that, though in the revolution of ages most of them have been dropped and got rid of, owing to a spirit of refinement and the ever-increasing facilities for the change of locality, so numerous are the surnames we meet with in the earliest centuries after the

barfoot, John Pork, William Bylly, Henry Cake, Richard Smaltrot, and John Spillwyne, names found in the public Records *temp.* Edward I. and II.; Henry Jollypace, clerk (*Pipe Rolls* 4 Henry III.); John Wedercoc (*Pipe Rolls* 12 Henry III.); Margaret Fressheharyng, William Knapekyn, Simon Cokeney (*Rolls of Gaol Delivery* for London, *temp.* Edward I.), Robert the Tiler, called "Renaboute" (*Coroner's Rolls* for London, *temp.* Edward II.); William Spillewater and John Gollylolly (*Rolls of Pleas*, Middx. *temp.* Edward I.)

[1] Such as Geoffrey Hawkseye p. xxviii., William Vigorous (now Vigors) p. xxix., Robert le Long (the Tall) p. 4, Henry Lapewater p. 5, John le Wyte (the White), p. 10, Robert Littele p. 325, Robert Coperberd (Copper-beard), *Liber Albus*, p. 106, printed ed. Richard le Convers, named in page 61 of this Volume, was so called probably from the fact that he or his father had been a convert from the Jewish faith; the *Domus Conversorum*, or House of Converts, on the site of the present Rolls House, in Chancery Lane, (then "New Street," and afterwards "Chaunceler's Lane"), having been founded for their reception.

Norman Conquest, when the use of them was becoming general, which evidently had their origin in [1] spite, ridicule, or accident, or in the rough retributive justice that determined to set a mark upon a person of known [2] bad repute. The necessary inference then seems to be that, so far as usage can be traced at the time when surnames were first being generally adopted in this country, the evidence it supplies does anything but give support to what appears to be the ruling impression at the present day, that every Englishman has a sort of birthright, based upon primitive usage, to change his surname as often as he may think proper.

The following list is a selection from the multitude of names that have come under notice in the examination of the early Letter-Books: some few of them are perhaps to be met with in the body of the present Volume as well, but in most instances they are extracted from matter that has no claim to a more extended notice. Some of them, it will be seen, are names that have since been borne by families or individuals of note or celebrity; while others again are only deserving of remark for their singularity or quaintness. In some few instances also, a name here given may possibly be useful as a link in genealogical research; but for the Editor's own part, beyond the few remarks annexed by way of Note, they are only given *valeant quantum*, and no theory of ancestorship is intended to be based upon any one of them, or even suggested.—

Hugh Otewy, son of Simon Otewy, of St. Alban's, 1309 (D 8); John Pope, upheldere (or upholder), 1310 (D 11); Thomas Bacoun, baker, 1310 (D 13); Richard de la Pole, of Edelmeton (Edmonton), vintner, 1310 (D 14); John Donne, baker, 1311 (D 19); Geoffrey de Cavendisshe, buckle-maker (*bokellarius*), 1310 (D 45); John Bacoun, apprentice of John Athelof, 1311 (D 52); Thomas de Cavendisshe, "son of William at the Water "(atte Watre) of Ewelle," apprentice of Walter de Cavendisshe, citizen and mercer, 1312 (D 65); Walter de Cavendisshe, 1318 (E 73); Walter de Walpol, 1329 (E 192); Richard de la Pole, elected Alderman of Billingsgate, 1330 (E 198); John de Pulteneye, 1330 (E 1*); a William de Wykham named among the men-at-arms levied for service in France in 1338, (F 18); Thomas de Cavendisshe in 1340, on assessment, lends 80*l.* towards the expenses of the French war (F 33); John de Cavendisshe, mercer, has a shop in Sopereslane, 1343 (F 78); Adam de Walpole, mentioned as an assessor in Cripplegate in 1346 for a sum of 3000*l.* to be given to the King, he assessing himself at 20 shil-

[1] Some of these are even abominable and repulsive, and, as already remarked, will not admit of being even alluded to.

[2] In page 395 we meet with "John Outlawe," as a name; and in the *Rolls of Gaol Delivery* for London, *temp.* Edward I., we find women mentioned in reports of trials as "Matilda Strumpet," and "Alice Strumpet," not apparently as a legal designation of their "unfortunate" calling, but as being the sole surnames by which they were identified from other females of the like Christian name.

lings, the smallest sum, which assessment is doubled; John de Walpole, of Bread Street, also paying 20*s.*, the smallest sum contributed by one person (F 121, 3); Adam de Cavendisshe pays 20*l.*, and J. de Cavendisshe 4*l.*, on the same occasion (F 124); John de Pulteneye sells Coldherberwe (Cold Harbour), in Heywharf Lane, to the Earl of Hereford, who is to pay yearly a rose on Midsummer Day, 1347 (F 132); Adam Walpol, one of the first Common Councilmen elected for Cripplegate, 1347 (F 136); Adam de la Pole, stockfishmonger, 1347 (F 140); Thomas Brus (Bruce), 1353 (F 220); John Pope owns a tenement in Candlewick Street, 1369 (G 241); John Philipot, afterwards Alderman and Mayor, first named, as a Commoner, in 1370 (G 247); wardship of Richard, son of Richard Cavendisshe, draper, 1375 (H 28); [1]John Kanynges (now Canning), one of a Jury of the Parish of St. Sepulchre, 1377 (H 65); John [2]Canynges (Canning) residing at Bristol, but a freeman of London, assessed at 60 shillings towards the fifteenth granted to the King in 1379, 80; five marks, paid by John Grevele, of Caumpedene, being the highest sum levied from a non-resident (H 120); Reynald, or Reginald, de la (atte) Pole, one of a Jury of the venue near the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney, 1383 (H 139); Peter de la (atte) Pole, 1383 (H 139); Robert Wyclif, Clerk, surety for Alice Coterelle, in a will case, 1387 (H 227); Nicholas Vylers (Villiers), Common Councilman for Walbrook Ward, 1388 (H 234); William Walpole, Serjeant, executor of the will of [3]John Clenhond, 1392 (H 279); John Canyng (Canning), of Aldersgate, 1393 (H 282); William Waller, vintner, 1394 (H 289); John Gyboun, tiler, in Billingsgate, 1407 (I 286); [4]Richard Gebon, of [5]Brandonferye, 1408 (I 239); John Giboun, girdler, 1416 (1 *Journ.* 9); acknowledgment of a debt due to [6]Henry Bolein, 1417 (1 *Journ.* 18); William Bacon, barber, 1418 (1 *Journ.* 46); John Hyde, of London, 1418 (1 *Journ.* 45, 51).

Among other names, either names of repute, curious, or otherwise of interest, the following have occurred.—

Hugh Motun (Mutton), Chamberlain of the City in 1279, and then keeping a [7]shop A 15, 16; Geoffrey Hauekesheye (Hawk's eye), a baker, drawn on the hurdle for fraud, 1282 (A 22); John

[1] See page 413, Note [3].

[2] Of this family was William Canynges, the great Bristol merchant, and reputed founder of the Church of St. Mary Redclyffe there. A Thomas Canynge was elected Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate in 1446. George Canning, the statesman, was a descendant of this family.

[3] See page xxv. *ante*, Note [5], and page 511 *post*.

[4] His name occurs in a long list of persons charged with treasonable practices in that year.

[5] Brandon St. Peter, on the river Ouse, or Brandon, in Suffolk.

[6] Possibly an ancestor of Sir Geoffrey Bolein, Mayor in 1457, and great great grandfather of Queen Elizabeth.

[7] . . . *ad schopam Hugonis Motun*. See page 23, Note [2].

[1]Doget, taverner, 1287 (A 46); Robert de Gangee, 1289 (A 50); Thomas Juvenal, elected Common Serjeant in 1291 (A 56); Henry atte Hole (a name probably derived from the locality of his residence), master of the ship called "The Ark of Sandwiz," and John atte Hole, his brother, no date given, (A 83).

Walter Jolyf, Bartholomew Chaumpeneys, William Friday, and Henry Nitingale, 1281 (B 1); [2]John Nitingale, and [2]William le Chyvaler, baker, 1282 (B 5); William [3]Spichfat, 1281 (B 27); John Scarlet, 1299 (B 40); Nicholas "called 'The Good (Le "'Gode),'" 1301 (B 50); [4]Roger le Paulmere, blader, or corn-dealer, 1302 (B 54); [5]Richard Horn, ferroun, or ironmonger, 1303 (B 57), and Richard Horn and Alexandra, his wife, 1308 (B 84); Richard Fayrfox (? Fairfax) of Est Depingge (East Deeping), 1303 (B 58); William Vigorous, 1305 (B 66); Thomas Scarlet, mercer, 1307 (B 83); Richard Gentylcors (Genteel body), 1309 (B 92); Walter le Vynour, butcher, 1310 (B 97); John Jakke, tiler, 1310 (B 109); Simon Morival, fishmonger, 1310 (B 110); Richard Godesname, [6]paternoster, 1312 (B xviii.); Henry Faukes, 1311 (B xx.); John Vigerous, 1297 (B xxxi.); Henry [7]Monqueye, fishmonger, 1312 (B cxix.); Richard Lyghtfot, of Wyndesore, 1312 (B cxix.); John de Birlingham, 1312 (B cxxi.).

Henry [8]Pudding, and Floria, his wife, 1300 (C 46); Ralph Ratespray, 1302 (C 67); [9]Robert Spichfat (a St. Alban's name), 1303 (C 76); Sir William de Pastone, Clerk, 1307 (C 130); houses formerly belonging to William Milksop, without Aldersgate, 1298 (C 147); John le Wallere, 1301 (C 147); Johanna Goldcorn, of Ludgate, 1301 (C 147); [10]Thomas the (*le*) King, of Penshirst, 1301 (C 147).

John Bon Jon (Good John), tanner, and John of Birmyngeham, tawyer, 1310 (D 8); John [11]Gamelyn, corder, or roper, and Henry Fairesire, 1310 (D 10); [12]"John of the Nonnes of Nor-

[1] The Dogets were taverners and vintners (p. 318), down to at least the early part of the 15th century; Walter Doget, Taverner, being Sheriff in 1380. It is perhaps doubtful whether Thomas Dogget, the popular actor of Queen Anne's time, and of "Coat and Badge" celebrity, being himself a native of Dublin, was a descendant of this London family.

[2] Sureties for fraudulent millers, William de Stratford and another, drawn on the hurdle to Newgate.

[3] See below, Note [9].

[4] Perhaps an ancestor of the Castlemaine family.

[5] In B. fol. xxxvii. (old num.), Richard Horn is named as dwelling in Bridge Ward. He was, no doubt, nearly related to Andrew Horn, of Bridge Street, the Chamberlain.

[6] More correctly "paternostrer." See the Index.

[7] Spelt "Mounkey" in the *Coroner's Rolls* for Middlesex, of this date.

[8] In the *Rolls of Gaol Delivery* for London 25 Edward I. (1297), John Pudding, a cutpurse, is sentenced to be hanged.

[9] With Walter Strayler, he attended at York for St. Alban's, 25 June 1303, on the question as to certain immunities to be granted to merchants.

[10] Mentioned as bringing iron strakes for wheels, from the Weald of Kent, (the great foundries, or bloomeries, there).

[11] A name familiar to the readers of Chaucer, "The Cook's Tale of Gamelyn."

[12] Probably, agents for the Cluniac Nunnery of La Pré there, where the cloth

" hamptone," and " Robert othe Nonnes," drapers, 1310 (D 11); " Alan of Routhbery (Rothbury) in Northomberland," apprentice of Roger de Storteford, glover, 1311 (D 17); John Chese, of Farnham, tanner, 1311 (D 18); Hugh de Claveryng, upheldere, 1312 (D 27); John Pedefer (Iron Foot) of Boulogne, admitted to the freedom in 1312, and "—gives only one mark, because ad- " mitted at the instance of Sir Humphrey de Bohun," (D 30); John Russel, of Lancaster, 1312 (D 33); Robert Snel, clerk, 1312 (D 34); William Muriel, poulterer, 1312 (D 35); John Whitlok, of Ewelle, glover, 1310 (D 38); John othe Slade of [1]Navestoke, 1310 (D 41); John Chese, of Twykenham, 1310 (D 43); Walter Snel, clerk, 1311 (D 47); [2]John de Caustone, mercer, 1311 (D 51); William at the (atte) Touneshende, butcher, 1311 (D 52); Thomas at the (atte) Brome of Iseldone (Islington), apprentice of William the (*le*) Kyng, kissere, 1311 (D 56); Henry at the (atte) Wode, (Atwood), fishmonger, 1311 (D 57); Richard de Gravele, " called 'Bokskyn (Buckskin),'" 1311 (D 58); John Russel, fishmonger, John de Stistede, son of Roger, draper, and Richard de Godesname, paternostrer, 1311 (D 59); John [3]Blaunpayn, kissere, and Gilbert Lestriche (? the Haughty), his apprentice, 1311 (D 60); [4]Walter de Gorst, apprentice of William Walrain, 1311 (D 60); Adam Ludekin, 1310 (D 99); Peter Drinkwatre and Higecok of Trente, 1310 (D 105); Robert Newcomen, sealmaker, 1311 (D 116); a pension granted to William of London Stone, 1311 (D 123); Fulbert Pedefer, of [5]Witsand, appointed broker of woad, 1311 (D 127); Roger Wyndewawe, 1311 (D 131); Ralph Bagot, and a villein of his, put in [6]Exigent, the latter being styled, first, " Rauvesman (Ralph's " man) Bagot," and then " Raulynesknave Bagod," 1312 (D 154). Robert Pynnefowel, 1315 (E 32); Milo Hansum, 1315 (E 42); [7]William de Caustone, 1318 (E 73); Robert Passevaunt, burgess of Drotheda (Drogheda), 1318 (E 74); John Waps, 1319 (E 79); Robert Skreneadieus, Roger Bon Valet (Good Servant), and Robert of the Rook, 1319 (E 81); Roger Lovekyn, 1319 (E 85); John Petewardyn, a juror, 1320 (E 102); Reyner Piggesflesshe, 1320 (E 106); Henry the Hore (the White), 1321 (E 114); Roger Panyfader (now Pennefather), 1322 (E 130); [8]John Fresshfish, 1328 (E 178); John Graspays (Grampus), Bailiff of Suthwerk, 1328 (E 189); Robert Freshfissh, "called of Stoktone" (Stockton on Tees), fishmonger, 1333 (E 239).

sold may have been woven. The widow of John de Nonnes is mentioned in E 106, 1320.

[1] In the hundred of Ongar, in Essex.

[2] Afterwards Alderman; see the Index.

[3] Probably a French form of the surname " Whitbred."

[4] In 1320, he contributes 20 shillings towards a present to the King.

[5] Now Wissant, near Calais.

[6] As being " exacted " by writ, to answer the law.

[7] See the Index.

[8] See also page 107.

John Knopwede, 1337 (F 4); Adam the [1]Dragoner, 1338 (F 18); Roger Stokfisshe, 1339 (F 25); Richard Scarlet, mercer, and Lora, his wife, 1343 (F 79); John de Bureford, Knight, assigns 10 marks and a robe yearly to John at the (atte) Watere, "also called 'Gamel Fitz-Gamel,'" with security on his manor of Stokwelle, in Surrey, 1345 (F 100); William Blood, 1345 (F 111); Antonine Citron, 1346 (F 122); John Cokenaye, 1346 (F 134); William [2]Clapitus, Sheriff in 1346, (F 136); Margery and Aubrey Grubbe, 1347 (F 142); John Kix, hatter, 1347 (F 147); Reynald Gargoil, 1347 (F 151); Walter Oyldebeof (Bull's Eye), of Colmworth in Bedfordshire, 1348 (F 161); Richard Upriht, 1350 (F 182); William Bendebowe (now Benbow), 1350 (F 190); John Pategris, Laurence Belewe, 1353 (F 219); Hugh Stowe, hosier, 1353 (F 220); Edmund Fryday, 1353 (F 221).

Adam de Acres (Dacres), Common Serjeant of the City, married to Johanna, widow of Anketin de Gisorz, late Alderman, 1352 (G 2); William Strokelady, fishmonger, 1356 (G 46); Hugh de Sadelyngstanes 1358 (G 73); Edmon Daunvers, 1359 (G 76); [3]William Bonere, paternostrer, 1360 (G 80); William Gabriel, carpenter, John of Gaunt, carpenter, John Meryman, tailor, John Dauncere, attorney, Thomas Pettejoye, carpenter, all in 1358 (G 82); Simon Courtray, [4] painter, 1362 (G 92); John de Paston, citizen and apothecary in West Chepe, 1363 (G 112); William Doget, vintner, 1364 (120); John Cockow (Cuckoo) pilloried for selling a putrid rabbit, 1363 (G 133); Robert Padecryst, 1365 (G 155); John Dyne, weaver, 1366 (G 187); John Bradmedwe (Broadmeadow), 1367 (G 194); Thomas Belchambre, John Moburlee, and John [5] Spyndelere, men-at-arms, and Henry Felix, John Wallere, Nicholas Crumpe, and John Appel, archers, for the garrison of Calais in 1369 (G 226); [6] Geoffrey Puppe, or Poppe, contributes 30*l.* to a loan in 1371, (G 263); Beneit Zakarie, citizen, 1373 (G 304); Gamelyn Mot, supervisor of the Coffrers, 1373 (G 307); Thomas Pelkeshanke, 1373 (G 309).

Walter Fulhardy, one of the Masters of the Glovers, 1375 (H 28); Thomas Killehogge, Adam Mympe, broiderer, 1376 (H 42); Robert Bynge and Walter Gyn, dyers, 1376 (H 45); Henry Grenecob, dyer, Nicholas Halley, broiderer, 1376 (H 47); John Blanket, 1381 (H 49); John Wasshere, 1377 (H 74); Nicholas [7] Harpsfeld, citizen and pelterer, his death, 1378 (H 90); Wil-

[1] Perhaps meaning, the bearer of an ensign, with the dragon on it.

[2] Generally miscalled "Clopton," in the City histories.

[3] See page xxxvii. *post*, Note [1].

[4] Probably a skilled painter, and a native of Courtrai. A William Courtray is named in p. 327.

[5] A "*spyndeleresbote*" is mentioned in the early records, and in *Liber Albus*, pp. 343, 374, printed ed.; but the peculiar features of the boat seem to be unknown.

[6] Also mentioned, as "Geoffrey Poppe," in H 114, 1379. See pages 382, 434.

[7] Richard de Herpesfeld, citizen and roper, is mentioned in F 19, 1346. Nicholas Harpsfeld was probably an ancestor of John and Nicholas Harps-

liam Gyg, 1379 (H 110); Robert Jolyf, cordwainer, in the Ropery, 1383 (H 138); Matilda, wife of William Strokelady, fishmonger, 1387 (H 193); Thomas Makwilliam, Common Councilman for the Ward of Chepe, 1387 (H 199); John Gofayre, 1388 (H 234); Geoffrey Bircham, 1389 (H 240); John Knyghtlee, of St. Martin's Ludgate, on a Jury, 1391 (H 258); [1] John Clenhond, or Cleanhand, 1393 (H 279); John and William Waterton, citizens, 1393 (H 290); Richard Shot, cordwainer, 1394 (H 297); John Wakelee, Auditor of the Chamber and Bridge accounts, 1398 (H 316).

Thomas Wodehous, skinner, 1407 (I 60); John Jolyf, chaloner, exempted from serving on Juries, for old age, 1408 (I 65); John Knightley, pepperer, 1409 (I 72); Adam Wordesworth, Rector of St. Margaret Patyns, 1411 (I 105); Robert in the Hey, of the County of Essex, citizen and ironmonger, 1412 (I 119); William Bysmarc, residing in the Ward of Broad Street, 1412 (I 120); Robert Hurlebat, without licence from the civic authorities, marries Johanna, the orphan daughter of Nicholas Aghtone, Alderman, to whom he had been apprentice, 1415 (I 156); John Whitbred, saddler, Roger Mabbe, latoner, 1417 (I 201); Hermann Stokfissh, tailor, 1418 (I 226); Nicholas Muriel, brewer, 1419 (I 244); Nicholas Mynikin, 1421 (I 260); Dionisia Pounsounby, spinster, accused of criminality with Thomas Duresme (Durham), Chaplain in the Church of St. Laurence Pountney, 1401 (I 286); John de Louthe, "tynker," accused of criminality with Johanna Waterlyd, 1406 (I 286); Agnes Tikell, pilloried as a procuress (*bauda*), 1406 (I 286); John Prynce, Chaplain, accused of criminality with Parnel Albright, 1416 (I 287); William Pychefork, Chaplain in the Church of St. Michael Crooked Lane, accused of criminality with Alice Wyke, 1422 (I 288).

— Godsend, Sheriffs' Serjeant, 1416 (I *Journal* 1); William Smalscho (Small Shoe), brewer, 1417 (I *Journ.* 10); John Bulle, fuller, 1417 (I *Journ.* 12); William Cokenaye, "lynwever," (linen weaver), Richard Grimstone, tailor, Thomas Smalsho, John Fauntleroy, John Tipuppe, 1417 (I *Journ.* 26); Thomas Broun, "Maunsiple of Lyncolnes Inne," 1417 (I *Journ.* 28); Walter Potnam, girdler, 1417 (I *Journ.* 29); Roger Dunse, "bokebyndere," 1417 (I *Journ.* 30); John Child, goldsmith, Richard Polhill, skinner, 1417 (I *Journ.* 34); Hugh Lorkyn, 1417 (I *Journ.* 35); — Jolyf, Sheriffs' Serjeant, 1417 (I *Journ.* 39); John Slyngesby, baker, Bartholomew Prat, baker, John Morepath (Morpeth), citizen and fripperer, 1417 (I *Journ.* 40); John Hoker (Hooker), of Alegatestrete (Aldgate Street), 1418 (I *Journ.* 42); John Res-

field, stout supporters of the Romish faith in the reign of Elizabeth. Nicholas, who was Archdeacon of Canterbury, passed the last twenty years of his life in confinement.

[1] Member of Parliament for the City; see page 511.

tanrik (? Restalrig), Clerk of St. Laurence Pountney, and William Restanrik, cutler, 1418 (I *Journ.* 44); John Hyde, William Segelef (Sedgeleaf), Bedel of Lymstrete, 1418 (I *Journ.* 45); William Bacoun, barber, 1418 (I *Journ.* 46); Robert Large, Elias Clidorowe (Clitheroe), and Robert Teukesdene, acknowledge a debt due to John Carpenter the Younger, 1418 (I *Journ.* 51); John Belewere, 1418 (I *Journ.* 51); Thomas Lylbourne, dyer, 1419 (I *Journ.* 55); Richard Meryvale, vintner, and Simon Sewale, saddler, members of Parliament for the City, 1419 (I *Journ.* 60).

In reference, more particularly, to three names with which the City of London in the times now under notice has been peculiarly associated, those of Chaucer, Walworth, and Whityngton,—to which, though the connexion of our earliest printer was more with Westminster than with London, the name of Caxton may be added.—

The name "Chaucer" frequently occurs in the early Letter-Books, but as it was the then French term, commonly in use, for "shoe-maker," it is doubtful in some instances whether it is employed strictly as a surname inherited from a father or more remote ancestor, or merely as a designation of its owner's trade. Apart from the two instances to be found by reference to the Index,[1] the name "Chaucer" has also been met with in the following cases:—Stephen le Chaucer, surety for William de Clay, 1281 (B 1); Baldwin le Chaucer acknowledges a debt, 1303 (B 55, 60); dwells in Cordewanerstrete, 1307 (B 81, 83, 84); [2]Elyas le Chaucer, mentioned in 1307, (B 84, C 129); John le Chaucer, (evidently a man of substance, as being one of the three or four Commoners named as summoned with the Aldermen to the Guildhall), 1298 (B 94); Baldwin le Chaucer, again mentioned in 1311, 1312, (B 112, xix.); Stephen le Chaucer, dwelling in Bradestrete (Broad Street) Ward, 1298 (B xxxvii.); Philip le Chaucer, a debtor to William de Leyre, Alderman, 1308 (B xxxviii.); Philip le Chaucer, again named in 1312 (D 68); Robert le Chaucer, 1310 (D 105); Richard le Chaucer, one of the Vintners sworn at St. Martin's, Vintry, to make proper scrutiny of wines, 1320 (E 94); Richard le Chaucer, assessed in 1340, to lend 10 pounds towards the expenses of the French war, the largest sum assessed upon any [3]person being 400*l.* (F 33); conveyance of a shop in the Parish of St. Mary Aldermaricherche, next to [4]that of Richard Chaucer, situate apparently in

[1] John Chaucer and Henry Chaucer, both Vintners. Sir N. Harris Nicolas (*Life of Chaucer*) has shown that John Chaucer was son of Richard below mentioned.

[2] In the List of Lay Subsidies, 12 Edward II., Elias le Chaucer is named as being assessed at 20 shillings, in the Ward of Cordewanerestrete. This name and those of Richard and John Chaucer (father and son), are the only ones in this list that are mentioned by Sir N. H. Nicolas in his enquiries into the parentage of Chaucer.

[3] William de Caustone; see Note to page 210. Thomas de Cavendisshe was assessed to contribute 80*l.*

[4] It seems rather doubtful whether this implies that Richard le Chaucer kept this shop, or only that the shop belonged to

Watling Street, he being a witness to the deed, 1345 (F 111); Richard Chaucer is [1]assessed at 6 pounds and one mark towards the 3000*l.* given to the King, 1346 (F 121, 125); Henry Chaucer, a [2]man-at-arms among those provided by Cordewanerestrete Ward for the King's service, 1350 (F 187); Nicholas Chaucer, grocer, 1351 (F 206); John Chaucer, 1352 (F 216); Nicholas Chaucer, of Cordewanerestrete, 1356 (G 46); Nicholas Chaucer of Soperelane, Warden of the trade of Grocers, Pepperers, and Apothecaries, 1365 (G 173); [3]Thomas Chaucer, chief Butler of Henry IV., and Coroner *ex officio*, 1403 (I 24).

Upon an examination of the above names, the evidence seems to preponderate in favour of the view that Richard le Chaucer, mentioned more than once in the list, and who was apparently a Vintner, was the father of Geoffrey Chaucer, our early Poet.[4] Stow unqualifiedly asserts that such was the fact, and that this Richard was a benefactor to the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, and was buried there; and on reference to the extract from his will, still preserved in the contemporary Register of Wills at the Guildhall, we find that he expresses a desire to be buried there. Stow, however, also mentions a Richard Chaucer as among those buried in the Chapel of the Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark, a spot in close proximity to the Tabard, the hostelry immortalized in the *Canterbury Tales;* and, somewhat singularly, the Richard Chaucer whose will is above alluded to, devises certain houses of his close to that spot, on the Southwark side of London Bridge, to the Church of St. Michael Paternoster in the Riole (Paternoster Royal), near which his tavern (also mentioned in his will, as being left to the Church of St. Mary Aldermary) was situate. It is possible that, despite the desire expressed in his will to be buried in Aldermaricherche, Stow may be in error, in asserting that he actually was buried there, and that the body of Richard was deposited in the Chapel of St. Thomas, near the spot where his Southwark property was situate.

In the *Liber Albus*, pp. 438—444 (printed ed.) there is a long account of a trial in 1329 between a Richard le Chaucer and Mary, his wife, plaintiffs, and one Geoffrey Stace and others, defendants, for assault. It does not throw any light however upon his family or calling; but there can hardly be a doubt that it bears reference to the Richard Chaucer already mentioned; as in the will before al-

him. If the former, the locality (adjoining Cordwainers' Street) considered, he might possibly have been a Shoemaker, and in such case he would be merely owner of the tavern in the Reole (mentioned in the sequel) and not a Vintner himself.

[1] Simon Fraunceys, William de Caustone, Richard de Rothyng, and Henry Darci, contributed 100*l.* each, and Andrew Aubrey 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; 20*s.* being the lowest sum, paid by John Bokebyndere and Herman the Skipper (Shipmaster).

[2] Sent to Sandwich, in the ship of Andrew Turke.

[3] One of the two sons of Geoffrey Chaucer, the Poet.

[4] He himself seems to imply that he was born in London; but Sir N. H. Nicolas, in his *Life of Chaucer*, attaches no value to the passage (*Testament of Love*, B I. Sect. 5).

luded to the testator makes mention of Mary his wife, but as being then (1349) deceased, and buried at Aldermaricherche: he speaks also of her son, Thomas Heyroun, from which we must conclude that she was a widow when he married her. Geoffrey Chaucer is generally supposed to have been born in 1328; and whether or not he was the son of the widow Heyroun, or of Richard by a former wife, we probably have no means of knowing. Stow says that Richard Chaucer died in 1348, but his will is dated Easter Day 1349, and the extract was enrolled on the 20th of July in that year.

In the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, preserved at the Guildhall, fol. 61, there is a memorandum respecting a trial at the Leaden Hall for assault, in which a [1] John le Chaucer was complainant, in 1302, in which year also he [2] died. The few circumstances related in reference to the trial, shew him to have been a man of substance, and there can be little doubt that he is identical with the John Chaucer named in the above list, as a man of standing in 1298. Not improbably, he may have been the father of Richard le Chaucer already mentioned.

Walworth.—This surname is nowhere to be met with in the early Letter-Books till the year 1368 ([3]G 217, see p. 336), when William Walworth was elected Alderman of Bridge Ward. He had been apprentice, and probably manager of the business, of John Lovekyn, stockfishmonger, and until then had to all appearance taken no part in City matters. In G 320 his first election as Mayor (13th October, 1374)—a bare statement only of the fact—is entered. After the temporary enactment that the Aldermen should be chosen yearly, and should not hold office two years in succession, he ceased to be Alderman in 1377, Edmund Oliver, stockfishmonger, being chosen in his stead (H 57). In 1378 he was re-elected (H 84); was succeeded by Walter Sibyle, 12th March, 1379 (H 108); and was re-elected in 1380, in which year also he was chosen Mayor for the second time. The other particulars relative to him that are to be met with in the City books will be found on reference to the Index.

A Philip Walworth, perhaps an humble relative of his, was chosen Serjeant of the Chamber in 1377, (H 75, 91); and a John Walworth, vintner, is mentioned in H 226, as having a tavern in [4] Fleet Street, near the site of the present Salisbury Court there. A [5] person of this name also appears to have been in the City's service, probably as serjeant.

[1] In the *Rolls of Gaol Delivery* for London, about 1298, Benedict Taverner is mentioned, as son of John le Chaucer.

[2] In the *Rolls of Gaol Delivery* for London, John de Guildeford is mentioned as being indicted for being concerned in the death of John le Chaucer and Thomas Godard, in Soperlane; and acquitted.

[3] His name is found mentioned in G 117 and 119, devoted to the year 1364; but it is an interpolation of a later entry, bearing reference to A.D. 1376.

[4] See page 504.

[5] See page 491.

Whityngton.—All the information that has been gathered from the City books in reference to Richard Whityngton, will be found on reference to the Index, and in Note [2] to page 534; with the exception that in H 270, though no longer a Common Councilman he is named as one of the twenty-four most substantial Commoners of the City. His name is written indifferently as [1] "Whityngtone," "Whytyngtone," and "Whityngdone"; but in general the first form prevails.

A "Hugh de Wytingtone," is mentioned as "Master of the "Schools of St. Martin's le Grand," 1298 (B 33); and "Richard "de Wytintone" is the name of a soldier sent by the City, at the expense of Alan de Chickwelle, in the expedition against Scotland in 1319, (E 80).

A Piers, or Peter, Whytyngton is named in 1388 (H 233) as Common Councilman for Bridge Ward; but his name has nowhere else been met with. Not improbably, he was a kinsman of Richard Whityngton.

Caxton.—William Caxton, our earliest printer, was born in the Weald of Kent, as he informs us. The surname is derived, no doubt, from the small market-town of Caxton, in Cambridgeshire; but the strong probability is that Caxton's father, or some more remote ancestor, first reached the Weald after residence in London, the then great centre of enterprise; and indeed this view is in a slight degree strengthened by the fact that, abandoning all thought of a country life, William Caxton became the apprentice of Robert Large, a citizen of London, member of the Mercers' Company, and Mayor in 1439.

The persons of this surname that have been met with in the City books, in addition to the instances to be found by reference to the Index, are as follow.—Matilda de Caxtone, who, with Richard Chiviot, receives a sum of money through John de Pulteneye, about 1329 (E 1*); Thomas de Caxtone, butcher, 1328 (E 190); Roger de Caxtone, vintner, 1337 (F 7); Thomas de Caxtone, one of the first Common Councilmen for Portsoken Ward, in 1347, (F 136); Philip Caxtone, acting as attorney for the Duke of York, on payment for a chalice and paten, 1417 (I *Journ.* 15).

A few words may here be added in reference to the Christian names that were most prevalent in London in these centuries.—

The name most in favour with the London population was undoubtedly that of "John," and probably those of [2]"William" and "Thomas" held the second and third places. In the [3]list of the first Common Council chosen for the City, A.D. 1347, 133 in number, we find 34 members with that name, 17 called "William,"

[1] A Richard Whytington, one of the King's *valletí ferrarii*, or "yeomen farriers," is named in the *Patent Rolls* for 1444, as having 2 pence per day, for life, from the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

[2] This name was more prevalent at the beginning of the 15th century than at an earlier period.

[3] See page liii. *post.*

15 "Thomas," 10 "Richard," 8 "Robert," and 8 "Henry;" in the whole list not one Edward or Edmund, or other Saxon Christian name, Radulf (or Ralph) excepted, is to be found. In page 327 of this Volume, A.D. 1365, of 23 persons named, nine are called "John," and six "William." In page 345, of 14 Aldermen there mentioned, A.D. 1370, 8 have "John" for their name, and out of 28 Masters of Trades named in *Letter-Book* I 262, A.D. 1421, there are no less than 16 persons with that Christian name.[1]

Similarly, "Johanna," or its more familiar form "Joan," was the most favourite name for women, and "Christina" (generally written "Cristina") next. "Mary" apparently was only in use among the higher classes; as a name among the London population, during the period now under notice, it is rarely, if indeed ever, found. The other more common Christian names were Isabel, Matilda, Juliana, Aleson (now Alice), Lucy, Petronilla (in its old English form "Pernel," or "Parnel"), Agnes, Idonia, and Avice. More unusual names that have been met with, are [2]Elecota, Richolda, Evota, Claricia (or Clarice), Anabilla (or Annabel), Theophania (or Tiffany), Marsanda, Desiderata, Fynea, Massilia, and Auncelia. Godiyeva (Godiva) is perhaps the only female Christian name to be found in these books that recalls the purely [3]Saxon times.

Double Christian names had hardly yet appeared among us in the 13th and 14th centuries; there is but one instance (A.D. 1417) in the present Volume, (John Severelle Love, in page 651), of what is apparently intended to be a double Christian name.

The almost total absence of Saxon Christian names, among the citizens of London—to which allusion has already been made—and this, too, within three centuries only after the Norman Conquest, deserves remark, as suggesting some difficulties in accounting for it. In the case of the very few persons of purely Saxon descent, born in our great cities in the middle of the 13th century, the use of the class of Christian names employed by their forefathers till

[1] In G 80, 1360, we find mention made of William Bonere, Paternostrer, who left at the time of his death, two sons, under age, both called "John;" one by Isabel, his late wife, and the other by his wife Juliana, then surviving.

[2] It seems not improbable that in this Christian name we have the origin of the surname of "Ellicott;" though it is possible, from its termination, that it may have had a local origin. Surnames, now, or very recently existing, derived from the Christian names of females, are by no means few in number. Among them may be enumerated those of Edith, Parnell, Mildred, Millisent, Ellen, Custance (Constance), Muriel, Awdry, Tiffany, and Alison. William Botild (probably from "Botilda") is mentioned in page 467; William Evote (from "Evota") is named in page 533; and William Elinore and Simon Mariann are named in the London *Rolls of Gaol Delivery, temp.* Edward I. We find the names Fitz-Mary and Fitz-Isabel, in London, in the time of Henry III.: and all those above stated, as derived from the mother's Christian name, probably had originally the same prefix.

[3] The Saxon Christian names "Edward" and "Edmund," are sometimes, though but rarely, met with, as also Radulf, (now Ralph). The surname Edrich (Eadric), to be found in this Volume, was a Saxon Christian name.

within, perhaps, a few years of that date, had probably, in obedience to the usage of the great majority of the population, gone out of fashion, and been voluntarily laid aside. In London, more especially, this portion of the inhabitants was no doubt small in the extreme; its former Saxon residents having been overwhelmed by continuous accessions from the country population, and the great influx of settlers from abroad during the preceding two centuries. From every quarter of Western Europe, Norway, Denmark, Flanders, Lorraine, Picardy, Normandy, Guyenne, [1]Spain, and even more remote Provence and [2] Italy, fresh citizens for London had been receiving a welcome with [3] open arms; on the comparatively easy terms of consenting to pay the purchase-money for their freedom at the established rate, and becoming resident within the walls, or at least the liberties, of the city of their adoption.

The greater proportion of the more purely Saxon population at this date would be found among the [4]villagers and peasantry throughout the country; mostly holding the position of villeins or bondmen of superior lords, and in all such instances, from the nature of their services, *adscripti glebæ*, or attached to the soil. As however there was hardly a village throughout the land that we do not find contributing its quota towards swelling the aggregate of the London population, it would at first sight seem singular that none of these country people came to London bringing with them Saxon Christian names. This perhaps may be partly accounted for by the fact that the villeins, bondmen, and natives (*nativi*), had certain duties to perform, and would be rigidly kept to those duties by their reves and bailiffs, without much opportunity of removing to the cities or towns. Those on the other hand, who did find their way to London and the larger towns, would in many instances, no doubt, be the sons of traders and dealers settled in the villages, men in general not of the Saxon stock, free from service to superior lords, owning no interest in the soil, and at liberty to move from place to place as they might choose. It must be borne in mind too that the superior lords were almost wholly of Norman origin; and their tenants, vassals, and dependents, would have little [5]encouragement from them in

[1] Robert of Catalonia was Sheriff in 1257.

[2] The Bukerels, one of the most powerful families of London, in the 13th century, are said to have been of Italian origin: see page xviii. *ante*, Note [2].

[3] There seems reason to believe that at the close of the 13th century the admissions to the freedom by purchase, were at least as numerous as those by apprenticeship.

[4] That Saxon names still prevailed among this part of the population to some extent at the beginning of the 13th century, may be found on reference to deeds and terriers of that date; the *Inquisitio Maneriorum*, in Archdeacon Hale's *Domesday of St. Paul's*, for example, A.D. 1222.

[5] The same appears to have been the tendency of the superior lords belonging to the religious Orders. In a list of about 60 native bondmen of the Abbey of St. Alban's, about the year 1326, "Hereward" is the single Saxon name to be found.

keeping up the despised Saxon nomenclature. The same spirit in fact which insisted on substituting in general parlance the Norman "beef," "mutton," "veal," and "pork," for the Saxon "oxa," "sceap," "cealf," and "swyn," would hardly rest contented until such names as Uilfrid, Eadberht, Aelfgar, and Sigberct, had been pretty generally superseded among the dependent peasantry by more congenial appellations, such as Willelm, Robert, Richard, and John. Unless we are ready to adopt this conclusion to a considerable extent, bearing in mind the facts already stated, that there undoubtedly was a large yearly influx of the country population into London, and that Saxon Christian names are rarely found there after the [1] beginning of the 13th century, and, (with but one or two trifling exceptions), never after its close; we must either adopt the suggestion before-mentioned, that it was not in general the men of the purer Saxon blood that the spirit of adventure or the desire for aggrandizement brought from the country into London, or that, on reaching it, either with the view of conforming to the fashion of the times, or for the purpose of [2] avoiding identification, those who bore Christian names belonging to the Saxon period, had no hesitation in assuming others that were more conformable to the prevailing usage.

London Signs of Taverns and other houses.

As a considerable proportion of our surnames is derived from offices and [3] dignities, from animals, and from [4] articles in use in everyday life, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that they originated in the signs, (roughly carved or more rudely painted), that were adopted in the Middle Ages, in large towns at least, for distinguishing the houses in which individuals dwelt. In London this usage, however extended it may have been in the 12th and [5] 13th centuries, had become limited almost wholly to the money-scriveners, the booksellers, and the taverners, in the 17th; but it is only on a supposition of this kind that we can conceive how persons became possessed of such names as Swan (p. 46), Beaver (p. 182),

[1] The only Saxon names found at this period among the chief men of the City, are Alwyn (Henry Fitz-Alwyn, Mayor), Athulf (William, Constantine, and Arnulf, Fitz-Athulf, Sheriffs), Radulf, and Eswi, (Ralph Eswy, Sheriff).

[2] Native bondmen and villeins, who formed a large part of the village population, would have good reason to do so, as they could only claim their liberty as freemen, after residing in London for a year and a day. Down to the expiration of that time, they were liable to be reclaimed by the reves, or attorneys, of their superior lords, and carried back to servitude. See a case in illustration, in page 23 of this Volume.

[3] Such, for example, as Pope, Bishop, Deacon, Archdeacon (Arcedekne), Priest, Prior, Abbot, Monk, Duke, Earl, Baron.

[4] Two of the London Aldermen, *temp.* Edward III. and Richard II. appear to have derived their names from musical instruments; John Organ (p. 352) and John Rote (p. 492); the *rote* being an instrument of Saxon origin, resembling the ancient lyre.

[5] In the town of Barking, in Essex, there was hardly a house, the Editor has been informed, that was not distinguished by its sign, so late as the time of James I.

Ram (p. 198), Gander (pp. 204, 265), Sprot, or Sprat (p. 245), Cokke, or Cock (p. 314), Lion (p. 349), Buck (p. 483), and the like; which we find prefixed at an early period with "at the," (atte), or "a," the latter meaning "at the," "of the," or "in the," but mostly expressed in writing by the French "*de*."

Several signs of taverns and other houses will be found named in the present Volume, by reference to the word "Signs" in the Index. "On the Hoop," or "In the Hoop," is frequently an ingredient in the title of the sign, and a [1]hoop (hope) in those days seems to have been almost as general an appendage to the exterior of a tavern, as the leaves (or "bush") attached to the alestake projecting from it. Other signs that have been met with in the City Books are:—"Caponeshors"—whatever that may have been—Robert Taylor dwelling there in 1291 (A 60); Hugh [2]atte (at the) Cokke, 1320 (E 107); Thomas atte Rede Dore (at the Red Door), 1346 (F 122); Walter atte Gote (at the Goat), 1348 (F 152); John atte Belle (at the Bell), keeper of a hostrey in Bishopsgate, 1350 (F 182); a house called "The Sterre (Star) on the Hoope, near the "Catfethele (Cat and Fiddle)" in All Hallows, Bredstrete, 1367 (G 192; The Lioun atte Dore (Lion at the Door), 1366 (G 195); and two taverns called "Le Mone" (the Moon) and "Le Sonne" (the Sun), in the Parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, 1412 (I 120).

Miscellaneous Extracts and Observations.

There seems reason to believe that an extensive trade existed in the 13th and 14th centuries between London and the town of Dinant on the Meuse; in the purchase, that is, of its manufactures of brass vessels, "*dinanderie*," as it is usually called on the Continent, and for which the town is still famous. The "Potters" of London, as [3]elsewhere remarked, were makers and sellers of vessels of metal, and we accordingly find dealings recorded as between them and the Dinanters.—A 47, 1287, Adam the Potter acknowledges a debt of 20*l.* due to Albred le Pecherons of Dinant; and Walter the Potter a debt to him of 34*l.* A 48, 1288, Adam the Potter acknowledges 20*l.* due to Albred le Pecherel (another form, no doubt, of the preceding name), and Walter al Berbis, of Dinant, to be paid at the ensuing Fairs of St. Botolph (Boston), Winchester, and Yarmouth. In B 44, A.D. 1300, a debt is entered as due to Walter de Strode, "Dynaunter;" and in B 60, 1303, Baldwin le Chaucer is entered as being indebted in 6*l.* 10*s.* to Nicholas de Woderseye, "Merchant of Dynaunt."

A 61, 1292, a debt of 34*s.* is entered as due from Alan de

[1] Coneyhope Lane, in the Poultry, had its name from three coneys (rabbits) in a hoop, the sign of a poulterer's shop there.

[2] Probably the early form of the surname "Adcock."

[3] In page 118.—The Turners, and not the Potters, made the drinking vessels, and of wood. The use of earthenware is seldom alluded to in the early Letter-Books.

Neuberi to William Simon, Baron of Sandwich; a title of distinction assumed in those days by every freeman, probably, of the Cinque Ports.

B 32, 1298, Henry le [1]Waleys enters himself as surety to Katherine, Widow of John de Lincoln, for cloth bought for the use of Sir Hugh le Despenser. B 37, 1298, Agnes de Marcy, Prioress of Clerkenwell, acknowledges a debt due to William de Leyre, (Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward), of ten pounds of silver. B 39, 1299, Henry le Waleys and Robert of Colebroc (Colnbrook), citizens, owe to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, 16*l.*, for timber from his park at Istleworthe (the present Osterley Park).

B 45, 1299, cheese, butter, and honey, are mentioned as being then exported beyond sea from Billingsgate. B 56, 1303, John de Ellerker, of Newcastle, jointly with Robert de Gurney, submits to a fine of 20*s.*, in part payment for a trespass against John of London, [2]beater, committed upon him in the Vill of Newcastle. B 63, 1304, a [3]Seld in West Chepe is mentioned as being held by John de Stanes, mercer, at a yearly rent, from the Prioress and Convent of Clerkenwell. B 91, 1309, an entry is made of five tuns of wine due jointly from ten persons to Thomas de Wyht (Wight); against which a Note is added, in Latin,—"Mark, that he was one of the "King's household:" the same person, no doubt, that is mentioned in page 113 of this Volume as taken prisoner by the Scots. B 98, 1309, Thomas de Wynterton, tailor, and Geoffrey de Nottingham, pelliper (or skinner), are entered as owing five marks to Sir Ralph de Hengham. He was one of the King's Justiciars, and a lawyer of eminence, two legal treatises still existing under his name. From the [4]entries in the City Books, he seems to have had monetary transactions with the citizens to a considerable extent.

B [5]xxxi., 1297, an entry is made,—"Paid the expenses of [6]John "de Banquelle, going to our Lord the King in the parts of Scot- "land, to escort the Cardinal Albinus,—40 marks." In the same folio and year, a fine is mentioned as being paid by the City "—to "Walter de Beauchamp, Seneschal (Steward) of our Lord the "King, for a trespass committed upon him by the young men of "that city." Also, an old debt is there acknowledged, in which the City is bound to Duraco, the merchant, and—"his fellows of the "Society of the Pulci (*Pulchorum*), for provision made for our Lady "the Queen on the coming of our Lord the King from the parts "of France."

B xxxv., 1297, on the 30th of November—"it was adjudged and "ordered that the three Beams, with their weights, newly ordained "to weigh corn going to the mill, shall from henceforth be wholly

[1] Or galleys. See the Index, *s. v. Galeys.*

[2] Or clothworker.

[3] See page xviii. *ante.*

[4] See next page, and pages 55, 60, *post.*

[5] The old numeration: see page 3 of this Volume, Note [2].

[6] An Alderman: see p. xix., and next page.

" abandoned; and that the hurdles on which bakers were drawn of " late through the City, when convicted of selling false bread, that " is, bread of insufficient weight, shall likewise be destroyed; the " said bakers being from henceforth to have the punishment of the " pillory. Likewise, the Tun, of late ordained, is to be pulled " down, and no longer used." So far from this Ordinance being [1] effectually carried out, the Tun was used as a prison for certain offenders till the middle of the 15th century, if not later; and fraudulent bakers were punished by the hurdle at least till the year 1437.

B xxxviii., 1309, Richard of Wollechirchehaw (Woolchurch Haugh, or [2] Yard) acknowledges a debt due to Sir Ralph de Hengham, Clerk, of 20*l.*; it is added that in 1312 the money was paid to Robert de Sudbery, one of the executors of Sir Ralph, who was then dead. B cxix., 1312, Richard Lightfot, of Wyndesore, and John of the Green, butcher, acknowledge a debt of 11*l.* to Henry Monqueye, fishmonger. B cxxii., 1313, Master Gilbert [3]le Mareschal owes to [4]Andrew Horn, fishmonger, 10 marks.

C 6, 1293. On the Tuesday after the Feast of St. Botolph (17 June), John de Banquelle, Alderman of Dowgate Ward, has a confirmation and quit-claim to him of the [5] messuage in St. Michael Bassieshawe, which formerly belonged to Sir Roger de Clifford the Elder. C 76, 1303, a debt of 35*s.* is entered as due to Alice Martin, "gildestere," from [6] Matilda Fatting, for injury done by her apprentice Martin, in maiming the index-finger of the right hand of the said Alice. C 84, 1304, a fine of 100 shillings is ordered to be applied "to the use of the [7]Chapel of the Blessed Mary of "the Pui;" that is, the Chapel of St. Mary, then recently built near the Guildhall. C 94, 1307, it is mentioned that "cheese " and old clothes" are exempt from payment of money for Murage, at the time of the Fair of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. C 127, 1306, [8] Hervey de Stantone (one of the King's Justiciars) takes a lease of a house in Colmanstrete,—" the great chamber on the South " side, and the great garden, excepted," of [9] Robert de Kelesseye for ten years, at 100*s.* yearly, he paying beforehand 20 marks, as his rent for the first three years. A clause is added, that if Hervey shall choose to live elsewhere in the City, the lessor shall be at liberty to re-enter forthwith.

[1] Stow says (*Survey*, p. 72), that about A.D. 1299, certain of the Aldermen broke up this prison, and removed the prisoners; for which they were punished by fine and imprisonment. It had been written also, he states, that it cost the citizens more than 20,000 marks to regain the King's favour.

[2] The Churchyard of St. Mary, in Walbrook; so called from the King's Beam or Tron, there, for weighing wool.

[3] "the Farrier."

[4] Afterwards Chamberlain. See the Index.

[5] See the Index, *s. v. Backwell Hall.*

[6] Mentioned as a butcher, elsewhere.

[7] See page 42, and the Index, *s. v.* "*Mary, the Chapel of St.*"

[8] Founder of Michael House, at Cambridge; on which foundation Trinity College was afterwards established.

[9] See the Index for this name, and page xiii. *ante*, Note [1].

C 128, 1308, among the debts due to Simon Godard at the time of his decease, occur the following items of interest (in French).—

"By a bill of the [1]King, taken by the hand of John de Huste-
"wayt, clerk . . . . . 20*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
"Also, by another bill of the King, taken by the hand of the
"same John . . . . . 16*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*
"Also, the [2]Prince who is now King, by a bill taken by the
"hand of Sir [3]Walter Reynold . . . . . 50*s.*
"Also, by a bill of the King now reigning, not under seal,
"taken by the hand of Roger de Lylle . . 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*"

The writings and tallies of Simon Godard were delivered by indenture to John Bonde, executor of his will, on the Saturday after the Conversion of St. Paul (25 January) 1308. A copy of the "indenture tripartite," executed on the delivery, is stitched on to folio 128.

C 147, 1301, Roger, Richard, Thomas, Gilbert, and Robert, de Holdene, are mentioned as bringing iron strakes for wheels from the Weald (*Waldæ*) of Kent; some of which are forfeited, as being made contrary to the City regulations. Thomas and Gilbert are "forgiven this time," on condition that they give 12 pence to the Conduit in Chepe.

D 116, 1311, Henry de Gloucester, Alderman (of Lime Street Ward), as against a debt due from him to the Chamber for arrears of tallage, charges the City,—"for his robe of scarlet of the livery "of the Chamberlain, for the Coronation" of King Edward the Second, 41*s.* 8*d.*;—"for a cloak and tunic for his vadlet," at the same time, 16*s.* 8*d.*; for a cloak also for himself,—"made of cloth "of Luka (Lucca)," 7*s.* 6*d.*; and for a—"robe of red cloth of "Luka, then delivered to him," 25*s.* 4*d.*;—which sums are allowed to him in the way of set-off. In the same folio and year, Sir Hugh le Despenser pays Baudet le Engleis, vadlet of John Hanekyn, dealer, of St. Quentin, 100*l.*, in part payment of 180*l.* for horses.

D 123, 1311, the lease is entered of a house with a shop and appurtenances, annexed to the Gate of Aldgate, and used for the pesage (or weighing) of corn weighed there; such weighing being [4]"in the "vacant place beneath the sollar of the said house." D 145, 1312, an Ordinance is made that the Common Seal shall be kept in a box with six locks; three of the keys to be in the custody of Aldermen, and three in the charge of three reputable men, Commoners. On the same day a grant is made of 40*l.* by the Commonalty to John de Gisorz, the Mayor, "to aid him in the support of his "household,—*hospitii sui.*" D 152, 1311, on the Thursday

[1] Probably Edward I., then recently deceased.

[2] Edward II., when Prince of Wales.

[3] See the Index, *s. vv. Canterbury, Worcester,* and *Reynald.*

[4] See page xv. *ante.*

next after the Feast of St. James (25 July), the name of Andrew Horn, afterwards Chamberlain, occurs among the jurors on an Inquisition; and he is named among the assayers of bread in 1315 (D 187).

E 28, 1315, a house belonging to London Bridge, is let to William de Dounesheued (Downhead), the barber of Sir John de Sandale, Chancellor,—"at the instance of the same Sir John," for life. E 43, 1316, the [1]Aulnage is granted—"to John Pecok, "our dear vadlet, of canvas, linen cloth, [2]napery, as well English "as from elsewhere, wadmelles, heydokes, mendeps, kerseys, says "of Louthe, worsted of Norwich, Ireland, and [3]Causton, and all "other says and scarlets, and all kinds of cloth of Lincoln, Essex, "Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Stamford, Beverley, [4]St. Osith, Devon, "and Cornwall."

E 77, 1318, two houses and eight shops in Colmanstrete, worth in all ten marks yearly, are mentioned as having been lately the property of William de Somerfeld, tailor to Queen Alianor, wife of Edward I. They escheated to the King on the banishment of the Jews; upon which, he gave them to the Queen, and she to Somerfeld. E 85, 1319, William, Parson of the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, is mentioned as the "—Pitanciar of the Commu-"nity of Parish Chaplains of London," to which benefactions had been left. E 87, 1316, a fine of 1000 marks is inflicted upon the authorities, for breaking down by night an earthen wall, opposite to the Outer Gate of the Tower; and pardon is granted on payment thereof, the wall having been duly rebuilt.

E 104, 1320, from an assessment of the Wards, as to income, that of Dowgate appears at this date to have been the most wealthy, being assessed for payment of 106*l.* 3*s.*; Vintry Ward the next, 94*l.* 10*s.* 11¼*d.*; Lime Street Ward being the poorest, and assessed at only 24*s.* 3*d.* E 112, 1320, Richard and Margery Godchep let a room in their Seld in the Parish of St. Mary le Bow in Westchepe for 12 years, "—together with the chests and aumbries (or "cupboards) therein."

E 156, 1323, from the Sheriffs' accounts we learn that there were given to William de Fulburne, Baron of the Exchequer, for Christmas, 20 salt fish, value 6*s.*; one hat of beaver, well lined with cloth of "skarlet," value 7*s.* 6*d.*; and provisions, such as bread, wine, poultry, and the like, 5*s.* To Sir William de Norwich, one swan and 6 capons, sent to him for Christmas; and for Easter one beef carcass, one pig, one veal, 12 capons; and a silver gilt ewer, by the hands of Hamon de Chigwelle, Mayor, value 26*s.* 6*d.* To William de Everdone, for Christmas, 12 salt fish; and another

[1] The collection of the "aulnage," or King's duty on cloths.

[2] Table linen, or "board-cloths."

[3] Near Reepham, in Norfolk: from this place the London family of Causton (see the Index) probably had its name.

[4] Chich St. Osyth, in North Essex.

time, a swan and 6 rabbits, and 100 shillings. To William de Stowe, Clerk of the Exchequer, one basin with an ewer, and one pair of trenchers, value 6 marks. To divers ushers of the Exchequer, 7*s.* 5*d.*—"For gloves, to give to all helping us, 3 shillings." To Nicholas Fastolff, 40 shillings.

E 199, 1330, a lease is granted by Simon de Swanlond to Isabel, widow of Hamon Godchep, to enable her to make a quay in Suthwerk,—"between the quay of the Abbot and Convent of St. "Austin in Canterbury, on the East, and the quay of the Church-"yard of St. Olave, on the West."

E 215, 1332, Nicholas de [1]Wyght is mentioned, as—"Tailor "of our Lord the King of England," and Maud, his wife.

F 60, 1341, grant of a pension to William de Missendene by Brother Henry de Purlee,—"Master of the Hospital of St. James "at Cherrynge (Charing) near Westminster." F 63, 1342, the "Master and Scholars of [2]Balliolhalle, in Oxford," are named, as being the Rectors of the Church of St. Laurence Jewry. F 73, 1344, Thomas Maryns, the Chamberlain, is rewarded "—for his "pains and diligence about the repairs of the Guildhall," in the years 1341–3. F 117, 1346, an order is promulgated (dated 28th of April) by the King's command, that Justiciars shall no longer accept robes or fees from suitors. F 118, 1346, an order is made, in reference to Edmund, Letice, and Roisia, children of Ralph de Bury, deceased, by which a "hanaper" (hamper), with deeds and muniments, is delivered up, after being in the Guildhall for 25 years; it having been placed there in the charge of Andrew Horn, Chamberlain. F 119, 1346, Margery, widow of John Denmars, places her daughter Hawyse as apprentice to Richard de [3]Herpesfeld, roper, for 15 years; he to have her "instructed by some suit-"able woman in some befitting trade." F 221, 1347, William the Carter, of Fynchesle (Finchley), has two oxen and three cows stolen, "without Aldresgate, in the suburbs."

G 157, 1365, William de Haldene is made free of the City, elected Alderman of Tower Ward, and appointed Recorder of the City, all in one day. G 201, 1368, proclamation is made by the King's order, that red herrings shall not be sold dearer than 8 for a penny, and white herrings at 6 for a penny. G 235, 1368, on the assessment made for the payment of one fifteenth to the King, the Wards of Cordewanerestrete and Chepe are the [4]wealthiest, being assessed each at 218*l.* 8*s.*; and Lime Street Ward, the poorest, at 6*l.* only. G 240, 1370, a return is made by the sworn

[1] Perhaps of the same family as Thomas de Wyht, named in page xli. *ante.*

[2] In B 27, 1296, Walter, the Vicar of St. Laurence Jewry, is mentioned as the "attorney and proctor of the Scholars of Ballol in Oxford," for recovering a debt of 16 shillings.

[3] See a mention of Nicholas Harpsfeld in page xxxi. *ante*, Note [7].

[4] See page xliv. *ante.* The French wars had gone far towards dissipating the wealth of the traders and vintners of Dowgate and Vintry Wards, who had now been distanced by their neighbours.

Carpenters and Masons of the City as to the dimensions of a tenement belonging to Edward Sende, smith, at Holbournebrugge (Holborn Bridge), which he bought of Sir William Rook and Sir Thomas Eydone, Chaplains. In G 248, 1370, some hundreds of names are erased with the knife, (not one being left decipherable), in an assessment towards a loan of 5000*l.* to the King; with this memorandum (in Latin) above the first erasure,—"Be it remembered, that this erasure on these three leaves was made by the "Commoners, in presence of the Mayor and Aldermen." The reason for this very decided step is not stated. G 263, 1371, on a loan then (1 February) made to the King, Simon de Mordone lends the largest sum, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Adam Fraunceys, 300*l.*; William Walworth, 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Bernes, 200*l.*; Nicholas Brembre and Thomas Albon, jointly, 300*l.*; John Philipot, 163*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John de Norhampton, 76*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Geoffrey Puppe, 30*l.*; and John Olneye, 15*l.* G 285, 1371, a lease is granted to John Philipot, and Johanna, his wife, for building a house at the end of the lane at Quenehethe (Queen Hythe), "opposite to the "common [1]wardrobe there." G 295, 1372, it is enacted by the authorities in the City—"That no boatman shall take for his fare, "between London and Westminster, more than 2 pence; and the "same, until his boat is full of people, when he shall take 3 "pence at the highest, for his boat, himself, and his partner; on "pain of imprisonment, as well in London as in the Staple of "Westminster: and that no boatman shall withdraw himself from "serving the people, on the same pain."

H 47, 1376, William, John, and Robert Fraunceys, are named as three out of the six Goldsmiths chosen for the Common Council, now elected by the Trades, and not by the Wards; Robert Launde, John Bodesham, and John Carbonelle, being the others. John Tilneye is mentioned as one of the members of Common Council chosen by the Tailors; the same individual probably who was duped in the manner related in page 418 of this Volume. H 102, 1378, John Dyne, late Sheriff's Serjeant, is presented as a maintainer of quarrels in a certain suit pending between William Shrovesburi (Shrewsbury), Clerk, complainant, and Alianor, "late "concubine of the same William, defendant," in the Guildhall and elsewhere. H 138, 140, 164, 1382, 3, charcoal is [2]mentioned as being supplied to the City from Bromley in Kent, Mymmes in Middlesex, and Harrow. H 244, 1389—"a loan "taken by the City authorities from the [3]funds in John Bernes's "[4]chest, in the [5]time of Brembre, Mayor, for the safe-keeping of "the City," is now ordered to be repaid.

H 307, 1395. In a Letter from Pope Boniface IX. to King

[1] See page 280.

[2] See also the Index, *s. v. Charcoal.*

[3] Left by John Bernes (or Barnes), Alderman, (Mayor in 1370), for the benefit of apprentices.

[4] An iron chest, of vast and ponderous proportions, still preserved at Guildhall.

[5] In 1377, or in 1383, 4, 5.

Richard II., entered here, a light is thrown, by no mean authority, on the still disputed origin of the epithet "Lollard." Translated from the Latin, the passage is as follows.—"A certain Pseudo-"Christian, crafty, and daring sect, who call themselves 'the poor "'men of Christ's treasure-house, and of His disciples'; and whom "the common people in more correct language have called 'Lo-"'lards,' as being dry tares (*lolium aridum*)."

I 56, 1406, mention is made of persons called [1]"peters," bringing fresh fish to the City for sale; they are ordered to stand in Chepe with their fish, and nowhere else. I 119, 1412, the Broken Seld, (a Seld, probably, which had been in a ruinous condition), now the Compter of one of the Sheriffs, situate opposite the Standard, and on the South side of Westchepe, is pronounced by a Jury to be in the Ward of Bredestrete, and not of Cordewanerestrete. I 288, 1422, "on the 10th day of December in this year, Sir Thomas "Pope, celebrating in the Church of St. Margaret Lothbury, and "William Millengy, celebrating in the Church of St. Laurence "Jewry, were taken about midnight in laymen's clothes, cut short "and spotted, with hoods cut and jagged (*gaggatis*), and with a "polax and a pikedstaf (pikestaff) in their hands. The clothes "had been borrowed by the said Thomas from one John Wolf, "brouderer."[2]

It has been well remarked by Lord Bacon,—[3]"Antiquities or "remnants of history are, as was said, '*Tanquam tabula naufragii*'; "when industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence "and observation, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, "traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, "passages of books that concern not story, and the like, do save "and recover somewhat from the deluge of time." The City records, with their manifold "remnants of history," are indeed very substantial planks saved to us from the deluge of time. It is in the same spirit too of diligence and observation, so well portrayed in the lines above quoted, that the present Volume has been compiled; and that these notices of the every-day life of our greatest community in the Middle Ages, belonging to times so remote, and descriptive of manners, usages, and notions, so entirely dissimilar to those of the present day, that they have the charm almost of novelty and of freshness, are here brought together; for the study, not unattended with edification, it is hoped, of those who vouchsafe to take an interest in the history of others than the kings, statesmen, and heroes, in days of yore.

[1] The "petermen" were a class of fishermen known some years since at Gravesend, and are perhaps still: "peteresnets," are also found mentioned in the City books.

[2] From the same folio, we learn that this William Millengy, some years after, when celebrating at the Church of St. Andrew, near Cornhille, was taken under circumstances of criminality with Katherine, wife of John Wynge, and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, by Robert Elkyn, Constable of Langbourn Ward.

[3] *On the Proficience or Advancement of Learning, Divine and Human*, Book II.

So far as the details of middle class and low life, in those times, passed within the walls of a city, are concerned, hardly a feature perhaps can be suggested, that in these pages is not in some way or another incidentally brought under notice. Among the more prominent may be mentioned,—The rules and usages of various trades and crafts, Surgery being included in the latter, and the province mainly of the Barbers; inventories of personal property of every description, from jewellery and plate down to pots and pans, kettles and old clothes; the stocks of the City shops; the tackle of shipping; the munitions of war; the roofing of houses; the supply of fuel; the regulations of the markets; the fees of the clergy; the times for curfew; setting the watch; the dangers of the night; the rates of wages; the tricks of trade; the devices for protection, then as stark mad to all appearance on the side of the master, as it is just now on the side of the man; the impostures of soothsayers and professors of the magic art; and the arts and frauds of the mendicants, swindlers, and sharpers, with as large a percentage of whom the streets of London were probably then beset as they are at the present day.

Two exceptions however occur in this purview of the aspects here presented of former London life.—"Wise women," or midwives, in those days busily plied their vocation, no doubt; but in these books we find no mention of them, no allusion whatever to their existence. This seems only to be accounted for on the supposition that while City legislation spared its attentions to hardly any other calling, it looked upon this humble, though really important, vocation as beneath its notice. A [1]single and distant allusion to the cradle is to be found in this Volume, but in reference to the birth, nurture, or protection, of the infant who occupied it, the City scribes appear never to have had occasion to pen a line. The same too at the other extremity of life,—while Masses for the dead, vigils, or wakes, around the corpse, and the wax torches that were lighted upon the [2]*herce*, find here and there a passing notice, beyond the slight mention in one or two instances that such a craft as that of the Upheldere (Upholder), or Undertaker, did exist, not a word is given as to the particulars of his calling, and his trade appears to have been subjected to no regulations. It seems to have given little trouble to the civic lawgivers of those times, how people were ushered into the world, or how their bodies were disposed of when they left it.

Regarded again from another point of view, there are many passages in this Volume that have an especial and peculiar interest of their own. Here we find, among other subjects far too numerous for remark;—A distinct allusion to the materials used for [3]varnish-

[1] "Cradle-bows" are mentioned in page 422. Orphanage cases, or cases in which the property of orphans was concerned, frequently occur in the City books.

[2] See p. 359, Note [4].

[3] "Nicholas Bacon," it will be remarked, is the painter's name.

NOTE OMITTED.

INTRODUCTION, page xlviii. lines 21–30, Note.

It is just possible that, notwithstanding the many rights and immunities claimed by the citizens, the prelacy, who are known to have possessed the privilege of issuing licences to "sage women" at a later date, may have exercised it in London so early as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Such however was the general unpopularity of the secular clergy, that the citizens would hardly have brooked any control or surveillance on their part as to the conduct of the practitioners of the obstetric art.

painting upon canvas, more than a century before the time of John Van Eyck, who has been alleged to have been its inventor: early news, transmitted to the City by King Edward's desire, no doubt, of the victory just gained upon the field of Falkirk: tidings sent to the City by Queen Isabel, of the birth of her first-born son, Edward of Windsor, with the rejoicings consequent thereon; Mass and carols in the Church of St. Paul, followed by a procession to make offering at Westminster; the whole ending with a dinner in the Guildhall, "excellently well tapestried and dressed out," the earliest City dinner probably that has been recorded: watch and ward ordered in the City, its walls manned, sentries posted, and wickets closed, in support of Edward II. in his wars with the Barons: London in alarm at the prospect of immediate attack by the French, and its Guildhall protected, some seven years before the fight of [1]Crecy, by [2]guns wrought of latten, mounted on rollers, and charged with powder and pellets of lead: the Black Prince writing to the City to give his account of the events preliminary to the Victory at Poitiers; an untruthful one at best, for not a word does he say of the concessions he had first offered, to secure a safe retreat: tidings from Johanna, Princess of Wales and Aquitaine (better known by her spinster title, "The Fair Maid of Kent"), announcing the birth of Prince Edward of Angouleme, the Black Prince's short-lived eldest son: particulars of plate, presented to the Black Prince by the already overtaxed Londoners, absolutely by the hundredweight: Geoffrey Chaucer, the Poet, the City's tenant, as lessee of the Gate of Aldgate: William Walworth slandered by an unscrupulous woman, and his generous intercession to save her from the indignity of the pillory and whetstone: the City's own account of the Insurrection of Wat Tyler, with some [3]features in the narrative hitherto unknown: Richard Whityngton, before becoming Alderman of Broad Street Ward, a Common Councilman for Coleman Street; and, like Walworth, having his fair fame assailed in his old age by a woman's tongue: the City convulsed by dissensions between the Cordwainers and the Cobblers, as to their relative rights to mend old shoes; and King Henry the Fourth taking cognizance thereof by Letter under the Privy Seal: correspondence of Henry V. with the City authorities, during his wars with France: the citizens in an agony of suspense as to the fate of the English army, for some days lost sight of in the interior of France; and that suspense in a moment turned to joy by tidings of the Victory of Agincourt, celebrated on the same day by Mayor and citizens going in pilgrimage to Westminster on foot: alleged immoralities of the London clergy, the annals of their profligacy during a long series

[1] Where cannon are sometimes said to have been first used by the English.

[2] *gonnes.* See page 205.

[3] The fact that the Princess Johanna accompanied the King to Mile End (p. 449); and the parley near the spring called "Whittewellebeche."

of years being carefully registered by the City authorities in a private corner of their records: last thing, and saddest of all, the fires of Smithfield lighted up under the auspices of an unscrupulous prelacy, with Lollards for their living fuel; John Cleydone, currier, and Richard Surmyn, baker, citizens of London, and humble followers in the footsteps of John Wyclif, being among the earliest victims of their flames.

The translation of these records has been made throughout, in justice to the peculiar though often varying styles of the original Latin and French, as literally as, consistently with intelligibleness, it could be: with that proviso, no attempt has been made to modify its quaint phraseology, or to supplant the modes of expression used by men who lived from four to six centuries ago with the diction that a modern writer would employ when describing an event or discussing a topic of the present day.

The abbreviation "*etc.*" will be frequently remarked, as occurring at the end of a passage: it seems to have been used by the scribes of those times as a matter of course; in many instances without its being at all needed by the context, but rather as a sort of saving clause to cover any omission that might possibly have been made.

As proper names appear to have been written more according to sound than by rule, two or three varying forms of the same name are often to be met with in the same page. These variations have in general been retained.

The word "mystery," or its old-fashioned and now obsolete form "mistery," as signifying a trade, it will be remarked, has not been used in this translation; *mestera*, or *mestier*, having always for its equivalent the word "trade," or "craft." These words are derived in fact from the Latin "*ministerium*," "a serving to," and are in no way connected with "*mysterium*," "a secret;" which the use of the misguiding English word "mystery" as their representative, might easily lead the purely English reader to suppose.

In the earlier Letter-Books, the word "guild," except as forming part of the compound "Guildhall," is hardly ever to be met with.

In conclusion, while expressing his acknowledgments to the Corporation generally for the confidence which they have reposed in him by entrusting to him the compilation of this Volume, the Editor begs to thank Mr. Town Clerk and Mr. Solicitor, in particular, for the prompt and courteous attention they have given to one or two points in connexion with the plan of the work, which have of necessity been submitted to their consideration. His best thanks also are due to the Members of the Library Committee; and more especially to B. B. Orridge, Esq., F.G.S., the present Chairman, and in hardly a less degree to Dr. W. Sedgwick Saunders and J. Hampton Hale, Esq., former Chairmen, of the Committee, for the

active interest which they have taken in the inception of this work, and for the facilities which, to the utmost of their power, with the co-operation of Mr. Town Clerk, the depositary of the City Records, they have at all times afforded for its progress and completion. The services also which have been rendered by Mr. W. H. Overall, F.S.A., Librarian of the Corporation, must not be allowed to pass unacknowledged. The Editor feels a pleasure in owning himself indebted to him for numerous acts of courtesy and kindness, in the way both of furthering literary research and of ministering to literary wants, during his almost daily visits to the Library, while engaged upon the somewhat arduous but pleasing labours of the last thirteen months.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

29 *May*, 1868.

A LIST

OF

THE FIRST COMMON COUNCIL ELECTED IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

A.D. 1347. Letter-Book F. fol. cxxxvi.

At a Congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and an immense number of the Commonalty, on Wednesday in the first week of Lent, in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, in presence of Geoffrey de Wychingham, Mayor, Sir John de Pulteneye, Reynald de Conduit, Henry Darci, Andrew Aubrey, John Hamond, Richard Lacer, Roger de Depham, John Syward, Thomas Leggy, Walter Turke, John de Caustone, and Adam Brabazon, Aldermen, the persons underwritten were chosen in their respective Wards to come to the Guildhall of London, when they should be warned thereto, to treat of business touching the City; namely, from the Ward of —

Tower. 6.

Henry Wymond
William Box
Laurence de Braghhynge
Ralph de Halstede
Thomas atte Vyne
John Anketill

Billyngesgate. 6.

Richard de Lambethe
Adam Pykeman
Richard Double
John Youn
Robert Pykeman
Henry Sterre

Bridge. 6.

Nicholas atte Gate
John de Hathfeld
Roger Knoville
Geoffrey Fayrher
Richard Bacoun
Stephen Lucas

Douegate. 6.

Thomas d'Espaigne
Richard de Wycombe
William de Wircestre
James Andreu
Thomas Potyn
William Swifte

Portsokne. 6.

Peter de Westone
John de Romeneye
Alexander Cobbe
Alexander Mareschal
John le Longe
Thomas de Caxtone

Alegate. 6.

John de Neubery
Walter Costantyn
Simon Caperoun
Robert Andreu
Stephen atte Conduit
William Danyel

Langeburn. 6.

John de Bromholme
William Palmere
Geoffrey de Everdone
John de Hablond
Robert de Stratforde
Thomas Bonde

Candelwykestrete. 6.

Thomas de Wyntone
Thomas Broun
Thomas Parker
William Knight
John de Werlee
John Lemman

Walbroke. 6.

John de Bedeforde
Nicholas Hotot
Adam de Bury
John le Neue
Richard de Carletone
Walter Page

Lymstrete. 2.

Godfrey atte Swan
Thomas de Alkefolde

Bisshopesgate. 6.

John Pycot
Henry de Norhamptone
Alan Osegodeby
Nicholas Segrave
Thomas le Barber
Geoffrey Sergeaunt

Cornhulle. 6.

Robert Manhale
John de Brendewod
Ralph Cantebrege
Stephen atte Holte
John Levelife
Richard de Claveringe

Bradestrete. 5.

Richard de Staundone
John Herewardestoke
Thomas Lyouns
William le Hore.
Adam Aspal

[The above being to the East of Walbroke.]

Vinetrie. 5.

Henry Fannere
John Cressingham
Walter Benet
Henry Palmere
Thomas Sharnebroke

Queen Hythe. 6.

Richard Smelt
Robert Hornere
William de Bernes
William Vere
William de Neuport
William de Fulham

Castle Baynard. 5.

John Tornegold
Henry Brenge
John Lumbard
Thomas de Cornwall
John Burre

Cordewanerstrete. 6.

John de Abyndone
William de Hanhampstede
Adam Fraunceys
John Bole, Pelterer
Giles Spenser
John Berkyng the Younger

Bredstrete. 4.

John de Tyffeld
Gilbert Palmere
John de Kyngestone
Nicholas Madefrey

Farndone. 6.

Robert de Shordiche the Elder
Robert de Wyke
William Blithe
Andrew de Seccheforde
Reynald de Thorpe
Robert de Asshe

Chepe. 6.

Thomas de Waldene
Roger de Caumpes
John Blaunche
John Pecche
Henry atte Roche
John Russel

Colmanstrete. 6.

John de Hatfeld
John Deynes
Henry de Ware
John de Berkynge
Richard de Shordiche
William atte Welde

Bassieshawe. 6.

John de Dallynge
Roger Madour
William de Todenham
Roger Pycot
Henry Cotiller
Roger Latoner

Crepelgate. 6.

Richard Goldbetere
John de Hyngestone
Simon de Worstede
William Payn
Adam Walpol
William le Chaloner

Aldresgate. 4.

William de Rameseye
John de Thame
John atte Barnet
Thomas de Grauntbrege

[The above being to the West of Walbroke.]

TABLE OF SUBJECTS.

EDWARD I. A.D. 1272–1307.

PAGE

Coroner's Roll of our Lord the King, in the time of Ralph le Blound and John Horn, Sheriffs of the City of London, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry (A.D. 1275, 6); Sir Gregory de Rokesle being then Chamberlain in that City . 3

Coroner's Roll of our Lord the King, in the time of Robert de Araz and Ralph le Fevere, Sheriffs of the City of London, in the fourth year of King Edward, son of King Henry (A.D. 1276, 7); Sir Gregory de Rokesle being then Chamberlain in that city . 9

Roll of Felonies committed, and Misadventures that happened, in the City of London, in the time of Matthew de Columbers, Chamberlain of our Lord the King in the same, Walter le Cornewaleys and John Adrien being then Sheriffs of the same city (A.D. 1277, 8) . 17

Regulation as to wearing Furs, and clearing the Streets . . 20

Provisions for the Safe-keeping of the City, the City Gates, and the River Thames 21

Sureties for a suspected Welchman 22

The Melters excluded from Chepe 22

Acknowledgment made by a Painter 23

The Water-course of Walebrook 23

Claim of Born Bondmen belonging to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall . 23

Theft of silver dishes belonging to Baroncin 24

Inquisition as to the Bridge of Walbroke, near Bokerelesberi . . 25

Grant of the Small Beam 25

Insult offered in the Sheriff's Court 27

Petition of the Bishop of London as to enclosure of woods at Stebenhethe; and rejection thereof 28

Killers of Swine elected 28

Proclamation as to treatment of the expected Envoys from the King of France 29

Conviction for making false law in the City Courts . . . 29

Contract as to making a Chalice 29

An Earthen Wall in Fynkislane, presented as a nuisance . . 30

Offence against Sir John de Metingham, one of the King's Justiciars 30

Proclamation as to giving aid to Prince Edward in the defence of the Southern coasts; and resistance in the City thereto . . . 31

PAGE
Injunctions to be conveyed to the Citizens from King Edward . . 31
Answer given thereto 32
Evechepynges in Soper Lane forbidden 33
Provision as to mooring vessels at Billingsgate and Queen Hythe . 33
Regulations for the Safe-keeping of the Streets 34
Watch and Ward at the City Gates 35
Ordinance for the Safe-keeping of the City 35
Privilege of Sanctuary in the City 36
Mandate for the preservation of the peace within the City . . 36
Letter from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, with news of the defeat of the Scots at the Battle of Falkirk, 22nd July . . 37
Terms of reconciliation of two Master Masons 38
Bread deficient in weight, taken in West Chepe 38
Sale of reeds near the lands of the Bishop of Bedlem . . . 39
Importation of knives of foreign make 39
Goods forfeited for violating the custom of the City . . . 40
Sureties found by Laurence Ducket 40
Punishment for defaming the Aldermen 40
Suspension, and pardon, of a Ward Bedel 41
Conduct of the Sheriffs to the Mayor 41
Donation to the Brethren of the Pui, for a Chaplain at the new Chapel of the Guildhall 42
Injunctions to the Bedels of the Wards, as to the passing of crocards and pollards 42
Inquisition as to the liability to maintain two bridges in the Ward of Broad Street; and to find the hinges of Bishopsgate . . . 43
Inquisition as to the liability to repair the covering over the Water-course of Walebroc 43
Inventories of goods left by will, and delivered in presence of the Mayor and Aldermen 44
Loss of a seal, and notice given thereon 45
Letter of the Mayor and Citizens of London to the Countess of Gloucester 45
Assault upon a serjeant of the Mayor 46
Insult to William de Leyre, an Alderman 46
Agreement to indemnify the City against fire, and to roof houses with tiles 46
Inventories of pledges sold for arrears on the King's tallage . . 47
Valuation of household goods, taken for debt 50
Letter of Walter, Bishop of Chester, Treasurer, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London; and Answer thereto 50
Acknowledgment as to a wall belonging to Sir John de Banquelle . 51
Quitclaim by Thomasin Guydichon to Aleyse Darcy, of all interest in an embroidered cloth in her possession 52
Surety exacted for cursing 53
Letter of the Bishop of Chester, as to the Imprisonment of the Lady de Leukenore 53

PAGE
Inquisition as to persons rioting and committing assault by night . 54
Bond as to due delivery of a sealed box 55
Mainprise for a tun of wine, due to Sir Ralph de Hengham, Justiciar 55
Lease of a Tourelle near Bisshopesgate 56
Proclamation made for the protection of strangers coming to the Parliament 56
Nets burnt in Chepe 57
Exemption of the Hanse Merchants at Bisshopesgate . . . 57
Writ for the replevin of John de Uggele; and Return thereto . 57
As to Countors, Attorneys, and Essoiners, sworn 58
Loss of the freedom, from being born bondmen of the Bishop of London 58
Terms of reconciliation between the Mayor and one of the Sheriffs . 59
Grant of the Gate of Crepelgate 59
Agreement as to a Choir Cope; but afterwards cancelled . . 60
Acknowledgment of a debt due to Sir Ralph de Hengham, Justiciar . 60
Letter to Walter de Langetone, Bishop of Chester, in reference to his wish to make a Park at Greneford 61

EDWARD II. A.D. 1307–27.

Proclamation against Walter de Langetone, Bishop of Chester . 63
Acknowledgment of trespass committed against a Sheriff . . 63
Proclamation made before the Coronation of King Edward the Second 64
Delivery of hostels to the Citizens, which had been taken for the Coronation 64
Delivery of a Cope, to be presented by the City to the Bishop of Worcester 65
Specifications for building a house 65
Acknowledgment of a debt due to one of the King's Justiciars . 66
A Supervisor of the Barbers of London appointed 67
Proclamation as to cleansing the streets of the City 67
Disposition of property made (with power of attorney) by a Knight, before departing for the Holy Land 68
Grant of the Small Beam for weighing Silk and Spiceries . . 69
Request by King Edward, that a certain office may be granted to John Albon; and Answer thereto 69
Similar request made by Piers de Gavastone, Earl of Cornwall; and Answer thereto 70
Bread of Stratford seized, as being deficient in weight . . . 71
Grant of the Small Beam for weighing Silk, at the royal request . 73
Inventory of goods seized in Coopers' shops 74
Market forbidden to be held in Chepe, but to be held only on Cornhulle 75
Writs for inquisition as to alleged appropriation of a house in Scholane 75
Royal Letter in behalf of the Canons, Vicars, and other ministers, of the Church of St. Paul 76

PAGE
Proclamation that Tailors shall not scour furs in Chepe . . . 77
Oath made by the Keeper of the Conduit in Chepe . . . 77
Turners sworn not to make false measures for liquids . . . 78
Compromise for an insult offered to an Alderman 78
Royal writ for the punishment of dilapidators of the City Wall, Gates, and Posterns 79
Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a serjeant of the Sheriffs of London 79
Writ, enjoining the prevention of certain crimes and misdeeds in the City 80
Charge of using abusive language in the Mayor's Court . . . 81
Writ enjoining certain regulations as to the sale of wines within the City 81
Oath exacted from the Renter, as to the swine of the House of St. Antonine 83
Conviction for forestalment of lampreys 83
Letter to King Edward, with one thousand marks in aid of his war with Scotland 84
A horse seized from Reynald de Thonderle, for arrears on the King's tallage 85
White-tawyers sworn not to flay horses within the City . . . 85
Process of Inquisition and Delivery, made in the time of Sir Richer de Refham, Mayor, as to misdoers, and trespassers, and night-walkers in the City of London, against the peace of our Lord the King, before the aforesaid Sir Richer, Mayor, Simon de Corp, one of the Sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendone, Thomas Romayn, and other Aldermen; on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, in the Guildhall of the said city, by writs of the King 86
Punishment by imprisonment in the Tun 89
Capture of certain Welchmen in Fletestrete; and dispute arising therefrom 89
Order for arrest of a Baker, for selling putrid bread . . . 90
Examination of false hats in the Guildhall 90
Ordinances made for Watch and Ward within the City . . . 91
Letters of King Edward, sent to John de Gisorz, Mayor of London, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty, for the safe-keeping of the City in his behalf; and Ordinances made thereon 93
Writ enjoining inquisition to be made as to a certain vacant place near Ivylane: and Answer, upon inquisition, thereto 98
Agreement made for founding a bell, for the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity 100
Transaction as to certain hides purchased by the Mayor and Sheriffs in the King's behalf, but never taken or paid for . . . 101
Ordinances for Watch and Ward of the City Gates . . . 102
Injunctions given to the Warders of the City Gates . . . 103

PAGE
Acknowledgment of debt by a Butcher to the Kitchener of Waltham Holy Cross 105
Letter from Queen Isabel, announcing her safe delivery of a son; with an account of the rejoicings consequent thereon 105
Receivers sworn, of moneys to be taken for the use of the Conduit in Chepe 107
An unlawful kidel, or net, ordered to be burnt 107
Charge of selling French bread of light weight 108
Transfer and valuation of pledges, taken for arrears of tallage . . 108
Delivery of a chest by Lady Cecily, widow of Sir John de Bacquelle, to Lady Johanna, widow of Sir Thomas de Lodelawe 110
Writ and Letters Patent in favour of the Friars Preachers of London 111
Injunctions by King Edward II. as to the ransom of Sir Thomas de Wight, a prisoner 113
Requisition for the supply of Arbalesters and arms at Berwick upon Tweed 114
Lease of a Tourelle on London Wall, near Bisshopesgate . . 115
Removal of an Elm near Bisshopesgate, and purchase of a cord for a Ward-hook with the proceeds of the sale thereof . . . 116
Dorsers for fish, of unlawful measure, ordered to be burnt in Chepe 116
Lease of a Hermitage near the King's garden, on London Wall . 117
The Wardship of the Son of William le Fullere granted to Andrew Horn, fishmonger 117
Complaint of the Potters, as to frauds committed in their trade . . 118
Punishment inflicted for selling light bread deficient in weight . . 119
Punishments inflicted for selling bread deficient in weight, and of bad materials 119
Ordinance of the Pepperers of Soperelane 120
Punishments inflicted for selling bread of rotten materials, and deficient in weight 121
Punishment inflicted for selling bread deficient in weight . . . 122
Punishment inflicted for selling bread deficient in weight . . . 122
Inventory of goods received from the Executors of Richard de Blountesham 123
Agreement made for plastering the Hall of John de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond 125
Delivery made of houses in the suburbs, as lodgings for the King's household 125
Arrest for assault, and resistance to the authorities 126
Lease of the Gate of Bisshopesgate Without, with a Tourelle and a Garden thereto adjoining 127
Acknowledgment by the King of aid sent by the City for his war with Scotland; and Answer of the City thereto 128
Lease of a Bakehouse, opposite to the Pillory, upon Cornhulle . . 129
Inventory of cloths, seized in satisfaction for a debt due to London Merchants from the Commune of Malyns 130

PAGE
Lease of a Tavern at the head of London Bridge, with covenant as to the sale of wines 131
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling putrid beef 132
Punishment for attempting to defraud with a false garland . . 133
Lease of a piece of ground in the Seld of Roisia de Coventre, in West Chepe 134
Kidels in the Thames, near Wolwiche, to the destruction of the small fish and salmon, ordered to be burnt 135
Hides and cruppers forfeited, for being badly tanned . . . 135
Shoes forfeited, for being made of unlawful materials . . . 136
Expulsion of an intruder from the Gate of Crepelgate . . . 136
Regrators forbidden to sell ale on London Bridge 137
Renunciation of his freedom by Michael Mynot, accused of attempting to subvert the liberties of the City 137
Payment made for paving the court of the Leaden Hall . . . 138
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling putrid meat 139
Punishment of the Pillory, for making a false charge of intending to sell putrid meat 139
A Chaplain put into the Tun, for being a night-walker . . . 140
Committal to the Tun, for night-walking 140
Letter of King Edward II. as to arrears of a pension granted to Robert de Foxtone, at his request 140
Custom as to retailing meat by Butchers at the Stokkes . . . 141
The manner of the safe-keeping of the City, in the King's behalf . 142
Regulations made by the Armourers of London 145
Lease of the Moor of Haliwelle and Vynesbery for seven years, at four marks yearly 146
Punishment of John Waldeshef, a sworn Serjeant of the City, for sowing discord therein 147
Lease of a Garden, called the "Hermitage," near the Gate of Alegate 148
Debt contracted by the City for an embroidered Cope, presented to Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury 148
Delivery of the Custody of the Conduit 148
Acknowledgment as to property held in trust for the children of Paulin Turke 149
Royal Letter to the Mayor of London, as to prohibiting the export of materials for making cloth 149
Writ forbidding the exportation of teasels and fullers' earth . . 150
Foreign Merchants removed from the freedom of the City . . 151
Grant of timber and lead for the repair of the Chapel of the Guildhall 152

EDWARD III. A.D. 1327–77.

Charter granted to the Pellipers, or Skinners, of London . . . 153
Charter granted to the Girdlers of London 154
Agreement made between the men of the trade of the Saddlers of London, of the one part, and the men of the trades of the Joiners,

PAGE
Painters, and Lorimers in copper and iron, of the same city, of the other part 156
Stealing dough by making holes in the Bakers' moulding-boards . 162
Petition of the Hostelers and Haymongers of London, and Ordinance made thereon 166
Imprisonment of the Provost of Welles, and fine made for him by one of the Sheriffs of London 167
Delivery by the Mayor and Aldermen of coffers and books lately belonging to Robert de Baldoke 168
A Coverlet valued to Richard de Betoyne, in part payment of his expenses as Representative of the City in Parliament . . . 169
Wardship granted of John, son of Robert Fitz-Walter . . . 170
Account of moneys disbursed in the purchase of presents sent to the King and Queen 170
Fine inflicted upon Robert le Bret, Goldsmith; and reconciliation of him with John de Castelacre 171
Unlawful Nets condemned to be burnt 171
Proclamation made in the City, on the King's departure for France . 172
Proceedings against Hugh de Hecham, lime-burner, for extortion and intimidation 174
Acquittance of the Executors of Andrew Horn, Chamberlain . . 176
Increase of the salary of Gregory de Nortone, the Recorder . . 177
Ordinances of the Tapicers 178
Petition of the Butchers of Stokkes Market 179
Ordinance against the Bakers and Taverners; and resistance of the Taverners thereto 180
Deposit of a Box in the safe-keeping of the Chamberlain, by Richard and William de la Pole 183
Conveyance of a Dwelling-house in Bradestrete 183
Exemption of William de Rameseye, Master-mason of the works at St. Paul's, from serving on Assizes, or Juries 185
Account of moneys expended by the Chamberlain, for the City . 185
Further account of moneys expended by the City 186
Collection of 1200 marks, for sending one hundred horsemen and as many foot-soldiers into Scotland 187
Punishment of William de Mordone for breach of sequestration, and for rebellious conduct against the authorities 190
Proclamation made for the safe-keeping of the City 192
Inquisition held as to property in St. Martin's, Ludgate; and Inventory of a Brewer's implements 193
Letter of Geoffrey de Say, Admiral, granted to John Pope, mariner . 194
Removal of timber and stone at the Guildhall 195
Trial and punishment for burglary, by hanging 195
Trial and punishment for theft, by hanging 196
Expenditure of moneys by the City Chamberlain 196
Extract from the Account of the Expenditure of the City Chamberlain 197
Expenditure of moneys raised by loan for presents made to the King

PAGE
and Queen, and certain nobles, at the Parliament holden on the Monday after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September] 198
Inventory of goods and chattels belonging to Hugh le Bevere, a felon 199
Complaint as to waste of the water at the Conduit in Chepe; and order made thereon 200
Account of the Keepers of the Conduit; and Complaint thereupon . 201
Payments made to the men sent by the City to aid the King in his war with France 202
Royal mandate for fortifying the City against an expected attack by the French 202
Royal Letter in behalf of Robert Flambard, mace-bearer of the City. 203
Indenture as to a sale of Jewels, and Inventory thereof 203
Overseers of the trade of Pouchmakers appointed 204
Inventory of munitions of war, provided by the City 204
Trial and punishment for theft, by hanging 206
Expenditure of Thomas de Maryns, Chamberlain of the Guildhall, to the 7th day of September, 1339 206
Election of Andrew Aubrey as Mayor; and charges made by Gerard Corpe against the late Mayor, and then withdrawn 207
Negotiations for a loan from the City to King Edward the Third . 208
Letter from King Edward the Third, commending Andrew Aubrey, the Mayor, for his prompt execution of two offenders, in Chepe . 210
Trial and punishment for theft, by hanging 211
False blankets ordered to be burnt on Cornhulle 212
Death of John de Oxenford, Mayor, and election of Simon Fraunceys, on the same day 212
Ordinance made as to the sale of wines within the City 213
Lease made to the Butchers of St. Nicholas Shambles, on annual payment of a boar's head 214
Inquisition as to the use of unlawful Nets 214
Articles of the Girdlers 216
Articles of the Cutlers 217
Inspectors of Nets appointed; and unlawful nets condemned . . 219
Unlawful nets condemned to be burnt 220
Regulations for the sale of Poultry, at the Leaden Hall and elsewhere 220
Further Regulations for the sale of Poultry 221
Trial and punishment for theft, by hanging 221
Regulations for the sale of butchers' meat and fish in the vicinity of the Stokkes and the Conduit in Chepe; and for cleansing the dock at Douuegate 222
Letter to the Dean and Chapter, complaining of the deficiency of Chaplains in the Church of St. Paul 224
Ordinance that Brewers shall not waste the water of the Conduit in Chepe 225
Meat forfeited by Butchers, for obstructing the street of the Poultry . 226
Articles of the Spurriers 226
Petition of the Gardeners, and Order made thereon 228

PAGE
Trial and punishment for highway robbery; and claim of Benefit of Clergy 229
Royal Mandate, enjoining the Exclusion of Leprous persons from the City 230
Ordinances of the Trade called "Whittawyers" 232
Enactment as to marking liquid measures made by the Turners . 234
Imprisonment for fraudulently enhancing the price of wheat . . 235
Loss by the Lord Fitz-Walter of his asserted liberties and privileges within the City 236
Articles of the Heaumers 237
Articles of the Hatters 239
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling carrion 240
Ordinances of the Pewterers 241
False nets ordered to be burnt 244
Ordinances of the Glovers 245
Ordinances of the Shearmen 247
Wardship of Isabel de Hakeneye; with Inventory of her plate and jewels 248
False gloves, braels, and pouches, burnt in Chepe 249
Petition of the Master Shearmen, as to the scale of wages . . 250
Petition addressed to Pope Clement the Sixth by the Mayor and Aldermen, that Brother John de Worthyn, and he only, may be empowered to grant absolution within the City 251
Letter of recommendation of Richard Cleaungre, a kinsman of Andrew Aubrey, then on a visit to Rome 252
Regulations as to wages and prices in the City 253
Articles of the Furbishers 258
False saltcellars and potels of pewter forfeited 259
False cushions, coverlet, and bankers, forfeited 260
Proclamation against bathing in the Fosses, or the Thames, near the Tower, on pain of death 260
Inventory and valuation of stores belonging to the works at London Bridge, delivered to the Wardens thereof by the outgoing Wardens 261
Inventory of articles in the Chapel on London Bridge, delivered to the Wardens thereof by the outgoing Wardens 263
Account of the Keepers of the Conduit in Chepe 264
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling a putrid capon . . . 266
Proclamations as to the dress of common women within the City; and as to the sale of fish 267
Royal proclamation as to the wearing of arms in the City, and at Westminster; and as to playing at games in the Palace at Westminster 268
Presentation to a Chantry at St. Paul's, founded by Sir John de Pulteneye 269
Royal injunction, in favour of two Genoese, keeping tavern in the City 270
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling carrion 270

PAGE
Royal mandate, as to workmen who have withdrawn from the works at the Palace of Westminster 271
Proclamation for keeping the peace within the City . . . 272
Letter Testimonial from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to the Pope, in behalf of Cesario, Bishop of Sancta Maria de Rosis . 273
Inquisition by Surgeons as to the treatment of a wound . . . 273
Enactment that the Aldermen and other Citizens shall be fined, if not punctual in their attendance at the Guildhall 274
Request by King Edward that the name of Robert de Thame, an offender, may be removed from a tablet in the Guildhall . . 274
Process against Roger Torold, for abusing the Mayor . . . 275
Ordinances of the Braelers 277
Writ enjoining Inquisition to be made as to obstructions in the Foss surrounding the Prison of Flete 279
Regulations for the trade of Masons 280
Appraisement of the goods and chattels of Stephen le Northerne . 282
Committal to Neugate for rebellious conduct to the Masters of the King's works 285
Letter of Edward, Prince of Wales, announcing his victory at Peytiers 285
Endowment of a Chantry in the Chapel of St. Mary, near the Guildhall 288
Receipt of the ransom of a Knight of Burgundy, by a Citizen of London, on behalf of an English Knight 290
Order for the collection of moneys at the City Gates, for the repair of the Roads 291
Ordinances of the Farriers 292
Exemption of Writers of court-hand and text-letters, Limners, and Barbers, from being placed on Inquisitions in the Sheriffs' Courts . 295
Royal order for cleansing the streets of the City, and the banks of the Thames 295
Narrative by the Mayor and Sheriffs as to proceedings consequent upon the theft of property belonging to a German Knight . . 296
Proclamation for the preservation of order and cleanliness in the City; and for the regulation of the Poultry-market at Leadenhall . . 298
Ordinance of the Waxchandlers 300
Inquisition as to a murderous attack upon certain Lombards, in the Old Jewry 302
Royal mandate for Inquisition as to a theft at the House of the Crutched Friars; and Inquisition held thereon 303
Proclamation made against Vagrants within the City . . . 304
Account of William Sunnyngge, Carpenter, as to moneys expended by him, as Trustee, on the repairs of a house in the Parish of St. Michael, Cornhulle 305
Inquisition as to access to the Thames through the Temple . . 305
Regulations for the trade of the Alien Weavers in London . . 306
Royal Order that materials for roofing, and the wages of Tilers, shall not be enhanced, by reason of the damage done by the late Tempest . 308

PAGE
Regulations for checking the malpractices of the Dyers . . . 309
Release given by William Olneye to the Executors of Richard de Hakeneye 310
Payment of several sums of money for the good of the Soul of John de Oxenford, by Adam Fraunceys, his devisee 310
Proclamation as to the prices of Victuals 312
Sale of Jewels to Master John Caumbrugge, executor of Michael de Northburghe, late Bishop of London 313
Punishment of the Pillory, for enhancing the price of wheat . . 314
Presents made by the Citizens to the Kings of England and France . 314
False charge of Conspiracy against the chief men of the City; and punishment of the Pillory inflicted for the perjury 315
Punishment of the Pillory, for enhancing the price of wheat . . 317
A seller of unsound wine punished by being made to drink it . . 318
Punishment of the Thewe, for thickening the bottom of a quart measure with pitch 319
Enactment as to future punishment in the City for perjury . . . 319
Proclamation ordered for the safe-keeping of a beast belonging to the King, called an "Oure" 320
Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a Summoner from the King and the Archbishop of Canterbury 320
Ordinances of the Plumbers 321
Ordinances as to the sale by Hostelers and Herbergeours of bread and horse-bread; and as to the sale of old furs and clothes within the City 323
Inquisition as to a murderous assault by certain Fishmongers upon Giles Pykeman, Fishmonger 325
Letter from Johanna, Princess of Wales, announcing the birth of a Son 325
Transfer of debts and property belonging to Giles de Molyn, deceased, with the custody of his children 326
Royal order for taking surety to ensure Giles Pykeman from further molestation 327
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling putrid Pigeons 328
Ordinances of the Pelterers, or Pellipers 328
Ordinances of the Tawyers 330
Articles of the Flemish Weavers in London 331
Punishment of the Pillory, for fraudulent sale of oats 332
Punishment of the Pillory, for forging a Deed of Entail 333
Enactment as to the sale of Charcoal within the City 335
Election of William Walworthe as Alderman of Bridge Ward . . . 336
Delivery of a copper-gilt cup, by the Chamberlain 337
Master Surgeons of the City admitted and sworn 337
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling rings of latten for gold and silver 337
Extract from the Will of Robert Jober, citizen of London . . . 338

PAGE
Proclamation that laystalls shall not be placed near the City Wall, adjoining the Tower 338
Meters of sea-coal appointed 338
Evechepynges upon Cornhulle forbidden 339
Royal order for the removal of Bochersbrigge, and the prevention of the slaughtering of beasts at St. Nicholas Shambles . . . 339
Petition of the Fullers, that those who buy cloths with patent defects, shall do so at their own peril 341
Regulations for the Taverners 341
Petition of the Owner of the Tanners' Seld in Frydaystrete, and order made thereupon 343
Punishment of the Pillory, inflicted upon a Cutpurse . . . 344
Preparations made for an expected attack upon the City . . . 344
Election of William Walworth and Robert Gaytone as Sheriffs . 345
Petition of the Weavers Flemings, and Ordinance made thereupon . 345
False measures, called "chopyns," ordered to be burnt in Chepe . . 347
Proclamation as to the sale of victuals within the City . . . 347
Articles of the Bowyers and the Fletchers 348
Particulars of Plate, bought as a present from the City to the Prince of Wales 350
Punishment of the Pillory and Whetstone, for circulating lies . . 352
Articles of the Haberdashers 354
Complaint as to a melting-furnace leased by Plumbers in Estchepe, and decision given thereon 355
Royal order for the prevention of the slaughtering of beasts within the City 356
Articles for the regulation of the Trade of the Waxchandlers . . 358
New Articles of the Pouchmakers 360
Articles of the Blacksmiths 361
Letter of thanks, for an intended gift, from the Princess of Aquitaine and Wales 362
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling circlets of inferior metal for silver 363
Articles for the Leathersellers and Pouchmakers; and for the Dyers serving those trades 364
John Mayn, a Leper, expelled from the City 365
Ordinance for the cleansing of Smythfelde 366
Punishment of the Thewe, for selling putrid soles 367
Royal Proclamation against the pollution of the Thames . . . 367
Punishment of the Thewe, for stealing a child 368
Delivery of a Barge, provided by the City to serve under the King, together with the rigging and tackle thereof, to William Martlesham, its master 368
Sentence of Imprisonment, for assault in presence of the Mayor . 371
Ordinances of the Court-hand Writers, or Scriveners . . . 372
Further requisitions as to the equipment of the Barge built by the City for the King's service 373

PAGE
Inundation of the vicinity of St. Mary's Hospital without Bisshopesgate, from a defective watercourse 374
Judgment given as to tapestry made of false work 375
Royal order to stay proceedings against the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, as to access to the Thames through the Temple . . 376
Lease to Geoffrey Chaucer of the dwelling-house at Algate . . 377
Account of a Guardian, as to moneys expended upon his Ward . 378
Lease of the Moor for seven years, with provision for cleansing the Watercouse of Wallebrok 379
Freight paid on wines given to the City for the services of its Barge . 380
Punishment of the Pillory, for stealing pork and fowls . . . 381
Lease of a moveable Stall, beneath the Gate of Ludgate . . . 382
Lease of a Garden in Tower Ward, near the City Wall . . . 382
Indenture made between the Woodmongers of London and John Baddeby 383
The Porters of the City Gates sworn that they will prevent Lepers from entering the City 384
Money given for cleansing the Fosses, in return for Masses for the soul of Thomas Legge 384
Punishment of the Thewe, inflicted upon a Common Scold . . 385
Terms of reconciliation between the Parishioners of St. Iwayn and St. Nicholas and John Hoklee, spicer 386
Ordinance restricting the length of the Alestakes of Taverns . . 386
Grant of the dwelling-house over the Gate of Crepulgate . . 387
Punishment for forestalling geese, in Holborne 387
Grant of the dwelling-house over the Gate of Aldrichesgate . . 388
Ordinances as to Poulterers; the Thames and the Fosses; and common Beggars 388
Delivery unto John Costantyn by the Chamberlain of 438 documents under seal 390
Punishment of the Pillory, for frauds upon Hucksters of ale . . 390
Articles of the Cordwainers, or Tawyers 391
Acquittance given by William de Beauchaumpe, on sale of his prisoner, Berard de la Bret 392
Ordinances of the Barbers 393
Punishment of the Pillory, for cheating with false tables and dice . 395
Imprisonment of a Scrivener, for making false indentures of apprenticeship 397
Imprisonment for silvering buttons and circlets of inferior metal . 397
Prohibition of a Latoner from interfering with the trade of the Goldsmiths 398
Penalty inflicted upon a Girdler, for harnessing a girdle with silver . 399
Addition made to the Common Seal of the City 400
Ordinances of the Fullers, and proceedings thereupon . . . 400
Royal Order for the arrest of William de Wyndesore . . . 402
Ordinances of the Hurers, as to fulling at Water-mills . . . 402

PAGE
Punishment of a Lombard by the Pillory, for forging a bond . . 404
Ordinances of the Cheesemongers 405

RICHARD II. A.D. 1377–79.

Punishment of the Stocks, for selling sacks of charcoal, deficient in measure 408
Unsound wines condemned 408
Ordinance made for the safe-keeping of the Shipping in the Thames 409
Deposit of royal jewels and plate with the City, as security for a loan of five thousand Pounds 410
Punishment of the Pillory, for forging a bond 412
Vestment granted to the Serjeants of the Chamber . . . 414
The Prior of Christ Church, Aldgate, sworn *ex officio* as Alderman of Portsoken Ward 415
Contumacy shown by Nicholas Twyford, one of the Sheriffs, towards the Mayor; and punishment for the same 415
Illegal obstruction of a right of way through the Church of St. Michael le Quern 417
Punishment of the Pillory, for substituting counters for gold . . 418
Order for setting the Watch in the City, on the Eves of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and of St. Peter and St. Paul . . . 419
Hides forfeited, for being badly tanned 420
Description and valuation of wares in a Haberdasher's Shop . . 422
Punishment of the Pillory and Whetstone, for slandering the Mayor and Aldermen 423
Injunction sent to the Aldermen to ride with the newly elected Mayor to Westminster 424
Order for the arrest of John Maynard and others, concerned in an attack upon the house of the Earl of Bukenham . . . 424
A Parish Clerk committed to Prison, for speaking evil of the Duke of Lancaster 425
Ordinances as to the sale of Lambs, and the early closing of Butchers' Shops 426
Ordinance of the Cooks and Pastelers, or Piebakers . . . 426
Charge of slothfulness made against the late Mayor before Parliament, by the Earl of Bukenham; and approval of him by the City . 427
Appointment of John Charney as Common Hunt 428
Deposit of royal jewels with the City, as security for a loan of five thousand pounds 429
Punishment of the Pillory, for stealing a Baselard in the Mayor's house 430
Punishment of the Pillory and Whetstone, for pretending to have been sent with messages from the King 430
Regulations as to Cooks and Piebakers, and the sale of Butter . . 432
Order sent to the Aldermen, for setting the Watch on the Eve of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 433

PAGE
Sentence of the Pillory and Whetstone, for slandering William Waleworthe; and remission thereof, at his entreaty 433
Lease of the Stations at the Crosses in Chepe 435
Regulations for cleansing the Streets and Quays, for the sale of fresh fish, and for the sale of cattle in Smythefeld 435
Presentation of a Chaplain to a Chantry in the Chapel at the Guildhall 436
The fees paid for the Stations at the Crosses in Chepe to be paid to the Common Hunt 437
Order that billets shall not be bought wholesale, for retailing . . 437
Ordinances of the Pastelers, or Piebakers, as to pasties . . . 438
Ordinances of the Cutlers 438
Punishment of the Pillory, for forging a letter 442
Deposit of royal jewels with the City, as security for a loan of two thousand pounds 443
Proposal to build a Tower on either side of the Thames, for the protection of the shipping; John Phelippot paying the expenses of one of them 444
Punishment by the Pillory of Impostors, for pretending to be dumb 445
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling sacks of charcoal of short measure; and leniency shown for old age 446
Account of moneys expended by a Guardian upon his Ward . . 446
The old Seal of the Mayoralty broken, and a new one substituted . 447
Account of moneys expended by a Guardian upon her Ward . . 448
Punishment of the Pillory, for exposing putrid pigeons for sale . . 448
Account of the Insurrection of Walter Tyler, and of his death at the hands of William Walworthe, the Mayor 449
Injunctions issued by the Mayor, for keeping the peace within the City; and for keeping watch and ward at the City Gates . . 451
Grant of leave to build a Hautpas, to Sir Robert Knolles and Constance, his wife 452
Proclamation for keeping the peace within the City . . 453
Punishment of the Pillory, for spreading false reports . . . 454
Inventory and valuation of stock in a Jeweller's Shop . . . 455
Punishment of the Pillory, for cheating with a false Chequer-board . 455
Punishment of the Pillory, for cheating with false dice . . . 457
Proclamation as to the sale of herrings, oil, and confects . . . 458
Women of bad repute restricted to a certain garb 458
Punishment of the Pillory, for forgery and false pretences . . 459
Punishment of the Pillory, for slandering the Mayor . . . 460
Extortionate charge for oats by an Hosteler; and insult offered by him to the Mayor 460
Punishment of the Pillory, for sorcery and false accusation . . 462
Order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, restricting the fees of Parsons of Churches within the City 463
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling putrid Conger . . . 464
Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a Physician . . 464

PAGE
An Alderman sentenced to find a Dinner for the Mayor and other Aldermen, for having no lining to his cloak 466
Delivery of a Breviary, left for the Prisoners of Neugate . . 466
A Fishmonger compelled by the authorities to reduce the price of his herrings 467
Sentence upon Adam Carlelle, late Alderman, for reviling the Fishmongers non-freemen 468
Burglary committed in Goldsmiths' shops; and claim of Benefit of Clergy for the offenders 470
Punishment of the Pillory for importing putrid fish respited, the offender being a servant of the King 471
Punishments for practising the Art Magic, and for defamation . . 472
Punishment of imprisonment, for reviling the Mayor . . . 473
Sentence of fine and imprisonment, for fraud, and for slander of the Aldermen 474
Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to practise the Art Magic . 475
Sentence of the Pillory and Whetstone, for slandering the Mayor . 476
Ordinances as to the repair of Crepulgate; the City Barge; and the Watercourse of Walbrok 477
Punishment of an Impostor, for circulating false reports from the War in Flanders 479
Warrant for the apprehension of certain alleged offenders within the City 480
Proclamation against Congregations, Covins, and Conspiracies . . 480
Proclamation for the free sale of fish within the City; and against Nightwalkers 481
Royal sanction of the execution of John Constantyn, for riot in the City; and indemnity thereupon 482
Unlawful Nets ordered to be burnt 483
Punishment of the Pillory, inflicted upon a Procuress . . . 484
Punishment of the Pillory, for selling false bowstrings . . . 486
Unlawful Nets, called "Burrokes," ordered to be burnt . . . 486
Prayer of the Warden of the Hospital of St. Katherine, for quiet enjoyment of a small piece of land adjacent thereto . . . 487
Orders sent to the Aldermen, for setting the Watch on the Eves of St. John the Baptist, and of St. Peter and St. Paul . . . 488
Enactment forbidding the grant in future of the City Gates, or of the dwelling-houses there 489
Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a taker of ale for the royal household 489
William Hughlot sentenced to lose his hand, for assaulting an Alderman; and commutation of the sentence 490
A Book of civic regulations, called "*Jubile*," ordered to be burnt . 494
Journeymen Cordwainers, charged with making an illegal fraternity . 495
Punishment of an impostor, for pretending to be son of the Earl of Ormond 496

PAGE
Punishment of the Pillory, for inserting iron in a loaf, to add to its weight 498
Quit-rent for a Garden situate near Kentstrete, without the Bar of Suthwerk 498
The Mayor and Aldermen summoned to a conference with the King, at Wyndesore 499
Proclamation made in the City, by the King's command 500
Insult offered to an Alderman, and punishment inflicted for the same 500
Insult offered to an Alderman, and punishment inflicted for the same 502
Grant of leave to erect a Penthouse for the aqueduct in Fletestrete . 503
Conviction for making a false accusation; and a Protection from the King alleged 504
Insult offered to an Alderman, and sentence of Imprisonment for the same 506
A Bedel discharged from his office, for spreading false reports . . 507
Regulations as to the sale of fish in the City; and as to the use of Nets in the Thames 508
Fine inflicted for stopping a Procession on the Festival of Corpus Christi 509
Exemption of the Keepers of the Hospitals for Lazars, from inquests, summonses, and amercements 510
Expenses incurred by the Representatives of the City, in attending the Parliament 511
The Ordinances of the Founders renewed 512
Enactment made, that in future the Sheriffs shall have no procession on horseback, on being presented at Westminster . . . 515
Inquisition made as to putrid fish brought into the City . . . 516
Punishment of the Pillory for Soothsaying, and false accusation . 518
Admission and oath of Master Surgeons of the City . . . 519
Punishment for burglary, by hanging 520
Grant of leave to build a Conduit near the Church of St. Michael le Quern 521
Order that due Watch shall be kept, during the approaching jousts and revels 521
Punishment of imprisonment, for assault on a Ward Constable . 522
Sentence of the Pillory pronounced, for insulting the Recorder . 523
Punishment of the Pillory, for fraud 523
Punishment of the Thewe, for false accusation 525
Proclamation that no person shall speak, or give his opinion, as to either Nicholas Brembre or John Norhamptone 526
Punishment of the Pillory inflicted upon a Scrivener and another, for forging title-deeds 527
False caps ordered to be burnt in Chepe 529
Punishment of the Pillory, for stealing a leg of mutton . . . 530
Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be an Officer of the Marshalsea 531

PAGE
Punishment of the Pillory, for stealing a baselard at the Funeral of Sir John Deveros 531
Ordinance for the regulation of the Evechepynges in Westchepe and on Cornhulle 532
Election of Richard Whityngton to the Shrievalty 533
Regulation as to Street-walkers by night, and Women of bad repute . 534
The Orphan of a Citizen allowed to become a Nun, at the Priory of Kelburne 535
Punishment of the Pillory for extortion, and pretending to be a taker of ale for the King 536
Punishment of the Pillory, inflicted for swindling 536
Ordinances of the Blacksmiths 537
Indenture of agreement between the Cordwainers and the Cobblers . 539
Proposed Ordinance of the Coopers 541
The Serving-men of the trade of Saddlers forbidden to form Fraternities 542
Royal mandate that Richard Whityngton shall occupy the place of Adam Bamme, Mayor and the King's Escheator, lately deceased . 544
Regulation for the future Election of Aldermen of the City . . 545
Election of Richard Whityngton as Mayor 545
Ordinances of the Leathersellers 546
Charge of disloyalty against John Sewale 548
Ordinances of the Hurers 549
Stock of a Jeweller's Shop, on Cornhulle 550
Ordinances of Bakwellehalle 550

HENRY IV. A.D. 1399–1413.

Presentation to a Chantry in the Hermitage of Cripulgate . . 553
Declaration as to the Christian name of Drew Barentyn . . . 553
Petition of the Pouchmakers, as to the supervision of Galoches . 554
Thomas Dufhous, a Brewer, admitted to be of the trade of the Fishmongers 555
Ordinance of the Fletchers 556
Ordinance of the Writers of Text-letter, Limners, and others who bind and sell books 557
Petition of the Hurers and Cappers 558
Regulation as to those who shall be present at the Elections of the Mayor and Sheriffs 560
Proclamation made as to the sale of Faggots and Charcoal . . 560
Charge sent to the Aldermen by the Mayor, as to the Watch . . 561
Hokkyng forbidden, by proclamation 561
Sentence of death for burglary, and claim of Benefit of Clergy . . 562
Ordinance of the Forcermakers 563
Election of Richard Whityngton to his second Mayoralty . . 565
A Chaplain charged with making an immoral compact . . . 566

PAGE
Ordinance made as between the Cutlers and the Sheathers . . 567
Joint Petition of the Cutlers and the Bladesmiths 568
Articles of the Bladesmiths 569
Letter under the Privy Seal, as to a dissension between the Cordwainers and the Cobblers 570
Hokkyng, Foteballe, and Cokthresshyng, forbidden by proclamation . 571
Inquisition made for the regulation of the Cordwainers and the Cobblers 571
Proclamation against giving credit to the Mariners of the royal fleet . 574
William Kyngescote deprived of the Wardership of the Gate of Ludgate 574
Sentence of the Pillory, for slandering an Alderman . . . 576
Presentation to a Chantry in the Chapel of St. Mary, near the Guildhall 577
Grant by Richard Whityngton of Land, for the re-building of the Church of St. Michael Paternosterchirche in the Riole . . 578
Enactment re-enabling William Kyngescote to hold office in the City 579
Proclamation against Wrestling within the Sanctuary of St. Paul's . 580
Ordinance that eels shall be sold by weight 580
Order for the early closing of Victuallers on the Eves of St. John and of St. Peter and St. Paul 581
Punishment of the Pillory, for forging a Bond 582
Punishment of the Pillory, for forgery of Papal and other seals and documents 583
Punishment of the Pillory and Whetstone, for pretending to be a Hermit 584
Sentence of the Pillory, for slandering a Sheriff and Alderman . . 585
Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a Collector for the Hospital of Bedlem 586
Punishment of the Pillory, for forging Papal Bulls . . . 587
Leave to dig for sand for ballast, on either side of the Thames . . 589
Ordinance for the support of the New Work at the Guildhall . . 589

HENRY V. A.D. 1413–22.

Exemption of Carts employed upon the New Work at the Guildhall 592
Punishment for cursing and slandering an Alderman . . . 592
Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, enjoining that the Barbers of London shall close their shops on Sundays 593
Imprisonment for assaulting a Sheriff and Alderman . . . 595
Barrels burnt, as being deficient in measure, and made of unsound wood 596
The freedom of the City withdrawn, as having been fraudulently obtained 597
Inquisition as to the boundaries and limits of Oldefisshestret . . . 598

PAGE
Inquisition as to the boundaries and limits of the Butchers' Market in Estchepe 599
Punishment of the Pillory, for fraud 599
Royal order for the removal of certain Halpaces at St. Martin's le Grand 600
Punishment of the Pillory, for counterfeiting genuine cuppebondes . 601
Imprisonment of John Gedeney, for refusing the office of Alderman . 601
Speech of King Henry on the contemplated invasion of France; and the seat of honour accorded to the Mayor, in presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the King's Brothers 603
Sentence of imprisonment, for insulting an Alderman . . . 605
Masters appointed for the supervision of the Barbers of London, practising the art of Surgery; and proceedings thereupon . . 606
The Journeymen Tailors forbidden to occupy dwelling-houses apart, or to wear an especial suit, or livery, without the supervision and permission of the Masters and Wardens of the Trade . . . 609
Ordinance that in future no Officer of the City shall receive livery or vestment from any other Craft or Fraternity than his own . . 612
Deposit with the Mayor and Commonalty of a Collar of gold, as security for a sum of money lent to the King 613
Order made for the rebuilding of the Little Postern in the City Wall; the laying out of the City Moor; the piling of the banks of the Foss of Walbrooke; and the improvement of the Water-course at Oystergate 614
Ordinance as to the use of the Pipes of the Great Conduit in Chepe . 617
Letter from the Mayor and Aldermen to the King, giving an account of the conviction of John Cleydone, a Lollard, accused of heresy . 617
Letter from King Henry the Fifth, announcing the capture of Harfleur 619
Procession on foot by the Mayor and citizens, to Westminster, to return thanks for the Victory gained at Agincourt . . . 620
Inquisition held, and sentence of the Pillory pronounced, for swindling; the punishment being remitted for a fine, payable to the New Work at the Guildhall 622
Exchange of the Craft and Livery of the Ironmongers for that of the Fishmongers, by Richard Merlawe, Alderman 624
Ordinances of the Brasiers 624
Proclamation enjoining attendance upon the King, at Lambhithe . 627
Proclamation enjoining attendance upon the King 627
Proclamation for ensuring a supply of stores and merchandize at Harfleur 628
Proclamation made on the 8th day of June 628
Proclamation that Shipmen and Soldiers shall be in readiness to sail for Southampton 628
Proclamation made on the 29th day of June 629
Repudiation by a Master of the acts and deeds of a runaway Apprentice 629

PAGE
Sentence of the Pillory for slandering an Alderman, and flight of the Offender to the Sanctuary at Westminster; and Confession finally made by him 630
Petition of the Stringers, and Order made thereon 634
Proclamation enjoining attendance upon the King at Dover . . 635
Enactment that no one shall hold meetings, or form parties, in order to avoid serving the office of Mayor or Sheriff 635
Order made that the Court of Husting shall no longer be closed for the month ensuing after the Feast of St. Botolph . . . 637
Inquisition upon charges of Treason and Felony; and final Judgment thereon 638
Inquisition held as to an Accomplice in the treason of Sir John Oldecastelle; and Trial and Sentence thereon 641
Women committed to prison, for selling game contrary to the Mayor's Ordinance 643
Regulations for the sale of Rushes, and of Geese, within the City . 643
Presentment made by the Searchers of wines 644
Loaves of certain qualities forbidden to be made in Lent . . . 644
Proclamation made on the 9th day of February 645
Punishment of the Pillory, for fraudulently pretending to be one of the King's purveyors 645
Acknowledgment of receipt of certain articles by a Serjeant of the City 646
Ordinance made for the abolition of Stews within the City . . 647
Ordinance forbidding the exclusion of the common people from certain Wharves and Stairs on the banks of the Thames . . . 648
Ordinance that no Landlord shall harbour as his Tenant any person of evil and vicious life 649
Appointment of John Courteney as Common Hunt . . . 650
Security given by a Surgeon, to ensure due care of his Patients . . 651
The highest rank among the Rectors of the City, in the Procession on Whit Monday, conceded to the Rector of the Church of St. Peter, Cornhille 651
Application made to the Mayor and Aldermen by the Fraternity of the Yeomen Tailors 653
Letter from the King, announcing the surrender of the Castle of Touque 654
Royal Mandate, enjoining that the Aldermen shall reside within the City 654
Inquest held on the bank of the Thames at Lymhostes, as to the death of Thomas Frank 655
Attestation by the Mayor and Aldermen as to the good harnessing of Girdles 656
Letter from the King, announcing the capture of the Town and Castle of Caen 657
Agreement as to the redemption of articles pledged for a sum of money 657

PAGE
Confession of a false accusation of Lollardy 658
Regulations made for the ensuing Feast of Christmas . . . 658
Letter sent to the King by the Mayor and Aldermen . . . 658
Present of a Gown yearly to the Chaplain of the Chapel on the Bones of the Dead, in St. Paul's Churchyard 660
An Alderman dismissed for deafness 661
Mainprisé of William Welyngtone, taken as being a Scot and a spy . 661
Confession made by a common Cheat 661
Mainprise of John Cokkow, a Pedlar 662
False charge of oppression, made against Richard Whityngton . . 662
Directions as to keeping watch in certain Wards, and as to the safe custody of William Fouchere 662
Punishment for insulting certain Aldermen 663
Proclamations for speeding men and supplies to the English Army in Normandy 664
Letter from the King to the Mayor and Aldermen, requesting supplies of provisions for the Army besieging Rouen . . . 664
Proclamation for speeding men to the English Army in Normandy . 665
Assessment of the prices to be paid for the ale and beer supplied to the English army besieging Rouen 665
Mainprise of a Citizen imprisoned on suspicion of Lollardy . . 666
Enactment as to the prices of mussels, oysters, salt, and whiting . 666
Caps forfeited for being fulled at mills 667
Proclamation made at the Pillory, upon punishment for forgery . . 668
Proclamation at Christmas, against Mumming, Plays, Interludes, and Visors; and that a Lantern shall be kept burning before each house 669
Proclamation made at the Pillory, upon punishment for selling charcoal in sacks of deficient measure 669
Regulation made that the Serjeants and other officers of the Mayor, Sheriffs, or City, shall not beg for Christmas gifts . . . 670
Proclamation against the adulteration and the mixing of wines . . 670
Proclamation made at the Pillory, on punishment for adulterating wines 672
Proclamation made at the Pillory, upon punishment for selling charcoal in sacks, deficient in measure 673
Ordinance for the abolition of the Debtors' Prison at Ludgate . . 673
Enactment as to funds for the support of the New Work at the Guildhall 674
Duplicate Copy of a Letter from King Henry to the Corporation of the City of London, the original Letter having been captured by the enemy 674
Order given to the Chamberlain, to seize the Rushboats 675
Election of Richard Whityngton to his third Mayoralty . . . 676
Confession of a false accusation 676
Ordinance for the re-establishment of the Debtors' Prison at Ludgate 677

MEMORIALS

OF

LONDON AND LONDON LIFE,

IN

THE THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, AND FIFTEENTH, CENTURIES.

MEMORIALS

OF

LONDON AND LONDON LIFE,

IN THE

THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, AND FIFTEENTH, CENTURIES.

EDWARD I. A.D. 1272–1307.

Coroner's Roll of our Lord the King, in the time of Ralph le Blound and John Horn, Sheriffs of the City of London, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry (A.D. 1275, 6); *Sir Gregory de Rokesle being then* [1] *Chamberlain in that city.*

Letter-Book B. fol. iii. [2] old numeration. (Latin.)

[3] WARD of Thomas de Basinge.—On Thursday, the morrow of St. Edward the King and Martyr, in March [18], in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, Gregory de Rokesle, the Chamberlain, and the Sheriffs of the City of London were given to understand that one John Fuatard was lying dead, by another death than his rightful death, in the house of John de Blecchingele, in the Parish of St. Michael Candelwykestrete, in the Ward of Thomas de Basinge. Upon hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and calling together the good men of that Ward, and of the [4] Ward of John Horn, made diligent inquisition how this happened.

Who[illegible], on the fealty in which they are bound to our Lord the King, that on the Sunday next before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] in this year, while the said John Fuatard and one John le Clerk were playing together with their [5] tiles in the

[1] At this period the offices of Mayor, Chamberlain, and Coroner, in the City, were held by the same person.

[2] Entries have been commenced at each end of this volume; the old numbering originally beginning at what is the end of the volume, according to the modern numeration.

[3] The Ward of Candlewick Street (now called "Cannon Street"). At this period each Ward was generally known by the name of its Alderman.

[4] Bridge Ward.

[5] Probably rounded, for the purpose of throwing, like quoits.

Churchyard of St. Mary in Suthwerk, the aforesaid John, who was clerk of St. Mary Magdalen in Suthwerk, when throwing the tile in his turn, and quite against his own will, struck the said John Fuatard with his tile on the right side of the head, making a wound two inches in length, and penetrating to the brain: languishing from the effects whereof, he lived from the Sunday aforesaid until St. Edward's Day [18 March], when, by reason of the said wound, he died. And the body was viewed, upon which no other wound, hurt, or bruise, appeared. Being asked what became of the said John after so doing, they say that he went forthwith to the Church of St. Mary Magdalen in Suthwerk, but has never since been seen in the City. Being asked as to his chattels, they say that goods or chattels he had none.

And John de Blecchingele was [1] attached, by two sureties, and Sarria, his wife, by two sureties; and John le Langmeuede, who dwelt in the same house, by two sureties. And the first neighbour, Henry de Lyre, fishmonger, the second, Robert le Long, fishmonger, the third, Roger de Bedewelle, [2] pelterer, and the fourth, Alan de [3] Enefeud Welle, were attached, each by two sureties.

Ward of Castle Bayna. On Monday next before the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary [25 March] in the year aforesaid, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Henry de Flegge was lying dead, by another death than his rightful death, in the [4] dock of the Ward of Castle Baynard, in the Parish of St. Andrew. Upon hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there and calling to them the good men of that Ward, and of the [5] Ward of Simon de Hadestok, made diligent inquisition how this happened.

Who say that as the aforesaid Henry on the preceding Sunday, at about the hour of [6] Prime, was going to water a horse in the dock aforesaid, the same horse, being filled with excessive viciousness and strength, by reason of being punished with a spur which the said Henry had on his foot, carried him out into deep water; so that, by reason of the cold and the force of the tide, he was carried off from the back of the horse, and by misadventure drowned. Being asked if they hold any one suspected of that

[1] It was the usage to attach, or exact sureties from, each person present in the house, where the subject of the Inquest had died; as well as the neighbours living on either side of that house.

[2] Or skinner.

[3] Enfield Well; probably the "King's Ring Well" there.

[4] *portus*, "port," or "harbour," in the original.

[5] Queen Hythe.

[6] Prime began at six in the morning.

death, they say they do not, but that it was solely owing to the mischance aforesaid. And the body was viewed; upon which no wound, hurt, or bruise, appeared.

And because it was presented by the jurors that the said Henry de Flegge was first found, after the misadventure, near the quay of Baldwin [1] le Buscher, and was removed therefrom, and taken by Henry Lapewater and Roger [2] le Folur to the quay aforesaid, without leave of the Chamberlain, the same Henry was attached, by John Wyther, carpenter, and Adam Apsolon, girdler, and the said Roger by Henry Smith and Robert de Everesham, dyer. And the four nearest neighbours were attached; the two neighbours nearest to the spot where the body was first found, and the two neighbours nearest to the spot where the body was viewed by the Coroner. And the said horse was [3] appraised at one mark.

[4] Ward of William de Hadestoke.—On Monday next after Our Lord's Ascension in the year aforesaid, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Gervase le Noreys was lying dead in the King's highway in the Parish of Berkyng[illegible]erche, in the Ward of William de Hadestoke. Upon hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and by good and lawful men diligent inquisition was made how this happened.

Who say that on the Sunday before, at the hour of [5] Vespers, there arose a dispute between the said Gervase and one William de Lindeseye; whereupon, the said William feloniously assaulted Gervase with a knife, giving him a wound in the left side of the back, two inches in length and one inch deep, and penetrating to the heart, and the wound, under the right breast, two inches long, one inch wide, and two inches deep; from the effect of which wounds he immediately died. After which, the said William forthwith fled to the Church, that is to say, the Chapel of St. Mary Berking[illegible]erche. Being asked if they understand that any one else is [illegible] of causing that death, they say they do not. Being asked [illegible] the goods and chattels of the said William, they say that [illegible]oods, he had one [6] tabard, of the value of ten pence, one hatchet, one bow with three arrows, value two pence, and one sheet, valued at four pence; beyond which, he had no goods or chattels, as they understand.

And the four nearest neighbours were attached, by sureties.

[1] The Woodmonger.
[2] The Fuller.
[3] For the deodand.
[4] Tower Ward.
[5] About 4 P.M.
[6] A short coat, or mantle, open at the sides from the shoulder downwards, and reaching a little below the loins.

On the Wednesday following, the said William, acknowledging before the Chamberlain and Sheriffs, and other good and trusty men, within the church aforesaid, that he had committed the felony before-mentioned, in their presence abjured the realm. And the port of Dover was assigned him, to set sail within three days therefrom. He had no chattels, save only those above-mentioned.

Ward of Castle Baynard.—On Sunday next before the Feast of St. Botolph [17 June] in the year aforesaid, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Henry Grene, water-carrier, was lying drowned in the river Thames, in the Ward of Castle Baynard, in the Parish of St. Andrew, and at the hythe of Castle Baynard. Upon hearing which, they went there, and having called together the good men of that Ward, and of the [1] Ward of Simon de Hadestok, diligent inquisition was made how this happened.

Who say that on the preceding Thursday, the said Henry, having come to St. Paul's Wharf with a [2] tankard, and intending to take up water with the tankard, entered a certain boat there, and, after filling the tankard, attempted to place it upon the wharf; upon which, it so happened that, from the weight of the water in the tankard, as he was standing upon the board of the boat aforesaid, the boat moved away from the wharf, and he fell between it and the quay into the water, and so by mischance was drowned. Being asked if they believe any one else to be guilty or suspected of that death, or otherwise, they say that it was no other than a misadventure, as before stated. And the body was viewed; upon which no wound, hurt, or bruise, appeared. And the boat was appraised, with the whole of its tackle, and the tankard, at *5s. 6d.*

And the two neighbours nearest to the place where the mischance took place were attached; and the two nearest neighbours to the place where the body was found.

Ward of Portsoken.—On Thursday, the morrow of St. John the Baptist [24 June] in the year aforesaid, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that a certain man, as to whose name they are ignorant, was lying drowned in the Foss under the City wall, near the Tower, in Portsoken. Upon hearing which, they went there, and calling together the good men of that

[1] The Ward of Queen Hythe.

[2] A large pail, or tub, for carrying water, was so called. The tankard contained about three gallons, was hooped round, and in figure like the frustum of a cone; it had a small iron handle at the upper end, and being fitted with a bung, or stopple, was easily carried on the shoulders.

Ward, and of the [1] Ward of William de Hadestok, diligent inquisition was made how this happened.

Who say that on the Eve of St. John aforesaid, at midday, the said man unknown came to the Foss aforesaid, and, intending to bathe there, took off the coat of russet which he wore, and in a naked state entered the Foss; whereupon, being unaware of the depth of the water, he sank to the bottom, and so by mischance was drowned. Being asked if they hold any other person guilty or suspected of that death, they say they do not. And the body was viewed; upon which no wound, hurt, or bruise, appeared.

And the two neighbours nearest to the spot were attached; the first neighbour, Richard Fuatard, by Osbert de Hapeneye, [2] *waterlader*, and William de Colecestre, carter; the second neighbour, Alexander le Trye, by Hamon [3] le Tewler and William Brodbrok.

[4] Ward of Henry de Coventre.—On Sunday next before the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 September], the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Adam Schot, a servant of Ponce de More, was lying dead in the house of the same Ponce, in the Ward of Henry de Coventre, in the Parish of St. James Garlecheythe. On hearing which, they went there, and calling together the men of that Ward, diligent inquisition was made how this happened.

Who say that on the Wednesday next after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin [8 September] in this year, as the said Adam after dinner was trying to climb a pear-tree in the garden of one Laurence, in the Parish of St. Michael [5] Paternosterchirche, for the purpose of gathering pears, by mischance a branch broke upon which he was standing, and he fell to the ground. By reason of which fall his whole body was almost burst asunder; and so, languishing from the effects thereof, he lived from the day and hour before-named until the Saturday following, when he died through the misadventure aforesaid. They hold no one suspected of that death. And the body was viewed; upon which no wound appeared. And the said pear-tree was [6] appraised at five shillings; for which sum John Horn, the Sheriff, was to answer.

And the two nearest [7] neighbours were attached, by sureties. And

[1] Tower Ward.
[2] Or water-carrier.
[3] The Tiler.
[4] Vintry Ward.
[5] Now Paternoster Royal; so called from the merchants of La Reole, near Bordeaux, who were benefactors to it. The street adjoining it was formerly called "La Reole."
[6] For the deodand.
[7] One of these neighbours had for his surety Laurence Duket, who was afterwards murdered in Bow Church, A.D. 1284. See the *French Chronicle of London* (transl. by H. T. R.) p. 240.

Ponce de More was attached, the master of the house where he was lying dead; and all the persons were attached, who were then dwelling therein.

[1] Ward of Anketin de Auvergne.—On Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Michael in the year aforesaid, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one John le Hancrete was lying dead, by another death than his rightful death, in the house of William le [2] Cuver, in the Ward of Anketil de Auvergne, in the Parish of St. [3] Brigid. Upon hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and upon the oath of the good men of that Ward diligent inquisition was made thereon.

Who say that the said John came from a certain feast that had been held in the City of London to the house of William beforenamed, being very drunk, that is to say, on the Monday before, at the hour of Vespers, where he had hired his bed by the day; and that then, intending to lie down upon it, he took a lighted candle for the purpose of making his bed; which done, he left the candle burning, and fell asleep thereon. And the candle being thus left without any one to look after it, the flame of it caught the [4] straw of the bed upon which the said John was lying; and accordingly, he, as well as the bed and the straw aforesaid, was burnt, through the flame of the candle so communicating, at about the hour of midnight. And so, languishing from the effects thereof, he lived until the Tuesday following, at the hour of [5] Matins, on which day and hour he died from the burning aforesaid. Being asked if they hold any one suspected of the death of the said John, they say they do not. And the body was viewed; upon which no wound or hurt appeared, save only the burning aforesaid.

And the two nearest neighbours were attached, by sureties. And William le Cuver was attached, in whose house he was burnt; and Fynea, the wife of the same William, was attached; as also, Remund, the son of William.

[1] First known as the Ward of Fletestrete, afterwards as Farndone (now Farringdon) Ward Without.

[2] The Tub-maker,' or Cooper.

[3] Or "Bride."

[4] The bed in those days, among the humbler people, was nothing but a whitel, or blanket, thrown upon a heap of straw. In the *Book of Husbandry*, (attributed to Robert Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln), the following early Proverb is given,—"Whoso streket [stretcheth] his fot forthere than the whitel will reche, he schal streken [stretch] in the straw."

[5] About three in the morning, when the service called "Matins," or "Lauds," commenced.

Coroner's Roll of our Lord the King, in the time of Robert de Araz and Ralph le Fevere, Sheriffs of the City of London, in the fourth year of King Edward, son of King Henry (A.D. 1276, 7); *Sir Gregory de Rokesle being then Chamberlain in that city.*

Letter-Book B. fol. ix. [1] old numeration. (Latin.)

[2] Ward of Henry le Waleys.—On Sunday the Feast of St. Lucy [13 December] in the year above-mentioned, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Roger Canny, [3] *collere*, was lying dead in the King's highway, opposite to the house of Sir William le Maceler. Upon hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and calling together the good men of the Ward of Chepe and the Ward of Henry le Waleys, diligent inquisition was made how this happened.

Who say that the said Roger was sitting in the tavern of Robert Box on the preceding Saturday, and drinking there to the hour of curfew; and that afterwards, on leaving, he went towards the house where he used to lodge, but when he had come opposite the house of William before-mentioned, he was struck with the [4] falling sickness in the King's highway, from which he had frequently suffered; and so by reason of that disease, and through his own drunkenness and extreme cold, he died there by misadventure. They hold no one suspected thereof. And the body was viewed, upon which no wound, hurt, or bruise, appeared.

And the two nearest neighbours were attached.

[5] Ward of William de Hadestok.—On Saturday the Eve of All Hallows [1 November] in the year aforesaid, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that a certain man, named Richard de Parys, [6] *chaloner*, was lying dead, by another death than his rightful death, in the Ward of William de Hadestok, near the Tower of London, in the house of Roger le Chaloner, in [7] Marte lane. Upon hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and having called together the good men of that Ward, and of the [8] Wards of Nicholas de Wynton and John de Northamptone, being the nearest Wards, diligent inquisition was made by them how and in what manner this happened.

Who say that on the preceding Sunday, after curfew rung, it happened that one Richard Moys, going along the King's highway, came to the door of John le Chaloner, next to the house of Agnes

[1] See page 3 *ante*, Note [2].
[2] Cordwainers' Ward.
[3] Probably meaning "collier," seller, or burner, of charcoal.
[4] Or epilepsy.
[5] Tower Ward.
[6] Maker of *chalons* (whence "shalloons") used for blankets.
[7] Now Mark Lane.
[8] Langbourn and Aldgate Wards.

de Essexe, near Fancherche; in which house lodged Robert de Munceny and Arnulph, his son, with his household; and so, trying to make entrance therein, he knocked, shouted, and made a noise. On seeing which, four of the household aforesaid, who were standing at the hostel of the knights before-mentioned, and of whose names they are ignorant, being moved thereat, requested him to cease making his noise, and go away; and as he refused to do so, they cried out that he must leave forthwith; whereupon, hearing the outcry aforesaid, Robert and Arnulph, and all of Robert's household, came out, that is to say, John de Munceny, son of Robert, John Fauntilun, Robert de la Rokele, Henry de Ginges, John Curtoys, John de Hakone, John le Wyte, Hugh de Hoddone, Hachard de Garbodesham, and Robert de le Lo, some with swords, and some with other arms. And all of them, save only the said Robert, who stood at the door of his hostel, followed the said Richard, who fled to the house of Alice le Official; in which house many persons were seated drinking, with the door open, among whom were Richard de Parys, now dead, and one Henry Page; and Richard Moys concealed himself between two wooden vessels there. And the said Arnulph, on entering, met at the door the said Richard de Parys, who cried out,—"Who are "these people?" whereupon Arnulph struck him with his drawn sword, already stupefied as he was at the sight of the sword. Then rushing into the house, he gave him a wound in the back, between the ribs of the body, two inches in breadth, and penetrating to the intestines; and another small wound under the left breast. From which wounds he languished, and survived until the Thursday following, on which day, at the hour of Matins, he died. And immediately after perpetrating this felony, Arnulph went forth and joined his accomplices, and they went together to his hostel,[1] John and Hachard excepted, who took to flight; and there they remained in his house. Being asked if they hold any one else suspected of that death, either in deed or in abetting the same; they say all the persons aforesaid, except the said Robert de Munceny, who was standing at the door of the hostel where he lodged, while this was going on, the said Hachard and John included, who fled immediately after the felony was committed, were present when the same was committed. No person however wounded him, save only the said Arnulph; nor do they hold the said Robert suspected of abetting him. And all of them were taken and imprisoned, except those who took to flight. None of them had any goods or chattels, except the said Robert de Mun-

[1] John de Munceny, probably.

ceny and Arnulph, his son; who had six horses, three beds, one falcon, and three greyhounds, which are appraised at 20 marks in the whole. And the body was viewed, etc.

And the two [1] neighbours nearest to the spot where the said Richard de Parys lay dead, were attached, by sureties; and the two neighbours nearest to the spot where he was wounded; and the two neighbours nearest to the hostel from which they went forth. And Agnes de Essex was attached, in whose house the said malefactors were lodged, and Alice, her maid-servant. And all the persons were attached, who were in the house where he was wounded.

On Friday next after Ash Wednesday, in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Matilda, wife of Henry le Coffeur, was lying dead, by another death than her rightful death, in the house of the said Henry, in the Parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, in the [2] Ward of Anketin de Auvergne. On hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and having called together the good men of that Ward, and of the [3] Ward of John de Blakethorn, diligent inquisition was made thereon.

Who say that as the said Matilda was coming from West Chepe towards the [4] hospice, being drunk, she fell upon the pavement opposite the Church of St. Martin, and so broke her right arm; upon the Sunday, namely, before our Lord's Nativity, and immediately after the hour of curfew. Upon being carried from that place to the house of the said Henry, her husband, she survived in a languishing state from that day until the Monday before Ash Wednesday next ensuing; on which day she died. They hold no one suspected. The body was viewed, upon which no injury appeared, except the arm broken, as aforesaid.

And the two nearest neighbours were attached, each by two sureties. And the said Henry was attached, in whose house she died, by two sureties.

On Monday the morrow of the Close of Easter, in the fifth year of King Edward, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Symon de Winton, taverner, was lying dead etc., in the Parish of St. Martin, in [5] Ismongerelane in the Ward

[1] The names of these parties are given in the MS., "Robert Fyffudlere" and "Thomas le Mustarder" being two of them.

[2] Afterwards Farringdon Ward Without: see page 8 *ante*, Note [1].

[3] The Ward of Aldersgate.

[4] *hospitium*. The hostrey, or "Guests' Hall," of St. Martin's le Grand, is probably meant.

[5] Ironmonger Lane.

of Chepe, in a house belonging to Robert [1] le Surigien, of Fryday-strete; in which house the said Symon kept a tavern. On hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and calling together the good men of that Ward and of Bassieshawe, and of the [2] Ward of Henry de Frowyk, diligent inquisition was made how this had happened.

The jurors say, that on the Eve of St. Nicholas [6 December] in the same year, a dispute arose between the said Symon and a certain man who said that he was called "Roger de Westminster," and who was his servant. And on the morrow also, they were seen by the neighbours in the same house and tavern, abusing each other and quarrelling, by reason of the same dispute; and on the same night they slept there, in the same room together. But as soon as this Roger saw that the said Symon was sound asleep, he seized a knife, and with it cut the throat of Symon quite through, so that the head was entirely severed from the body. After which, he dragged the body out, and put it in a certain secret spot, a dark and narrow place, situate between two walls in the same house, where coals were usually kept; such place being somewhat long, and not quite two feet wide. And on the following day, the same Roger, as was his custom, set out the bench of the tavern, and sold wine there. And as the said Symon had not been seen by the neighbours all that day, they asked Roger what had become of his master; whereupon he made answer that he had gone to Westminster, to recover some debts that were owing to him there; and on the second day and third he gave the same answer. At twilight however on the third day, he departed by the outer door, locking it with the key, and carrying off with him a silver cup, a robe, and some bedclothes, which had belonged to the same Symon. Afterwards he returned, and threw the key into the house of one Hamon Cook, a near neighbour, telling him that he was going to seek the said Symon, his master, and asking him to give him the key, in case he should come back. And from that day the house remained closed and empty until the Eve of Our Lord's Circumcision [1 January] following; upon which day John Doget, a taverner, taking with him Gilbert de Colecestre, went to the house aforesaid to recover a debt which the said Symon owed to him for wines. But when he found the door closed and locked, he enquired after the key, of the neighbours who were standing about: upon hearing of which, the said Hamon gave him up the key forthwith. Upon entering the tavern with Gilbert aforesaid, he found there one tun full

[1] The Surgeon.

[2] Cripplegate Ward.

of wine, and another half full, which he himself had sold to Symon for 50 shillings; and this he at once ordered to be taken out by [1] porters, namely, Henry Wyting, William le Waleys, Ralph le Yreis, Hugh Noteman, and Stephen de Eyminge, and put in a cart belonging to Henry Wyting aforesaid, and taken to his own house, for the debt so due to him; together with some small tables, canvas cloths, gallons, and wooden potels, two shillings in value. This being done, the said John Doget shut the door of the house, carrying away with him the key thereof; from which time the house was empty, no one having entered it until the Tuesday before Palm Sunday. Upon which day, Master Robert aforesaid, to whom the house belonged, came and broke open the door for want of a key, and so entering it, immediately enfeoffed Michael [2] le Oynter thereof; which Michael, on the Saturday in Easter week, went there alone, to examine all the offices belonging thereto, and see which of them required to be cleansed of filth and dust. But when he came to the narrow and dark place aforesaid, he there found the headless body; upon seeing which, he sent word to the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs.

Being asked if any one else dwelt in the house, save and except those two persons, or if any one else had been seen or heard in that house with them on the night the felony was committed, or if any other person had had frequent or especial access to the house by day or night, from which mischief might have arisen, they say, not beyond the usual resort that all persons have to a tavern. Being asked if the said Roger had any well-known or especial [friend] in the City, or without, to whose house he was wont to resort, they say they understand that he had not, seeing that he was a stranger, and had been in the service of this Symon hardly a fortnight. Being asked therefore whither he had taken the goods he had carried off, they say that, seeing that the house was near to the Jewry, they believe that he took them to the Jewry; but to whose house they know not. Being asked what became of the head so cut off, they say they know not, nor can they ascertain anything as to the same. They say also that the said Roger escaped by stealth, and has not since been seen. Chattels he had none.

And the four nearest neighbours were attached, by sureties, and all the persons whose names are above-mentioned.

On Friday before the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James [1 May], in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward, the said

[1] *barēm*; perhaps for *baremannos*, biermen.

[2] The Melter, of tallow or lard.

Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that William le Clerke was then lying dead, by another death than his rightful death, in the Church of St. Stephen on Walebrocke, in the [1]Ward of John Adrien. On hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and calling together the good men of that Ward, and the Ward of Chepe, being the next Ward, diligent inquisition was made how this happened.

Who say that the same William on the Sunday preceding, about midday, ascended the belfry of that church, to search for a pigeon's nest there; whereupon, it happened that as he was climbing from beam to beam, holding on by the rafters of the belfry, his feet and limbs failing him, he fell by mischance upon one of the said beams, so that by that fall the whole of his body was ruptured and crushed; by reason whereof he received his death, and died as soon as he came to the ground. And the body was viewed; upon which there was no other hurt, wound, or bruise, save only that the body appeared ruptured and crushed, as aforesaid. And that beam was appraised at four pence.

And the two neighbours nearest [to the church] were attached, each by two sureties.

On Friday, the morrow of Saints Fabianus and Sebastianus [20 January], in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, Gregory de Rokesle, Chamberlain of London, and John Adrien and Walter le Engleys, Sheriffs of the same city, were given to understand that one William le Pannere, [2]pelterer, was lying dead in the market of West Chepe, near the [3]Conduit in the Ward of Chepe. On hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there; and calling together the good men of that Ward, and of the [4]Ward of Henry de Frowyk, where he dwelt, diligent inquisition was made how this happened.

Who say that while the said William, on the Friday before-mentioned, was passing through the middle of West Chepe, and had reached the place where he was now lying dead, being greatly weakened through having been blooded on Thursday, the Feast before-mentioned, and having had too much blood taken from him through such excessive bleeding, he fell upon the pavement, and suddenly died. They hold no one suspected of the death of the said William, his death being thus sudden. And the body being viewed, there was no wound found thereon.

[1] Walbrook Ward.
[2] Or skinner.
[3] This early mention of the Conduit of Chepe, deserves remark. Stow says it was built in 1285.
[4] Cripplegate Ward.

And Johanna, the wife of the dead man, was attached, by two sureties. The two neighbours were also attached, who dwelt next to him; also, the two neighbours who lived nearest to the Conduit, where he was found dead.

On Sunday, the morrow of [1]Gregory the Pope, in the year aforesaid, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Matthew de Hekham, servant to a certain clerk in the house of Sir William de Myddeltone, was lying dead, by another death than his rightful death, in the house of Richard le Clerk, upon Lothebiri, in the [2]Ward of William Bukerel. On hearing which, and having called together the good men of that Ward and of other Wards, namely, the Wards of Chepe, Bassishawe, and Colemanestrete, being those nearest to the Ward aforesaid, diligent inquisition was made thereon.

Who say that on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September], the said Matthew was going from [3]Bradestrete towards the Jewry, and when he had reached midway between the lane called [4]"Ismongere Lane," and the Guildhall of London, there met him certain Jews, Abraham de Derkynge, Isaac de Canterbury, and Cresse, son of Isaac de [5]Lynton. And upon so meeting him, Abraham before-named, of malice aforethought, took the said Matthew by the shoulder, and threw him in the mud; and upon his attempting to rise, Isaac before-mentioned struck the said Matthew with a certain [6]anelace of his below the right shoulder-blade, in the loins, inflicting upon him a wound one inch in breadth, and six inches deep. After which, the said Matthew pursued them, as well as he was able, from the spot before-mentioned to the wall of St. Laurence Jewry, where being too much weakened through excessive loss of blood, he could follow them no farther; but rising from the ground, he went to the house of Richard before-named, where he was found. And so, after languishing from the Sunday before-named to the Friday next before the Feast above-mentioned, he died at daybreak on that day. Being asked if they hold any other person or persons suspected, they say no one, except the said Isaac, who gave him the wound from which he died; and that the aforesaid Abraham and Cresse were consenting to the felony. Being asked as to the chattels of the felons, they say

[1] There were six Feasts of Popes of this name, in different parts of the year.
[2] Broad Street Ward.
[3] Broad Street.
[4] Now Ironmonger Lane.
[5] Possibly, "Lincoln" may be meant.
[6] A knife, or dagger, worn in the girdle, at the side.

that they know nothing of them. And the body was viewed, upon which appeared the wound aforesaid, and that most horrible.

And the said Richard was attached, in whose house he died, by two sureties; and Juliana, the wife of the same Richard, by two sureties; and there were no other persons dwelling in the house. And the two neighbours were attached, who dwelt nearest to the spot where he was wounded: as also, the two neighbours nearest to the place where he died.

On Thursday the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward, the Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Gilbert Clope was lying dead upon the quay of John de Tour, in the [1] Ward of William de Hadestoke, in the Parish of [2] Berkyngecherche. Upon hearing which, and calling together the good men of that Ward and of Bridge Ward, diligent inquisition was made thereon.

Who say that on the preceding Wednesday, at midday, the said Gilbert, being *non compos mentis*, was standing upon London Bridge; and as he was leaning against a certain wall thereon, he fell asleep, and his head and great part of his body projecting over the wall towards the water, by reason of the lowness of such wall, he fell into the water, and so by misadventure was drowned. They say also, that Nicholas le Fleming and William de Hamme, seeing him floating in the water, and hoping to rescue him from death, took him out of the water into the boat of the said Nicholas, and brought him to the quay before-mentioned. And they hold no one suspected thereof.

And the said Nicholas was attached, by two sureties. And William de Hamme, boatman, was attached by two sureties. And the two neighbours were attached, who dwelt nearest to the spot where he fell into the water, each by two sureties. And the two neighbours were attached, who lived nearest to the spot where he was found, each by two sureties.

The day and year before-named, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Henry de Lanfare was lying dead in the house of Sibil le [3] Feron, in the Ward of Chepe, in the Parish of Colcherche. Upon hearing which, etc. And having called together the good men of that Ward, and of the [4] Ward of John de Blakethorn, and the [5] Ward of Henry de Frowyk, diligent inquisition was made thereon.

[1] Tower Ward.
[2] All Hallows Barking.
[3] The Ironmonger.
[4] Aldersgate Ward.
[5] Cripplegate Ward.

Who say that one Richard de Codesfold having fled to the Church of St. Mary [1] Stanigeslane in London, by reason of a certain robbery being by one William de London, cutler, imputed to him, and the same William pursuing him on his flight thereto; it so happened that on the night following the Day of the Invention of the Holy Cross [5 May], in the present year, there being many persons watching about the church aforesaid, to take him, in case he should come out, a certain Henry de Lanfare, ironmonger, one of the persons on the watch, hearing a noise in the church, and thence fearing that the same Richard was about to get out by another part of the church, and so escape through a breach that there was in a certain glass window therein, went to examine it. The said Richard and one Thomas, the then clerk of that church, perceiving this, the said Thomas, seizing a lance, without an iron head, struck at Henry before-mentioned through the hole in the window, and wounded him between the nose and the eye, penetrating almost to the brain. From the effects of which wound he languished until the Day of St. Dunstan [19 May], when he died, at about the third hour. They say also, that as well the said Richard as Thomas before-mentioned are guilty of that felony, seeing that Richard was consenting thereto.

And the said Thomas was taken, and imprisoned in Newegate, and afterwards delivered before Hamon Haweteyn, Justiciar of Newegate. And the said Richard still keeps himself within the church before-named. Being asked if they hold any more persons suspected as to that death, they say they do not. They have no lands or chattels. And the body was viewed, upon which no other injury or wound was found, save only the wound aforesaid.

And the two neighbours nearest to the spot where he was wounded, were attached; and the two neighbours nearest to the place where he died; and the said Sibil was attached, in whose house he died.

Roll of Felonies committed, and Misadventures that happened, in the City of London, in the time of Matthew de Columbers, Chamberlain of our Lord the King in the same, Walter le Cornewaleys and John Adrien being then Sheriffs of the same city. (A.D. 1277, 8.)

Letter-Book B. fol. xviii. old numeration. (Latin.)

On Thursday, the morrow of St. Laurence the Martyr [10 August], in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward, the

[1] Now Staining Lane.

Chamberlain of our Lord the King in the same city, and the Sheriffs, were given to understand that a certain man, William Cole by name, a citizen of London, was lying dead, by another death than his rightful death, in the [1] Ward of William de Hadestoke, and the Parish of St. Dunstan, near the Tower of London. On hearing which, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs went there, and calling together the good men of the Ward and of the two nearest Wards, those, namely, of [2] Wolmar de Essex and Nicholas de Winton, diligent inquisition was made how this had happened.

Who say that on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. James the Apostle [25 July], the said William was in the fields of the village of Stratford, getting in his corn; and that one John, parish-clerk of the same village, as to whose surname they are ignorant, came into the same fields on that day, and secretly took and carried off certain sheaves belonging to the said William, and certain neighbours of his. Whereupon, it so happened that the said William met this same John, and rebuked him for so carrying off the sheaves, and took them away from him; upon which, the said John went to one Richard, Chaplain to the Prioress of Stratford, but as to whose surname they are ignorant, as also to one John de Scheld, and made grievous complaint to them that the said William had taken away from him the sheaves before-mentioned; upon which, being greatly moved thereat, they went to the fields aforesaid, and finding the said William there, suddenly rushed upon him and threw him on the ground, beating him with sticks both behind and before, all over the body, from his neck down to the soles of his feet; and then left him in the said fields for dead. Afterwards, he was carried to the village of Stratford aforesaid, where he lay languishing from the effects of the blows before-mentioned, down to the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Laurence; upon which day he was carried in a cart to London, and still lived on from that day to Thursday the morrow of St. Laurence; early in the morning of which day he died, from the blows before-mentioned. And the body was viewed, which was black and blue all over, and quite crushed by excessive and most grievous blows, from the neck down to the soles of the feet, as before-mentioned. Being asked what became of them, after committing the felony aforesaid, they say that they fled forthwith to the Parish Church of the same village, and afterwards secretly escaped therefrom, and have never since been found. Being asked if they hold any one else suspected of his death, they say they do

[1] Tower Ward. [2] Billingsgate and Langbourn Wards.

not, but only the before-named Richard the Chaplain, and John de Scheld; who, on hearing the complaint of John the Clerk before-mentioned, went off in haste to the fields to avenge him. But whether the same John was present when the said William was so slain, or whether he gave any blow, they cannot ascertain. Being asked as to the goods and chattels of those felons, they say that they know nothing thereof, because they are [1] foreigners.

And the four nearest neighbours were attached, by sureties.

On Thursday, the Feast of St. Giles [1 September], in the year above-mentioned, the said Chamberlain and Sheriffs were given to understand that one Godfrey de Belstede was lying dead, by another death than his rightful death, in the house of John de Salle, in the Parish of St. Michael le Quern, in the [2] Ward which was that of Ralph le Fevre. Upon hearing which etc., and calling together the good men of that Ward, and of the two nearest Wards, that is to say, the [3] Ward of William de Durham and the Ward of Castle Baynard, diligent inquisition was made thereon.

Who say that as the before-named Godfrey, on the Day of St. Bartholomew [24 August] last past, was coming from [4] Cestrehunte towards London, mounted on a hackney, hired of a certain man of that village, as they believe, but as to whose name and person they are ignorant, and having one Richard le Lacir in his company, they met certain carters coming from London, with three carts, but as to the names and persons of whom they are altogether ignorant. Whereupon, one of the carters aforesaid began most shamefully to abuse the said Godfrey, for riding the said hackney so fast, and a dispute arising between Godfrey and the said Richard, on the one side, and the said carters on the other, one of the carters seizing with his hands a certain iron fork, struck Godfrey upon the crown of his head with such force, as to inflict a wound two inches in length, and penetrating almost to the brain. The other carters also badly beat him all over the body with sticks, and maltreated both him and the said Richard le Lacir; so much so, that the latter hardly escaped with his life. Godfrey before-named survived from the Day of St. Bartholomew

[1] *forinseci*; persons not resident in the City.

[2] The Ward then known as that of Newgate and Ludgate, afterwards Farringdon Within. It was sold by Ralph le Fevre, or his son, to William de Farndone in the year 1279.

[3] Bread Street Ward.

[4] Cheshunt.

to the Thursday before-mentioned, languishing from the wound and beating aforesaid; and on that day, at about the [1] third hour, he died. And the body was viewed; upon which was seen the wound aforesaid, and it appeared altogether disfigured from the beating before-mentioned.

And John de Salle was attached, in whose house he died, by William de Boxebrigge and Ralph le Paumere; and Sarra, his wife, by John de Wilesdene, barber, and Roger de Bury, [2] *paternostrer*. And the two nearest neighbours were attached; namely, William de Kaustone by Roger le Cheyne and Richard le Bryd, [2] *paternostrer*; Robert de Bury, by Gilbert le Armorer and John Gretheued, [2] *paternostrer*. And the aforesaid Richard le Lacir, the companion of the said Godfrey on his journey, was attached by Henry de Bury, glover, and Richard le Eschot, cutler.

Regulation as to wearing Furs, and clearing the Streets.

9 Edward I. A.D. [3]1281. Letter-Book A. fol. cxxx. (Norman French.)

IT is provided and commanded, that no woman of the City shall from henceforth go to market, or in the King's highway, out of her house, with a [4]hood furred with other than lambskin or rabbit-skin, on pain of losing her hood to the use of the Sheriffs; save only those ladies who wear furred [5]capes, the hoods of which may have such furs as they may think proper. And this, because that [6]regratresses, nurses and other servants, and women of loose life, bedizen themselves, and wear hoods furred with [7]gros vair and with minever, in guise of good ladies.

And further, that no swine, and no [8]stands, or timber lying, shall from henceforth be found in the streets, after Monday next. [And as to swine so found,] let them be killed, and redeemed of him who shall so kill them, for four pence each; and let the stands and timber be forfeited to the use of the Sheriffs; hay also, and fodder, belonging to persons, found in West Chepe.

[1] Or Tierce, 9 A.M.

[2] Living in all probability in what was then called "Paternoster Lane," now Paternoster Row; and makers of *paternosters*, or rosaries, for the worshippers at St. Paul's.

[3] This is the apparent date, but the number of the year has been accidentally omitted in the Manuscript.

[4] *chaperon.*

[5] *chapes.*

[6] Females who sold articles by retail.

[7] Or "great vair" and "little vair;" costly furs, by some considered to have been identical with ermine of different kinds. See the Glossary to the *Liber Custumarum* (printed ed.), p. 834.

[8] Boxes, placed in the streets, for the sale of wares.

[1] *Provisions for the Safe-keeping of the City, the City Gates, and the River Thames.*

10 Edward I. A.D. 1282. Letter-Book C. fol. lii. (Latin.)

On Wednesday next before the Feast of Pentecost, in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward, by Henry le Galeys, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the then Chamberlain of Guildhall, the following provisions were subscribed.—

"As to the trades:—that every trade shall present the names of all persons in that trade, and of all who have been serving therein; where they dwell, and in what Ward.

"[2] First, as to enquiry about suspected persons.—

"Also, each Alderman, with two of the best men of his Ward, shall make inquisition as to persons keeping [3] hostreys, and the persons lodging in the same, making enquiry one by one, and from house to house; that so he may know how many, and who, and of what kind or condition they are, clerks or laymen, who are residing in his Ward, of the age of twelve years and upwards.

"[4] To be remembered:—as to provision made how suspected persons, when found, ought to be removed, or under what security to remain.

"Secondly, as to the safe-keeping of the City.—All the Gates of the City are to be open by day; and at each Gate there are to be two serjeants to open the same, skilful men, and fluent of speech, who are to keep a good watch upon persons coming in and going out; that so no evil may befall the City.

"At every Parish Church, curfew is to be rung at the same hour as at St. Martin's le Grand; so that they begin together, and end together; and then all the Gates are to be shut, as well as all taverns for wine or for ale; and no one is then to go about the streets or ways. Six persons are to watch in each Ward by night, of the most competent men of the Ward thereto; and the two serjeants who guard the Gates by day, are to lie at night either within the Gates, or near thereto.

"The serjeants of Billingesgate and Queen Hythe are to see that all boats are moored on the City side at night, and are to have the names of all boats; and no one is to cross the Thames at night. And each serjeant must have his own boat with four men, to guard the water by night, on either side of the bridge.

[1] A small leaf inserted in the volume, but placed among the transactions of the 29th year of Edward I.

[2] This line appears as a marginal note.

[3] Hostels, or hotels.

[4] This passage also seems to have been intended as a marginal note.

"The serjeants at the Gates are to receive four pence each per day, and the boatmen at night, one penny each."

Sureties for a suspected Welchman.

10 Edward I. A.D. 1282. Letter-Book A. fol. v. (Latin.)

NAMES of sureties for David de Dissard, taken and attached on suspicion that he is a Welchman, in the time of the Mayoralty of Henry le Waleys; he finding such pledges on Saturday, the Eve of the Holy Trinity, in the 10th year of King Edward.—

Hugh de [1]Stonecrouche in the Ward of Chepe, Richard de Balsham, saddler, John de Hereford, saddler, Bartholomew le [2]Camisur, John de Hideburham, hatter, Nicholas the Saddler, serjeant of the Ward,—all these of the [3]Ward of William de Farndone.

The Melters excluded from Chepe.

11 Edward I. A.D. 1283. Letter-Book A. fol. cxxxi. (Latin.)

ON Friday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward, all the [4]melters received notice that they must remove all merchandizes touching such their trade from out of their [5]selds in Chepe, before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June] next ensuing; they being at liberty to provide themselves elsewhere, if they see fit.

Names of the candlemakers who hold selds in Chepe.—Roger le Chaundeler holds three shops, his own tenements. The same Roger and William de Manhale, executor of Warin de Mimmes, hold two shops; namely, one of Roger the Chaplain, who says Mass for the soul of Roger Beynim, and another shop of the Prior of the Holy Trinity. Adam de Manhale holds two shops; namely, one shop of the aforesaid Roger, and another of the said Prior. Lucy de Manhale holds two shops. Richard de Lamhuthe holds one shop of John Partis. William de Manhale holds one shop of Michael le Oynter. John de Chelse holds one shop of the said Michael. Walter de Waldegrave holds one shop of the said Prior of the Holy Trinity. Richard de Kent holds one shop of the said Prior. Peter de Lamhethe holds one shop of the said Prior. Stephen le Chaundeler holds two shops of the said Prior.

[1] The Stone Cross.

[2] Maker of "*camises*," a light, loose kind of dress.

[3] Now the two Wards of Farringdon, but united by William de Farndone, their previous Aldermen having been Ralph le Fevre and Anketin de Auvergne; see p. 19 *ante*, Note [2].

[4] *unctarii*, renders of tallow and lard.

[5] Or "silds," *seldas*, extensive warehouses, open at the sides; and sometimes containing shops within, besides room for wholesale stowage. The Great Seld of the Lady Roisia de Coventre was situate in the "Mercery" of Chepe. The "Spicery" of Chepe was another locality. These "selds" probably resembled the Eastern Bazaars.

Acknowledgment made by a Painter.

12 Edward I. A.D. 1284. Letter-Book A. fol. xxxix. (Latin.)

On Friday, the Eve of St. Botolph [17 June], in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward, Nicholas Bacun, [1]painter, acknowledged that he was bound to [2]Hugh Motun in the sum of 20 shillings, for [3]cinople, vermilion, and canvas, varnish and verdigris; the same to be paid to the same Hugh or his certain attorney, 10 shillings at the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 August], and 10 shillings at the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], without further delay.[4]

The Water-course of Walebrook.

16 Edward I. A.D. 1288. Letter-Book A. fol. cxxx. (Latin.)

It was determined by Ralph de Sandwich, Warden of the City of London, Thomas Cros and Walter Hauteyn, Sheriffs, Gregory de Rokesle, John Fitz-Peter, and other Aldermen, that the water-course of Walebrook should be made free from dung and other nuisances, and that the rakes should be put back again, upon every tenement extending from the [5]Moor to the Thames.

On Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Peter's Chair [18 January], in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward, John de Banquelle, Ralph le Blund, Joce le Akatur, Robert de Basinge, [others of the Aldermen], assented to the said enactment.

Claim of [6]Born Bondmen belonging to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.

16 Edward I. A.D. 1288. Letter-Book A. fol. lxxx. (Latin.)

On Monday, the morrow of St. Mark the Evangelist [25 April], in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward, there came into the full Husting of Pleas of Land Michael de Meledone and John Godsalm, attorneys of the Earl of Cornwall, and preferred

[1] There is probably no earlier passage in existence than this, in allusion to varnish-painting on canvas.

[2] The then City Chamberlain, who was probably a merchant as well.

[3] *Sinople*, a green colour mentioned in old French heraldry, is no doubt the one here meant.

[4] A passage in *Liber Horn*, fol. 341, *temp.* Edward II. (preserved at Guildhall), throws some light on this early allusion to oil-painting.—"Rules as to painting old and new saddles:—It is provided that no one put any but good and pure colours upon gold or silver; that is to say, good cynople, good green, good vermilion, or other colours, tempered with oil, and not brasil [a coarse red], or indigo of Baldas [? Bagdad], or any other bad colour."

[5] Vynesbury (now Finsbury) Moor, along the course of the Wall Brook.

[6] Or "Natives;" the "Native" being born in bondage; the "Bondman" being so by contract; and the "Villein" being bound to service, as belonging to the land. The female appellation of the "*nativus*" was "neif;" that of the male has not survived: "serf" is perhaps the nearest term.

a claim for the same Earl, and Ralph, Rector of the House of [1]Asserugge, and the Convent of the same house, upon Ralph de North of [2] Hemelhamelstede, John Laurence his brother, Adam del North, son of the aforesaid Ralph del North, Gilbert his brother, and Jurdan his brother, Robert Podifat, Robert de la Forde, John de la Burne, and [3] , as being their [4]bondmen born, and their runaways; of whom they were seised until one month before the Day of St. Michael [29 September], in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward; and alleged that on the day aforesaid they ran away from their lands. And they ask that they be not admitted to the freedom of the City, because they are prepared to proceed against them as being their bondmen born, and their runaways.[5]

Theft of silver dishes belonging to Baroncin.[6]

17 Edward I. A.D. 1289. Letter-Book A. fol. l. (Latin.)

On Friday the Feast of St. George [23 April], in the 17th year of King Edward, Walter Bacun, who alleged that he was a [7]chaplain, fled to the Church of St. Paul in London; on which day came there William le Mazeliner, Coroner of our Lord the King in London, together with John le Breton, then [8]Warden of the City of London, Baroncin, John de Banquelle, and other trustworthy persons. And the said Coroner, in presence of the persons aforesaid, demanded of Walter for what reason he so kept himself in the church; whereupon he acknowledged that he was a thief, and had stolen sixteen silver dishes that belonged to Sir Baroncin; and upon acknowledgment so made, the said dishes were delivered by the Coroner before-mentioned to William de Betoyne, then Sheriff of the said City, to be kept by him under seal of Sir Baroncin.

And on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist [25 April], the said dishes, by command of our Lord the King, were opened out in the Guildhall, and delivered by the said Sheriff to the Coroner before-named; whereupon, the said William le Mazeliner, the Coroner, delivered the aforesaid sixteen

[1] Now Ashridge, in Bucks. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, founded here, in 1283, a College of *Bons Hommes*, a French Order of Monks; and was buried in their church, A.D. 1300.

[2] Hemel Hempstead.

[3] A blank in the MS.

[4] *nativi.*

[5] No decision on this application is stated.

[6] A wealthy merchant of Lucca, whose name frequently occurs as a money-lender on usury, in those days. Edward II., when Prince of Wales, borrowed money of him. See Dr. Doran's *Princes of Wales*, p. 84.

[7] A parish-priest, or a curate.

[8] Appointed by Edward I., for certain offences by the authorities committed, in place of a Mayor.

dishes to the said Baroncin, in presence of the said Warden, John de Banquelle, and other trustworthy persons there present.[1]

Inquisition as to the Bridge of Walbroke, near Bokerelesberi.

19 Edward I. A.D. 1291. Letter-Book A. fol. lxxxiv. (Latin.)

On Friday the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin [20 July], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward, in presence of Ralph de Sandwich, Warden of the City of London, Thomas Romeyn and William de Leyre, Sheriffs of the same city, and William de Betoyne and Walter Hauteyn, Aldermen, inquisition was made by certain men of the Wards of Walbroke and Cornhulle, what person or persons were bound of right to repair the bridge of Walbroke near [2] Bokerelesberi, and what person or persons have been wont to make the same, how, and in what manner, etc.

Who say upon oath that a certain tenement, formerly belonging to Richard de Walebroke, and which [3] Thomas Box now holds; a tenement formerly belonging to John de Tulesan the Elder, and which John de Tulesan the Younger now holds, in the same street; a tenement formerly belonging to Laurence Fitz-Michael, which the Society of Lucca and John le Mazerer now hold; and the [4] tenement of Bokerelesberi, which the heirs of Roger Beynyn now hold, in the same street;—are bound to repair the said bridge, and of right ought to make the same, and have been wont in common so to do. And they say that in ancient times, as a mark who ought to make the said bridge, four stones were fixed before the tenements aforesaid, that is to say, before each tenement one stone; which were afterwards removed by Walter Hervy, the then improver of the City; and at that time he caused the said bridge to be repaired at the cost of the tenants of the tenements aforesaid. Therefore, precept was given to the Sheriffs, that they should compel the tenants of the said tenements to repair the bridge aforesaid.

Grant of the Small Beam.

19 Edward I. A.D. 1291. Letter-Book A. fol. xcv. (Latin.)

On Monday next before the Feast of St. Dunstan [7 Septem-

[1] The prisoner himself would either obtain Benefit of Clergy, or, having escaped to sanctuary, be allowed to abjure the realm.

[2] We here have the original form of the name "Bucklersbury." It was no doubt called "Bukerel's Bury," from the former residence there of the wealthy family of Bukerel. Andrew Bukerel was Mayor of London from A. D. 1231 to 1236. Stow queries its origin.

[3] Alderman of Walbrook Ward.

[4] Probably the tenement formerly inhabited by the Bukerels.

ber], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward, in the presence of Sir Ralph de Sandwich, the then Warden of the City of London, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, then Sheriffs of the same city, Stephen Aswy, Gregory de Rokesle, Ralph le Blound, Robert de Rokesle, Nicholas de Wintone, William de Farndone, Richard Aswy, John de Canterbury, Martin Box, Wolmar de Essex, Thomas Box, [and] Walter Hauteyn, [Aldermen], the [1] Small Beam of London was given and granted to William de Bettoyne for the term of his life, by award of the aforesaid Warden, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, and of all the commonalty. After which, Henry le Waleys, John de Banquelle, Adam de Fulham, Thomas de Estanes, and John le Blunt, ratified the grant aforesaid, and held it as so ratified.

After this, our Lord the King sent his writ, in these words.—

"Edward etc., to his well-beloved and trusty Ralph de Sand-
"wich, Warden of the City of London, and the Aldermen of the
"same city, greeting. At the instance of certain friends of Jaco-
"bina la Lumbard, citizen of the aforesaid city, who by us are
"greatly beloved, we do earnestly ask you that the Small Beam,
"with which silk is weighed in the same city, and which Imgram
"de Betoynne, late citizen of the same city, now deceased, of
"your grant and commission, at the requisition of Alianor of
"illustrious memory, late Queen of England, our consort, held
"for his life, you will be ready to grant and commit unto the
"said Jacobina, in consideration of our request, for the whole of
"her life, in the same manner that the said Imgram held the same
"in his keeping. And this, as we do put trust in you, do not omit,
"that so we may be bound to owe you thanks for the same.
"Witness myself, at Berewyk upon Twede, the 28th day of
"June, in the 19th year of our reign."

To which letter answer was made by the Warden and Aldermen, to the effect that before such letter had reached them, the said Beam had been granted to William de Betoynne, for the term of his life, by assent and consent of the Warden, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City aforesaid; which grant they could not and would not infringe, seeing that all had first agreed to the said grant, and had given their assent and consent thereto.

[1] Fine goods, or goods dealt in by the pound weight (*avoirs du poys*), were weighed by the Small Beam, or Balance, in ascertaining the duties on them. The King's "Great Beam," or "Tron," was used for weighing coarse goods by the hundredweight.

Insult offered in the Sheriff's Court.

19 Edward I. A.D. 1291. Letter-Book A. fol. xcvi. (Latin.)

ROGER DE PORTLAUNDE, clerk of the Sheriff of London, made plaint to Ralph de Sandwich, Warden of the City of London, and Henry le Waleys, and others, Aldermen of the City aforesaid, that Robert de Suttone, in the full Court of Thomas Romeyn, Sheriff of the same city, which the said Roger was then holding in the name of his master aforesaid, on Thursday the morrow of St. James the Apostle [25 July], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward, cast vile contempt upon him, the said Roger, in contempt of our Lord the King, by saying these words in English, —[1] "*Tprhurt, Tprhurt*;" because he would not allow him, the said Robert, to plead in his Court, before he had reformed his conduct towards the Warden of the city aforesaid, by whom he had been before suspended for certain trespasses alleged against him; and because he would not submit to being forbidden by the said Roger; and thereupon uttered the aforesaid words,—"*Tprhurt*, "*Tprhurt*, [2] *Tphurt*," to his damnifying, and in manifest contempt of our Lord the King.

And the said Robert, who is present, appears and denies whatever [is alleged against him], and says that he did nothing at all, nor did he say the aforesaid words in contempt of our Lord the King; nor did he proffer to do so to the Court aforesaid, as the said Roger imputes to him: and he places himself upon the record of the four benches of the Court aforesaid, and the said Roger does the same.

And the assessors of the four benches of the said Court appeared, by William Savage armourer, German de St. Giles, Henry son of William de Durham, Robert le Marescalle surgeon, William de Blithe goldsmith, Henry atte Belhous, Nicholas de Neuport, Robert de Chalfonte, Robert de Waldegrave, William de Blithe baker, Christian le Taverner, John de Standone tailor, Thomas de Frowyk, Richard de Wynborne, Walter Woleward, John de Herwe clerk, Simon Godard attorney, and Richard Gladewyne, upon whose verdict the parties aforesaid had put themselves; who say that the said Robert did say in full Court that he would care nothing, for all the forbidding of the said Roger; also, still further speaking in manifest contempt, he uttered these words in English,—[2] "*Tphurpt, Tphurt*," at the same time raising

[1] An expression of contempt. In Wright's *Political Songs* (Camd. Soc.) it appears under the form of "*Tprot*;" and "*Prut*" in MS. Harl. 1701, fol. 20.

[2] These variations in the form of the word occur in the original.

his thumb, in contempt for his suspension aforesaid. Therefore, he was to be committed to prison for the contempt aforesaid, until etc.

Petition of the Bishop of London as to enclosure of woods at Stebenhethe; and rejection thereof.

20 Edward I. A.D. 1292. Letter-Book C. fol. ii. (Latin.)

On Thursday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, in presence of Ralph de Sandwich, the then Warden of the City of London, of certain of the Aldermen of the same city, and of four men from each Ward there summoned, there was shown to them by the Warden a petition of the venerable father, Richard de Graveshend, the then Bishop of London, to the effect that the same Bishop might enclose two woods of his in the vill of [1] Stebenhethe, lying around his manor in that vill, and that he might place beasts of chase therein.

Which four from each of the Wards by the commonalty elected, after holding counsel thereon, make answer for themselves distinctly, that time out of mind they have been used to chase and to hunt within the woods aforesaid, and without, hares, foxes, rabbits, and other beasts, where and when they might please. And they say that they do not believe that our Lord the King has made him any grant in prejudice of the liberties of the City; wherefore they say that they wish to enjoy their liberties which they have hitherto enjoyed, and they beg that the same Bishop will keep his woods in the same form that his antecessors and predecessors have kept them; and they will not consent that he shall exclude them, nor will they grant any warren to him, etc.

Killers of Swine elected.

20 Edward I. A.D. 1292. Letter-Book C. fol. ii. (Latin.)

On the same day in that year, Reynald de Danecastre, Vincent de Lesme, Walter de [2] Bekenesfeud, and Walter de Staples, were elected and sworn to take and kill such swine as should be found wandering in the King's highway, to whomsoever they might belong, within the walls of the City, and the suburbs thereof. And they were to have the swine so killed, or else four pence from him to whom such swine belongs, as already ordained by common cry in the City. And the persons so sworn were to do their duty after the Saturday then next ensuing.

[1] Stepney. [2] Beaconsfield.

Proclamation as to treatment of the expected Envoys from the King of France.

20 Edward I. A.D. 1292. Letter-Book C. fol. iii. (Norman French.)

ON Tuesday next after Midlent, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, this proclamation was made, by precept of our Lord the King.—

"Whereas certain great lords of the Council of the King of "France are about to come with a message to our Lord the King "of England, in his city of London; we do command you on "the King's behalf, that no one be so daring as to injure the said "envoys by word or deed, or any of their people, whether right-"fully or wrongfully; but well and peaceably they are to be "received, and courteously answered; on pain of loss of chattels "and of imprisonment forthwith, at the King's will. And if any "one of such envoys, or of their people, shall injure any of you, let "them come to the Warden, and complain, and he will do them "right."

Conviction for making false law in the City Courts.

20 Edward I. A.D. 1292. Letter-Book C. fol. iv. (Latin.)

ON Thursday next before the Feast of St. John the Baptist [24 June], in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, Geoffrey le Warner, being convicted of taking bribes for making [1] false law in the Sheriffs' Courts and other Courts and Sokes in the City of London, forswore making such laws from thenceforth in the city aforesaid, in any Courts there whatsoever, on pain of being put in the pillory, if in future he should be convicted thereof.

Contract as to making a Chalice.

20 Edward I. A.D. 1292. Letter-Book A. fol. lxiii. (Latin.)

ALAN DE CORBOYL, goldsmith, came on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Martin [11 November], in the 20th year [of King Edward], and acknowledged that he had received from Constantine, a [2] Friar Preacher, and John de la More, his fellow, thirty-four shillings' [3] weight of silver, and 114 pennyweights of gold, the pennyweight of gold being ten pence in value, and the value of such gold being 4*l.* 15*s.*; the same to be made into a chalice, which chalice he has promised to deliver to the said Constantine

[1] Such is a literal translation: it probably means citing or reporting fictitious precedents.

[2] Or Dominican.

[3] The shilling weight of silver was three-fifths of an ounce.

and John, at the Feast of the Nativity next ensuing. And if he shall not do so, etc.

An Earthen Wall in Fynkislane, presented as a nuisance.

21 Edward I. A.D. 1293. Letter-Book C. fol. vii. (Latin.)

PRESENTMENT was made before the Warden and Aldermen, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 September] in the 21st year, by three Wards, namely, by the Wards of Cornhulle, Bradstrete, and Bisshopesgate, as appears in the panel, which remains with the Chamberlain, that an earthen wall in the Parish of Saint Benedict Fynk, which belongs to William de Asshindone and Gilbert de Asshindone, is a nuisance to the King's highway in [1] Fynkislane; namely, at the top thereof, as you go towards Austin Friars, to the extent of one iron ell of our Lord the King; in the middle also, lineally, to the extent of one ell, and so lineally more or less, as far as the tenements which belonged to Walter Hauteyn, in the Parish of St. Michael on Cornhulle.

Offence against Sir John de Metingham, one of the King's Justiciars.

23 Edward I. A.D. 1295. Letter-Book B. fol. 27. (Latin.)

ON the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Peter's Chains [1 August], in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward, William le [2] Paternostrer and Beatrix, his wife, who had been taken for a trespass committed against Sir John de Metingham, [3] Justiciar of our Lord the King, came before the Warden and Aldermen, and acknowledged that they had committed a trespass against the same Sir John, and had badly and foully aspersed him. And for this, the same William and Beatrix gave pledge to the amount of ten marks for such trespass, to Sir John aforesaid.

And afterwards, at the instance of the Warden, Sir John forgave them; on condition that if the said William and Beatrix, or either of them, should at any future time offend against Sir John, by word or by deed, and be convicted thereof, then five marks out of the ten should be levied from their goods and chattels to the use of the said Warden, or other Warden for the time being; and the other five marks should in like manner be levied from their goods and chattels to the use of the Sheriffs of London for the

[1] Now Finch Lane.

[2] Maker of "*paternosters*," or rosaries.

[3] Justice of the Common Bench, or Common Pleas.

See page 20 *ante*, Note [2].

time being; and further, that the said William and Beatrix should in such case be amerced.

Proclamation as to giving aid to Prince Edward in the defence of the Southern coasts; and resistance in the City thereto.

24 Edward I. A.D. 1296. Letter-Book C. fol. xxi. (Norman French and Latin.)

On Wednesday in Easter Week the King sent his writ under his Privy Seal to the men of his city of London, in these words.—

[1] "Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of "Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to all his good people of the "City of London, greeting. We do pray and do charge you on "the fealty which unto us you owe, and as we do especially trust "in you, that unto our son, and to the commands which he may "chance shortly to give you for the safe-guard of the sea-coasts "in the South, you be readily obedient, with such force as you "may conveniently have, at all times that he shall let you know; "and as readily obedient as you would have been to ourselves, if "we had been there in our own proper person. Given under our "Privy Seal at [2] Halielaunde, the 15th day of March, in the 24th "year of our reign."

[3] Be it remembered, that on the same day in that year, in presence of Ralph de Sandwich, Sir John le Bretun, then Warden of London, and the Aldermen of the City aforesaid, and others there present, and summoned at the command of our said Lord the King, John de Dowegate, Michael Pycot, mercer, and Geoffrey de Conduit, taverner, did gainsay and impede the provision and ordinance aforesaid, made by the said Warden and Aldermen for men to go with horses and arms, to follow Sir Edward, son of our Lord the King of England, into the parts of Kent; but afterwards they came into the presence of the said Warden and Aldermen, and gave consent to the ordinance and provision aforesaid, and readily agreed to go with horses and arms, according to the command of our Lord the King, in their proper persons; the same as other citizens who had been chosen thereto.

Injunctions to be conveyed to the Citizens from King Edward.

24 Edward I. A.D. 1296. Letter-Book C. fol. xxi. (Latin.)

On Sunday next before the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist [25 April], in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward, our

[1] In French.
[2] Holy Island.
[3] In Latin.

Lord the King sent his writ to his citizens of London, in these words.—

"Edward, by the grace of God, etc., to his well-beloved and "trusty citizens and other good men of London, greeting. As "to certain things to you to be disclosed, which we have greatly "at heart for the common well-being of the whole of our realm, "we have communicated our will unto our well-beloved and "trusty John de Metingham, Ralph de Sandwich, and John le "Bretoun; strongly enjoining you, by the fealty and love in "which you are bound unto ourselves and the same our realm, "that you do faithfully give credit to the same in the premises, or "at least, such two of the same as may happen to be present; "and at the fitting times do effectually fulfil the same; writing "back to us, by the bearer of these presents, your good will "therein, and your answer thereto. Given under our Privy Seal, "at Berewik upon Tweed, the 9th day of April, in the 4th year "of our reign."

Answer given thereto.

24 Edward I. A.D. 1296. Letter-Book C. fol. xxi. (Latin.)

To these two messages the citizens of London made answer to the King by letter, in these words.—

"To their most excellent and liege lord, Edward, by the grace "of God, the illustrious King of England, his humble and devoted "citizens of the City of London, greeting in Him by whom "kings do reign, and who giveth health unto kings. Most "excellent lord,—of late by two letters of yours we are earnestly "exhorted as to the necessary business of defence of your realm, "about the sea-coasts thereof; first, by your letter that with your "son,—whose life may the Most High guide unto long and "prosperous days—secondly, that with your discreet and praise-"worthy men, Ralph de Sandwich and John le Bretun, we should "send certain of our fellow-citizens, to make such defence as "aforesaid, if necessary, according to the advice and discretion "of such trusty persons; saving however, and reserving, a good "guard for the safe-keeping of your City aforesaid. Wherefore, "seeing your desire herein, and that the matter required efficient "aid, you being away far distant, as also, because it was befitting "that we should do the same, we have sent with your son forty "men with caparisoned horses, and fifty arbalesters, besides foot-"soldiers; who at our expense are accompanying your son, and

" have now set out for the sea-coast. We, however, the remain-
" ing citizens, who are guarding the City, are watching it with
" anxious care, in such manner as is expedient; seeing that there
" are many persons now making stay within the City, of divers
" tongues and from the parts beyond sea, who pretend to be your
" friends and ours, in whom we do not fully trust, but as to
" whose disposal we fear to give full orders, until we have your
" especial commands, directed to us thereon. We are ready, how-
" ever, have been, and will be, whensoever more or less urgent
" necessity shall persuade thereto, according to the discretion and
" advice of your trusty servants before-mentioned, to go with
" them, as many as shall be able, to aid in the defence of the sea-
" coast, with such help as we conveniently may, keeping safe
" custody of your city aforesaid; that so we may give full satis-
" faction to your desires in all things, to the utmost of our power.
" We bid your royal mightiness farewell, and length of years may
" it enjoy, etc."

Evechepynges in Soper Lane forbidden.

25 Edward I. A.D. 1297. Letter-Book B. fol. xxx. [1] old numeration. (Latin.)

On Thursday next before the Feast of [2] Pentecost, in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward, it was ordered, in the presence of Sir John le Bretun, Warden of the City of London, and certain of the Aldermen, that by reason of the murders and strifes arising therefrom between persons known and unknown, the gathering together of thieves in the market, and of cutpurses and other misdoers against the peace of our Lord the King, in a certain market which had been lately held after dinner in [3] Soper Lane, and which was called "*The Neue Feyre*;" the same should from thenceforth be abolished, and not again be held, on pain of losing the wares both bought and sold there: the same market having been established by strangers, foreigners, and beggars, dwelling three or four leagues from London.

Provision as to mooring vessels at Billingsgate and Queen Hythe.

25 Edward I. A.D. 1297. Letter-Book B. fol. xxxii. old numeration. (Latin.)

It was provided that the warden of Queen Hythe and the warden

[1] See page 3 *ante*, Note [2].

[2] Or Whit Sunday.

[3] On the site of the present Queen Street, Cheapside. It took its name from the Sopers, or makers of "sope" (soap); and Stow is in error in saying that it was so called from Alan le Sopar, temp. Edward II. The Pepperers, or Spicers, inhabited it in the time of Edward II.; and the Curriers and Cordwainers seventy years later. In Bishop Latimer's time it had degenerated to the sale of pies.

of the [1] dock at Billinggesgate, by themselves and their people, shall cause it to be strictly observed, that no ship or boat shall be moored elsewhere than at the hythes and places aforesaid, or shall lie to elsewhere, between the hours of sunset and sunrise: and that no ship or boat shall be placed or kept at night, after the time aforesaid, near the bank-side of [2] Suwerke, on pain of the parties losing their vessels, and having their bodies committed to prison, to whom such vessels shall happen to belong; and in like manner, on pain of forfeiting all their goods [3] aforesaid to the wardens of the said hythe and dock of Billinggesgate, for the time being.

And further, that they shall not allow any boatman to go forth from the quays aforesaid, to ferry, take, carry, or convey, any person or persons across to Suwerke, or elsewhere, under the penalty and forfeiture aforesaid, during the time of the [4] disturbance.

Regulations for the safe-keeping of the Streets.

25 Edward I. A.D. 1297. Letter-Book B. fol. xxxiii. old numeration. (Norman French.)

On Thursday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 September], in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward, by Sir John Bretun, Warden, and the Aldermen, the following Proclamation was ordered, for maintaining the peace of our Lord the King.—

"On behalf of the King and his son, and their Council, the "Warden and the Aldermen ordain,—That no person shall be so "daring as to be found walking through the streets after curfew "rung at St. Martin's le Grand; and that every one, under the "penalty that is awarded thereto, shall come when he is summoned "to the watch, as well at the City Gates as in the streets, armed "and arrayed as he ought to be.

"And that every one shall keep clean the front of his tenement, "that so the streets be delivered from all incumbrances before "Friday next, at Vespers; and where incumbrances shall be found "after the time aforesaid, let the owner be amerced in half a mark.

"And that the [5] stands be removed forthwith, before Vespers.

"And that on Sunday every Alderman, in his own Ward, shall "take such stands as shall be found in the streets, and do his will

[1] *portus.*

[2] Southwark.

[3] Probably meaning, in the vessels or boats aforesaid.

[4] Arising from King Edward's arbitrary attempt to raise taxes on wool and leather.

[5] *trounckes*; boxes placed in the streets for the sale of wares. See page 20 *ante*, Note [8].

" therewith; and if after that time any stand shall be found in the " streets, the Warden shall do his will therewith.

" And that no taverner or brewster shall keep the door open after " curfew rung, as aforesaid; and that whosoever shall be convicted " thereof, shall be amerced in half a mark, which shall be expended " in repairing the walls and the gates of the City.

" And that [1] fullers' implements shall be forthwith removed, " before Vespers.

" And that pentices which are too low shall be forthwith pulled " down, that so persons may ride on [2] great horses beneath.

" And also, that pig-sties that are in the streets shall be speedily " removed; and that no swine shall be found in the streets, on pain " of forfeiture thereof, in aid of making the walls and gates."

Watch and Ward at the City Gates.

25 Edward I. A.D. 1297. Letter-Book B. fol. xxxiii. old numeration. (Latin.)

It was ordered that every bedel shall make summons by day in his own Ward, upon view of two good men, for setting watch at the Gates;—and that those so summoned shall come to the Gates in the day-time, and in the morning, at day-light, shall depart therefrom. And such persons are to be properly armed with two pieces; namely, with [3] haketon and [4] gambeson, or else with haketon and [5] corset, or with haketon and plates. And if they neglect to come so armed, or make default in coming, the bedel shall forthwith hire another person, at the rate of twelve pence, in the place of him who makes such default; such sum to be levied on the morrow upon the person so making default.

In like manner, if any person shall be summoned to watch within his Ward, and shall make default, the bedel shall substitute another in his place, and on the morrow shall take from him three pence, to the use of such substitute.

Ordinance for the safe-keeping of the City.

25 Edward I. A.D. 1297. Letter-Book B. fol. xxxiv. old numeration. (Latin and Norman French.)

[6] On the Monday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 September], in the 25th year of the reign of

[1] Fulling, like some other trades, was probably sometimes carried on in the streets.

[2] Chargers, or war-horses.

[3] A jacket of quilted leather, sometimes worn under the armour, and sometimes used as armour itself.

[4] An inner jacket, worn beneath the haketon, or other armour.

[5] Or corslet; a light cuirass.

[6] In Latin.

King Edward, the Warden and Aldermen were summoned before the son of our Lord the King, and his Council, in the house of the Bishop of London, at St. Paul's, in London; and there delivery was made, by the hands of Sir John de Langetone, the then Chancellor of our Lord the King, and by assent of the said Council, unto Sir John de Banquelle, Sir Stephen Eswy, Aldermen, and Sir Henry le Galeys, of the following articles, in these words.—

[1] "The Aldermen are commanded by the Council to order "ward of the City to be kept, between this and Sunday next; "to cause to be put in writing all names of trades; and to order "surety to be taken of those who shall demur thereto.

"And further, they are to see which persons are able to bear "arms, and which not; and their arms are to be viewed.

"And also, they are to order that the Gates of the City shall "be well guarded by day and by night; and that barriers and "chains be made in all the streets where need shall be; and more "especially, towards the water, at the [2] Friars Preachers.

"And that all vessels that come by water, shall be moored on "this side, and not elsewhere, on pain of heavy forfeiture.

"And that the defences of the walls be made and repaired.

"It is commanded by the Council that John de Banquelle and "Stephen Eswy cause all the things aforesaid to be done, and "that Henry le Galeys give due orders as to all these things, and "see that the same be properly done."

Privilege of Sanctuary in the City.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book B. fol. 94. (Latin.)

On Thursday next before the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], it was ordered by the Aldermen, that no thief, murderer, or other person, taking refuge in the churches, should from thenceforth be watched, so long as they should remain within the same.

Mandate for the preservation of the peace within the City.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book B. fol. 94. (Latin.)

Henry le Galeys, Mayor of the City of London, presented a writ of our Lord the King, in these words:—

"Edward by the grace of God, etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs "of London, greeting. Forasmuch as we have heard that the "bakers, and brewsters, and millers, in the city aforesaid, do "frequently misconduct themselves in their trades, and that mis-

[1] In French.

[2] The present Blackfriars.

" doers by night going about the city aforesaid with swords and " bucklers, and other arms, as well at the procuration of others " as of their own malice, do beat and maltreat other persons, and " are wont to perpetrate many other offences and enormities, to " no small damage and grievance of our faithful subjects :—We, " of our counsel, wishing to apply a fitting remedy to all the " premises, and to strike both them and others with fear of so " offending, do command you, and strictly enjoin, that you will " so chastise such bakers, brewsters, and misdoers, with corporal " punishments, and so visit the other offences, at your discretion, " that they may excite in others in like case a fear of so offend- " ing. And that all corn to be ground at mills within the city " aforesaid, and without, shall be weighed by the millers, and that " such millers shall answer in like weight in the flour coming " therefrom. And the matters aforesaid, and all other things " which unto the office of the Mayoralty of the same city, and to " the preservation there of our peace, do pertain, you are to cause " to be inviolably observed. Witness myself, at York, the 28th " day of May, in the 26th year of our reign."

Letter from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, with news of the defeat of the Scots at the Battle of Falkirk, 22nd July.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book C. fol. xxiii. (Norman French.)

On Saturday the Feast of St. Peter's Chains [1 August], there came a messenger from Sir Walter de Langetone, Bishop of Coventre and Lychefeld, and Treasurer to our Lord the King of England, bringing a letter from the said Bishop to the Mayor, and Aldermen, and [1]Barons, of London, in these words.—

" To his dear friends, the Mayor and the Barons of London, " Walter, by the grace of God, Bishop of [2] Chester, greeting and " true friendship. Because we well know that you willingly will " hear good tidings of our Lord the King and of his affairs in " Scotland, we give you to understand that on the Monday next " before the Feast of [3] Saint James [25 July], there came tidings " unto our Lord the King where he was staying, six leagues " beyond Edeneburg, that the Scots were approaching directly

[1] From an early date down to the time of Edward II., the Aldermen and chief citizens of London were thus styled. See the *Liber Custumarum* (printed ed.) pp. 785, 6.

[2] The Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry were frequently thus styled.

[3] "*Saint Jacke*," in the MS. This form of the name "Jacques" is deserving of notice, in connexion with the similar nickname of later times.

" towards him. As soon as he heard this, he moved with his " host towards the parts where the Scots were; and on the " morrow the King arrived in good time, and found his enemies " prepared to give battle. And so they engaged, and, by the " grace of God, his enemies were soon discomfited, and fled; but " nevertheless, there were slain of the enemy in the day's fight " 200 men-at-arms, and 20,000 of their foot-soldiers; wherefore " we do hope that affairs yonder will go well from henceforth, by " the aid of our Lord. Unto God [we commend you]. Written " at Acun, on Sunday after the Feast of St. James, in the 26th " year of our Lord, the King Edward."

And to the said messenger was given by the hands of the Chamberlain the sum of 26 shillings by order of the said Mayor, John le Blunt, and of John de Canterbury, Thomas Romeyn, Nicholas de Farndone, Nicholas Pyckot, William de Betoine, and John de Donestaple, the then Chamberlain, Aldermen.

Terms of reconciliation of two Master Masons.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book C. fol. xxiii. (Latin.)

On Monday the morrow of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 26th year of the reign of King Edward, there came before Henry le Galeys, Mayor, Thomas Romeyn, William de Leyre, Geoffrey de Nortone, Walter de [1]Feyingefeud, and certain other Aldermen, Master Simon de Pabingham and Master Richard de Wetham, masons; who were then reconciled as to certain abusive words which had before passed between them.

And the agreement was to this effect;—that the said Simon and Richard did grant, each for himself, that if either of them should be able to give information against the other that he had by the same abusive words, or in deed, committed trespass against the other; and such person should, upon the faith of two trustworthy witnesses, be found guilty thereof, he should give 100 shillings towards the fabric of London Bridge; and they further agreed that in case such person should not do so, the Chamberlain should cause the same amount to be levied, etc.

Bread deficient in weight, taken in West Chepe.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book B. fol. 85. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 26th year of the reign of King

[1] Generally written as " Finchingfeld."

Edward, Juliana [1] la Pestour of Neutone, brought a cart laden with six shillings' worth of bread into West Chepe: of which bread, that which was light bread was wanting in weight, according to the assize of the halfpenny loaf, to the amount of 25 [2] shillings. And of the said six shillings' worth, three shillings' worth was brown bread; which brown bread was of the right assize. It was therefore adjudged, that the same should be delivered to the aforesaid Juliana, by Henry le Galeys, Mayor of London, Thomas Romeyn, and other Aldermen. And the other three shillings' worth, by award of the said Mayor and Aldermen, was ordered to be given to the prisoners in Neugate.

Sale of reeds near the lands of the Bishop of Bedlem.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book B. fol. 34. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that William Poyntel, dwelling without Bysopisgate, came on the Friday next before the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 September] in the 26th year, before John le Blunt, Geoffrey de Nortone, and William de Leyre, holding the place of the Mayor, who then was in the parts of Scotland, and bought of them for six shillings the reeds which were growing upon that part of the meadow-land which remained over and above the tenement of the Bishop of [3] Bedlem, when brother Thomas, the attorney of the said Bishop, was again put in seisin of the tenement aforesaid. On the understanding, however, that the said William shall only have the reeds that are now growing on the place aforesaid, and that he shall not meddle with the water or the grass thereof.

And afterwards, on the Thursday after the Octave of St. Hilary [13 January] in the 27th year, he paid the six shillings aforesaid.

Importation of knives of foreign make.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book B. fol. 35. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September], Hugh of [4] Lemeryc in Ireland was attached for selling one hundred and a half of knives, as being foreign knives. And the said Hugh came before Geoffrey de Nortone and his fellows, then holding the place of the Mayor, and acknowledged that the usage as to the same was

[1] The Baker of (?) Newington.

[2] In weight. The shilling of silver being three-fifths of an ounce in weight, this deficiency would be fifteen ounces.

[3] Or Bethlehem; a Bishop without any See in England, but *in partibus infidelium*.

[4] Limerick.

unknown to him: and because it was found by lawful men of that trade that it had so befallen him, the knives were ordered to be given back to him; and he made oath that in future etc.

Goods forfeited for violating the custom of the City.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book B. fol. 36. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that Walter of Caile, near Brestolle, came on the Saturday next before the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 26th year, before Geoffrey de Nortone and the Chamberlains, and acknowledged that he was altogether ignorant of the usage of the City; and he had been attached by the taking of one [1]spontoon, one [2]bacinet for a man's head, one [3]costret, and four small [4]circlets, which pledges were given back to him, by reason of his ignorance, upon condition that the same should not happen to him in future, on pain of forfeiture of all his goods, if etc., and the understanding that he should place himself in the franchise of the City.

Sureties found by Laurence Ducket.

26 Edward I. A.D. 1298. Letter-Book B. fol. 36. (Latin.)

LAURENCE [5]DUCKET came on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Martin [11 November] before the Chamberlains, and acknowledged that he is bound to the Prioress and Convent of Cestrehunte in six marks, to be paid to the same, or to their attorney; two marks at the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, in the 27th year of the reign of King Edward, and two marks at the Feast of the Purification of St. Mary [2 February] next ensuing, and two marks at the Feast of Easter. And if he shall not do so, he grants etc. And Laurence found as his sureties to be present at the next Court of Pleas of Land, Thomas Juvenal and Reginald de Hundele.

Punishment for defaming the Aldermen.

27 Edward I. A.D. 1299. Letter-Book B. fol. 38. (Latin.)

ON Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle [24 February], in the 27th year of the reign of King Edward, it

[1] A kind of half pike; used by the serjeants of infantry regiments down to a comparatively recent date.

[2] A kind of headpiece.

[3] A "*costret*" was a cask for wine, of a certain measure.

[4] *circelli.*

[5] It was probably his father, of the same name, who was murdered in Bow Church, in the year 1284. See the *French Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs* (transl.), p. 240, as to this murder, which seems to have caused great sensation at the time. See also page 7 *ante*, Note [7]

was agreed by Henry le Galeys, Mayor, and the Aldermen, that Strago the sweeper of litter in the Ward of Chepe, should be taken and imprisoned until etc.; because he, the said Strago, had scandalized the Aldermen, by saying that they take the money of the commonalty at the Guildhall under pretext of wardship of orphans, and then waste such money for their own profit. And he was committed to the [1] Tun, until etc., at discretion of the Mayor.

Suspension, and pardon, of a Ward Bedel.

27 Edward I. A.D. 1299. Letter-Book B. fol. 38. (Latin.)

HUGH, Bedel of the Ward of [2] Bradestrate, who had been removed from his office by Henry le Galeys, then Mayor, for a certain trespass against him, the Mayor, committed; being now pardoned, was restored to his office by the said Mayor, William de Leyre, Nicholas Pyckot, Nicholas de Farindone, and other Aldermen, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Pancras [12 May], in the 27th year [of King Edward].

Conduct of the Sheriffs to the Mayor.

27 Edward I. A.D. 1299. Letter-Book B. fol. 38. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Friday in the week of Penteçost, in the 27th year of the reign of King Edward, in presence of Geoffrey de Norton, Adam de Fulham, Thomas de Romeyn, William de Betoine, William le Mazerer, Nicholas de Farindone, Walter de Fin[chin]gfeud, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, Nicholas Pyckot, Adam de Hallingbyry, John Wade, and John de Donestapil, Aldermen, appeared Richer de Refham and Thomas Sely, the Sheriffs; and granted that if they, while holding the Shrievalty of London, should in future be convicted of having in contempt committed trespass, either by deed or word, against Sir Henry le Galeys, while Mayor of London, they being such Sheriffs, then in such case, they shall be bound to pay to the commonalty of London 100 pounds; one half of the same to be paid in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, to the use of the said commonalty, and the other half to the wardens of London Bridge, towards the repairs of the same.

[1] A round prison, so called, on Cornhill. Prisons are said hence to have had the name of "round house."

[2] Broad Street.

Donation to the Brethren of the Pui, for a Chaplain at the new Chapel of the Guildhall.

27 Edward I. A.D. 1299. Letter-Book E., first [1]fly-leaf. (Latin.)

COMMON PLEAS holden on Monday the morrow of the Holy Trinity in the 27th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry.—

At this Court, Henry le Waleys gave and granted unto the Brethren of the Pui 5 marks of yearly quit-rent, to be received from all his tenements in London, towards the support of one Chaplain celebrating divine service in the new Chapel at the Guildhall of London.

Injunctions to the Bedels of the Wards, as to the passing of crocards and pollards.

28 Edward I. A.D. 1300. Letter-Book C. fol. xl. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Sunday next before the Feast of the Purification of St. Mary [2 February] in the 28th year of the reign of King Edward, all the Bedels of the various Wards were summoned before the Mayor and Aldermen, to receive and do that which by the said Mayor and Aldermen should be enjoined; namely, that each one of them should carry his staff in his own Ward, and be present at every case of complaint as to receiving or refusing two [2]crocards or [2]pollards for one penny sterling; so that if any person should refuse to receive two pollards as such for any amount of a commodity, then the said Bedels should attach the person so selling, together with the thing sold, and take him, with the [3]suit of the buyer, to the Sheriff's house; that so the Sheriff might be [4]seised of the persons so attached. And

[1] An entry made in probably the latter part of the succeeding reign. This Society of the Pui was a brotherhood of French and English traders in London, united for certain charitable purposes, and the cultivation of music and poesy: the original society being said to have been formed at the city of Puy in Auvergne. In the *Liber Custumarum*, preserved at Guildhall, a very curious code of their rules and regulations is given: (see page 216 of the printed edition, and page xlviii of the Introduction to that volume). From this we learn that the Society had received from the City great privileges in respect of the Chapel of St. Mary near Guildhall, which was building towards the close of the reign of Edward I. Hence this donation in its favour by Sir Henry le Waleys, who had been Mayor both of London and Bordeaux; and in this latter capacity would no doubt have felt an additional interest in this musical society of French merchants and their English friends.

[2] Crooked and polled (or clipped) coin, which had been prohibited by proclamation and by Statute in the preceding year, and assessed at only one half of their asserted value of one silver penny. See the *Liber Custumarum* (printed ed.) p. 751.

[3] Or witnesses.

[4] In possession of.

faithfully to do all and singular the things aforesaid the said Bedels made oath before the said Mayor and Aldermen.

Inquisition as to the liability to maintain two bridges in the Ward of Broad Street; and to find the hinges of Bishopsgate.

28 Edward I. A.D. 1300. Letter-Book C. fol. xlvii. (Latin.)

INQUISITION taken before Elias Russel, the then Mayor of London, and the Aldermen there present, on Friday the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July] in the 28th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, as to the making of a certain [1]bridge now broken, near London Wall, in the Ward of [2] Bradestrate, by Henry Hauteyn of the Ward of Bassieshawe, Adam Manyman of the Ward of Colemanstrete, John Verin of the Ward of Bisshoppisgate, and John de Hertford of the Ward of Bradestrate, and other persons empanelled of the said Wards.—

Who say upon their oath, that so often as it may happen that the said bridge shall be broken, the Prior of the Holy Trinity is bound to make it at his own cost; and he has so done time out of mind, because by his charters he has common way there. They say also that the Prior of the New Hospital without Bisshoppesgate ought to make one half of another bridge, near to the former bridge, and the men who are nearest neighbours to that bridge, the other half. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, that they should distrain the aforesaid Priors and the neighbouring persons to rebuild the said bridges, and to keep them in good repair.

They say also, that the Bishop of London is bound to make the hinges of Bysoppesgate; seeing that from every cart laden with wood, he has one stick, as it enters the said Gate. Therefore, directions were given to the Sheriffs, etc.

Inquisition as to the liability to repair the covering over the Water-course of Walebroc.

28 Edward I. A.D. 1300. Letter-Book C. fol. xlviii. (Latin.)

INQUISITION taken before the Mayor of London, on Wednesday the morrow of the Translation of Saint Benedict [11 July] in the 28th year, as to what persons are bound to repair the covering over the water-course of Walebroc, over against the wall of the chancel of the Church of St. Stephen Walebroc.

[1] Over the stream of Wall Brook, running from Vynesbury (Finsbury) Moor, near the City Wall.

[2] Broad Street.

Whereon the jurors empanelled say upon their oath, that the parishioners of the Church of Saint Stephen are bound of right to repair the said covering over the water-course of Walebroc. Therefore directions were given to the Sheriffs to distrain the said parishioners to do the building aforesaid.

Inventories of goods left by will, and delivered in presence of the Mayor and Aldermen.

29 Edward I. A.D. 1301. Letter-Book C. fol. li. (Latin.)

THESE are the goods left by will to Johanna, daughter of Walter le Blund, now wife of Stephen de Abyndone, and delivered to the same Stephen on Thursday the Eve of St. Andrew the Apostle [30 November], in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward, in presence of Elias Russel, the then Mayor of London, Geoffrey de Nortone, William de Leyre, and other Aldermen, namely :—

One silver cup with a foot; two cups of [1]mazer, with silver feet; one cup of stone; six silver spoons; one silk purse; three needle-pieces of silk; one gilded girdle, trimmed with silver; two [2]crepines of silk; one [3]garland with pearls; one [4]gressoir of silk; two kerchiefs, and three [5]barbettes; four [6]ear-pillows, two of which are of silk, and two of [7]pall; six sheets; three counterpanes of wool; one counterpane of [8]Reyns; one gilded coverlet; one counterpane of [9]gris; two woman's chemises; one woman's [10]rochet; three table-cloths; twelve towels in six pieces; one [11]banker; three feather beds, and three head-bolsters; one large chest. All the things aforesaid had been in the safe-keeping of Hugh Pourte.

These are the goods left by will to John, son of Walter le Blund the younger, remaining in the custody of Hugh Pourte, and inspected on the Eve of St. Andrew the Apostle in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward, by Elias Russel, Mayor, and certain of the Aldermen, namely.—

One cup plated with silver; one small cup of mazer, with a silver foot; six silver spoons; one table-cloth; two towels; one banker; three sheets; two counterpanes of Reyns; two ear-pillows

[1] *de murreo.*
[2] Net-cauls, for the head.
[3] A circlet, or coronet, of metal.
[4] *greszorium.* Perhaps a cover for the neck or shoulders, when walking.
[5] Or chin-cloths; probably a sort of wimple.
[6] Or cushions; *auricularia.*
[7] A rich woven material, or kind of tapestry.
[8] Both Rheims, in the Department of Marne, and Rennes in Bretagne, were thus called. The latter probably, noted for its fine linens, is here meant.
[9] A common grey fur.
[10] A small light cloak.
[11] Or "*banquer*"; a covering of cloth or tapestry, or cushion, for a bank, or bench.

of pall; one feather bed, and one head-bolster; one coffer, bound with iron.

Loss of a seal, and notice given thereon.

29 Edward I. A.D. 1301. Letter-Book C. fol. lvi. (Latin.)

ON Monday next before the Feast of Saint Mark the Evangelist [25 April], in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward, in full Husting at London, public cry was made that [1] Richer de Refham, taverner, had lost his seal, with the impression of a tun thereon, and his name written around it; and that he would no longer be bound by the seal aforesaid, and if any obligation should be made with the same, such obligation would be held as null and void.

Letter of the Mayor and Citizens of London to the Countess of Gloucester.

29 Edward I. A.D. 1301. Letter-Book C. fol. lix. (Norman French.)

"To the most noble lady, and wise, my Lady Johanna, daughter "of the noble King of England, Countess of Gloucester and "Hertford, her servants, Elias Russel, Mayor of London, and the "Citizens of the same city, greeting, with all manner of reve- "rence and honour. Whereas, my Lady, our fellow-citizens, "certain merchants, resorting to Henlee, in passing through [2] Mer- "lawe and elsewhere in your domain, have been grievously dis- "trained, and their merchandize detained, which ought to come "to the City of London for their sustenance; through which dis- "tresses and grievances, the people dwelling in and repairing to "the said city have received, and do still receive, from one day to "another, grievous damage; we do pray your goodness, dear "lady, and do request, that you will command your bailiff of "Merlawe that he cause to be delivered up the distresses made "upon our fellow-citizens aforesaid, and that he surcease to make "such distresses, until the return of our Lord the King, your "[father], to the neighbourhood of London. And if anything be "done to him, or to you, my Lady, by any persons of the City, "which shall displease you—the which may God forfend—amends "shall be made to you, high and low, at your good pleasure. "Greeting."

Another letter, signed with the Common Seal, and of the same

[1] In 1310 there was a Mayor of London of this name, the Sheriff mentioned in page 43 *ante*; but in the present instance his father, or other relative, is probably meant; a taverner not being allowed to hold high office in the City.

[2] Marlow.

tenor, was sent to the Earl of Gloucester, on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Margaret, [20 July] in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward.

Assault upon a serjeant of the Mayor.

29 Edward I. A.D. 1301. Letter-Book C. fol. lxii. (Latin.)

ON Wednesday next after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary [8 September], in the 29th year of King Edward, came Nicholas the baker, of Cornhulle, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and gave surety to Thomas de Kent, serjeant of the Mayor and the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, for a trespass which he had committed upon him, as found by the verdict of the inquisition upon which he had put himself, in one pipe of wine, of the value of 20 shillings; which pipe, or the price thereof, is placed in respite, on the understanding that if the said Nicholas shall be found again to have offended against the aforesaid Thomas, or any other serjeant of the King in the City of London, the same being established by the testimony of two neighbours, trustworthy persons, then the said Nicholas shall pay the said 20 shillings towards the fabric of London Bridge. To make which payment the same Nicholas binds himself and all his chattels.

Insult to William de Leyre, an Alderman.

29 Edward I. A.D. 1301. Letter-Book C. fol. lxii. (Latin.)

ON Friday, the morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 September], Walter Swan appeared before Sir Elias Russel, Mayor of London, and other Aldermen then present; and gave surety to [1]William de Leyre, Alderman, for the despite which he had done him by deed and word, in one tun of wine, of the value of 40 shillings, to be paid at his good pleasure. And he found sureties as to the same; namely, Walter de Wanlok, and Robert de Belleseye, who were present, and entered into the security aforesaid.

Agreement to indemnify the City against fire, and to roof houses with tiles.

30 Edward I. A.D. 1302. Letter-Book C. fol. lxv. (Latin.)

THOMAS BAT came before John le Blund, Mayor of London, and the Aldermen, on the Friday next before the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January] in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward, son

[1] It was in the house of this Alderman, that William Wallace was confined, the night before his execution, A.D. 1305.

of King Henry, and bound himself, and all his rents, lands, and tenements, to keep the City of London indemnified from peril of fire and other losses which might arise from his houses covered with thatch, in the Parish of St. Laurence Candelwykstrete; and he agreed that he would have the said houses covered with tiles about the Feast of Pentecost then next ensuing.

And in case he should not do the same, he granted that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and bailiffs, of London, should cause the said houses to be roofed with tiles out of the issues of his rents aforesaid.

Inventories of pledges sold for arrears on the King's tallage.

31 Edward I. A.D. 1303. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxi. (Latin.)

On Monday next after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July] in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward, by John le Blund, Mayor, and the Aldermen of London, precept was given to Nicholas Pycot, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, that he should cause to be sold all pledges for any debt whatsoever, then in his custody: which pledges, as below written, were appraised on the Monday aforesaid, upon the oath of John le Mazerer and Ralph de Honilane, goldsmiths, Adam de Muhant and Stephen de Hakeneye, [1]phelipers, John le Bonde and Robert de Welleford, drapers, Aubin de Caustone and Simon Mee, haberdashers, Thomas de Bykenore, Richard de [2]Wymbihs, Robert Lorchon, and Geoffrey le Porter, potters, and Alexander Le Coffrer, sworn, touching the [3]Holy Gospels. And on the Friday next ensuing, public cry was made throughout the whole of the City of London, that all who had pledges in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the city aforesaid for any debt whatsoever, should by payment redeem the same within two days next ensuing, or they would be sold.

And because the debtors aforesaid did not redeem their said pledges, precept was again given to the said Nicholas Pycot, the Chamberlain, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 November], in the beginning of the 31st year of the reign of King Edward, by John le Blund, Mayor of London, Geoffrey de Nortone, Thomas Romeyn, William de Leyre, and other Aldermen, and a great part of the commonalty, that they should cause the pledges appraised by the said jurors, as below

[1] Or "fripperers," dealers in second-hand clothes and furniture.

[2] So in the MS., for "Wymbish."

[3] *Sacrosanctis*; this may possibly mean "holy relics."

stated, to be sold, the proceeds to go towards expediting the most urgent business of the said city; that is to say.—

One brass pot, weighing 18 *lb.*, value 2*s.* 6*d.*, and another brass pot, weighing 13 *lb.*, value 21*d.*, and one kettle, value 14*d.*, the total whereof amounts to 5*s.* 5*d.*; taken from Alan de Bedeford, baker, for 6 shillings which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 12 pence in the pound made in the 27th year of King Edward: which pledges the same Nicholas Pycot received by indenture from John de Dunstaple, late Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London.

Also, one brass pot, weighing 14 *lb.*, value 21*d.*, taken from Lætice de Uggele for 32 pence which she owes on the tallage of 12 pence in the pound made in the 27th year of the reign of the King aforesaid. Also, one [1]posnet, and one [2]washing-vessel, weighing 12 *lb.*, and one brass pot without a [3]bail, weighing 15 *lb.*, value 4*s.*; taken from Henry le Bole, for arrears which he owes on the tallage of 6 pence in the pound: which pledges the same Nicholas received from the before-named John de Dunstaple by indenture.

Also, one red mantle, value 18*d.*, taken from Robert de Totenham, for 2 shillings which he owes on the tallage of 2000 marks. Also, one woman's surcoat of [4]medley, value 12*d.*, taken from Matilda de Borham, of the Ward of Crepelgate, for 7*s.* 6*d.*, which she owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks; which mantle and surcoat the same Nicholas Pycot received by indenture of John de Dunstaple aforesaid.

Also, one brass posnet, weighing 6 *lb.*, value 10½*d.*, taken from Robert Matefrey, for 5 shillings which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks.

Also, one [5]arbalest, value 9*d.*, taken from John le Byndere, for 9 pence which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks. Also, one pair of cloth shears, value [6] , taken from Robert Lemman, for 18 pence which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks: which arbalest and shears the same Nicholas Pycot received of the aforesaid John de Dunstaple by indenture. Also, two coffers, value [6] , taken from Robert de Balesham, coffrer, for 16 pence which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 12 pence in the pound; and which the same Nicholas Pycot received from John de Dunstaple by indenture.

Also, three washing-vessels, weighing 12 *lb.*, one pot, one posnet, one washing-vessel, and one brass [7]plate, weighing 36 *lb.*, value 7*s.*;

[1] A small skillet, basin, or porringer.
[2] *lotorium.*
[3] Or semicircular handle.
[4] A cloth made of mixed materials.
[5] Or crossbow.
[6] Omitted in the MS.
[7] *patella.*

and two basins, value 16*d.*, and nine silver spoons, value 9*s.*; the total of which amounts to 17*s.* 4*d.*; taken from Roger de Rokesle, for twenty shillings which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 6 pence in the pound: which spoons the same Nicholas Pycot received by the hands of Paul le Botiller, together with one mantle of [1] bluet, with fur of [2] bisshes, now rotten, and of no value.

Also, one silver cup, value 12*s.* 6*d.*, taken from Robert de Rokesle, for twenty shillings which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks. Also, 50 pieces of iron of [3] Pont Audemer, and one pair of iron [4] skids, value 6*s.* 6*d.*; taken from William de Euere of the Ward of Langeburne, for 7*s.* 6*d.* which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks.

Also, one basin, value 21*d.*, taken from Peter Berneval of Portesokne for three shillings, which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks. Also, one pot, and one posnet, and one small brass plate, weighing 40 *lb.*, value 5*s.*; taken from Edmund Trentemars of Portesokne, for 7*s.* 6*d.* which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks. Also, [5] one small kettle without a bail, value 6*d.*, and one small washing-vessel without a bail, value 9*d.*, and one small basin, without a bail, value 4*d.*

Also, one silver cup, value 12*s.*, taken from Adam Goce of Tower Ward, for 6*s.* 8*d.* which he owes of arrears on the tallage of one fifteenth; and restored to him, 5*s.* 4*d.*

Also, three silver cups, value 14*s.*, taken from William de Leycestre, of the Ward of Walebrok, for 14*s.* 4*d.* which he owes of arrears of the one fifteenth granted to our Lord King Edward, in the 29th year of his reign.

Also, one surcoat of medley, furred with lambskin, value 2*s.*, taken from Gilbert le Hagemakere of Langeburne Ward, for two shillings which he owes of arrears of the 15th aforesaid.

Also, 12 silver spoons, value 12*s.*, and one plate and one brass posnet, weighing 14 *lb.*, value 2*s.* 6*d.*; being taken from John de Bumstede of Chepe Ward, in part payment of 20 marks which he owes of arrears of the fifteenth aforesaid.

And it was ordered that he, as well as the aforesaid debtors, should be distrained for the remainder of their debts.

[1] Blue cloth.

[2] A fur made from the skin of the hind, or female deer.

[3] In Normandy: now famous for its tanneries.

[4] *gropi.* Properly, the iron grooves, or hooks, at the end of a skid, for stopping a cart.

[5] It is not stated from whom these articles were taken.

Also, one [1] fan, value [2] , taken from Henry Gyleberd of the Ward of Basseshawe, for 2*s.* 8*d.* which he owes of arrears of the fifteenth.

Also, one surcoat of green medley, furred with lambskin, value 4*s.* 6*d.*, taken from Richard de Rohingham, for six shillings which he owes by way of fine for his easement of one [3] tourelle on London Wall, near [4] Mogwellestrete.

Valuation of household goods, taken for debt.

31 Edward I. A.D. 1303. Letter-Book B. fol. [5] 57. (Latin.)

PLEDGES of Arnold Marage, taken for the sum of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which he owes unto Ranulph de Lue, by his recognizance in the paper; namely, one surcoat of green, furred with [6] stranling, value 12 shillings; one old [7] garb, value 3 shillings; one old sword, value 12 pence; one [8] mattress, value 9 pence; one blanket, value 3*s.* 6*d.*; one towel, value 6 pence; one bolster and three pillows, value 6 pence; three old linen sheets, value 9 pence; two [9] camises, value 10 pence; one painted [10] forcer, value 8*d.*; one old basin, value 4 pence. [11] Total, 21*s.* 1*d.*

Letter of Walter, Bishop of Chester, Treasurer, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London; and Answer thereto.

32 Edward I. A.D. 1304. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxx. (Norman French.)

"WALTER, by the grace of God, Bishop of [12] Chester, Treasurer "to our Lord the King, to the Mayor and the Sheriffs of Lon- "don, greeting. We do command you, on the King's behalf, "that you have before us at the Exchequer, at York, on the "morrow of St. Michael, the body of Roger de [13] Lincoln, who is "in the prison of Neugate for a trespass committed against Hugh "Pourte, Sheriff of London, of which he was before you attainted, "and for such reason by you to the said prison committed; in

[1] *fiabellum*; probably the fan used for blowing away chaff.

[2] Omitted.

[3] Or small tower, or turret, built against the wall.

[4] The "Monkwell Street" of the present day.

[5] On a slip attached.

[6] The fur of the squirrel, taken between Michaelmas and winter.

[7] *carda*: a dress, of some light kind of cloth, the nature of which seems to be now unknown.

[8] *materaz.*

[9] A *camise* was a light, loose dress; but possibly, shirts may be here meant.

[10] A coffer, or box.

[11] This total is incorrect.

[12] The Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry was frequently so styled; the present Bishopric of Chester having been established in 1541, the reign of Henry VIII.

[13] *Nichole* in the text; the old French name for Lincoln.

" order that he may make fine to our Lord the King for the said " trespass; and have also there the record and the process of the " plea of the same trespass, and this writ. Written at La Grave, " the 15th day of September."

And it was sealed with the Bishop's Privy Seal, and now remains in the Chamber. Answer thereto.—

" To the very noble father in God, Sir Walter, by the grace of " God, Bishop of Chester, [Treasurer of] our Lord the King, his " servants, if so it please him, John le Blund, Mayor, and the " good folks of the City of London, greeting, and the utmost of " honour and of reverence. Whereas you have lately ordered us, " by your letters, to have before you at the Exchequer, at York, " on the morrow of St. Michael, the body of Roger de Lincoln, " with the record and the process, to make his fine unto our Lord " the King for a trespass committed against Hugh Pourte, Sheriff " of London, in the same city; the which thing would be against " the well-being of the said city, and against our franchise, as to " us it appears. Wherefore we do pray you, dear Sir, that you " will forbear as to the same until your next coming to the said " city, and that we may then treat with you in such manner that " there may be no blemish cast on our franchise; and that what it " shall please you to do in this matter you will, if you please, by " your letter send us word; and that you will hold us excused, " because that he is not now brought before you. And the record " and the process of the plea we cannot have before you; for we " ought to make no record, save at St. Martin's le Grand, as you " well know. Greeting—may sweet Jesus preserve you, body and " soul, and all that unto you pertains."

Acknowledgment as to a wall belonging to Sir John de Banquelle.

32 Edward I. A.D. 1304. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxv. (Latin.)

On Monday the Eve of St. Michael [29 September] in the 32nd year of the reign of King Edward, Roger le Viroler was summoned to answer Sir John de Banquelle, knight, for that the same Roger had broken down a stone wall belonging to the same Sir John; (which wall extended along between the [1] tenements of Sir John and the aforesaid Roger, towards the [2] Guildhall of London) while the same Sir John was in the parts beyond sea, in the service of our

[1] Afterwards known as "Backwell," and since as "Blackwell, Hall," in the Ward of Bassishaw.

[2] The old Guildhall, namely, which did not stand on exactly the same site as the present building.

Lord Edward, the illustrious King of England, and Sir Edward, Prince of Wales, son of the same our Lord the King, defended and covered by the protection of our Lord the King; in contempt of the same our Lord the King, and of his protection, and to the loss and disherison of the same Sir John.

And Roger appeared before the Mayor and Aldermen, on the Monday above-mentioned, and said that he had understood the said wall to be his own, according to what his feoffor, Henry le Waleys, gave him to understand. And he acknowledged the ownership of the said wall to be wholly belonging to him the said Sir John de Banquelle, and that he had no right in the same, or claimed to have. And for his trespass in breaking down the said wall, he pledged himself to the said Sir John, to make him competent amends; and he put himself upon the grace of the same Sir John, and the consideration of the said Mayor and Aldermen.

Quitclaim by Thomasin Guydichon to Aleyse Darcy, of all interest in an embroidered cloth in her possession.

32 Edward I. A.D. 1304. Letter-Book C, fol. cxxiii. (Norman French.)

On Wednesday the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October] in the 32nd year of the reign of King Edward, came Thomasin Guydechoun, of [1] Luka, before John le Blound, the then Mayor of London, William de Leyre, and other Aldermen, and acknowledged the following writing to be his deed.—

"To all those who this letter shall see and hear, Thomasin "Guydichon of Luka, greeting in God. Whereas I had in time "past granted, released, and quitclaimed unto [2] Aleyse Darcy, who "was the daughter of Messire Thomas Darcy, all my share, and "all the right and claim that I ever had, or could have, in one "piece of cloth, embroidered with divers works in gold and silk, "which she is now preparing, eight ells in length, and six ells in "breadth, for ever; in consideration of 300 marks sterling which "I lately received for the aforesaid Aleyse from Messire Henry "de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Sir John de Sandale, clerk, for "another embroidered cloth which the said Aleyse and myself sold "to the Earl of Lincoln aforesaid,—as by a letter of quitclaim, "sealed with my seal, the which was made at London, on the "Monday next after Christmas Day in the year of Grace 1302, "more fully appears;—be it known unto all of you that I, the

[1] Lucca.

[2] Or Alisoun. See the *Miller's Tale*, in Chaucer.

" aforesaid Thomasin, do will and do grant, for myself, for my " heirs, and for my executors, that the said release and quitclaim " shall be firm, stable, and in all points fulfilled, according to the " force and the virtue of the said letter of quitclaim. And there- " upon, I do further release and quitclaim unto the aforesaid " Aleyse, by the present letter, all the action, and the right and " claim, which I ever had, or in any manner ought to have, in the " cloth of gold aforesaid; in such manner that neither I, the afore- " said Thomasin, my heirs, nor my executors, nor any other man, " by us, for us, or in our name, may, or can, from this day forth, " claim, challenge, or demand, at any time whatsoever, any right " or claim whatsoever against the aforesaid Aleyse, against her " heirs, or her executors, by reason of the said embroidered cloth " which she is now preparing. In witness of which thing I have " to this letter set my seal. Given at London, etc. Of this are " witnesses, Salamon le Cotiller, William de Lanfare, etc."

Also, be it known, that Sir [1] Robert Fitz-Walter was present at the time of the acknowledgment aforesaid.

Surety exacted for cursing.

32 Edward I. A.D. 1304. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxx. (Latin.)

ROBERT DE CORVEDALE, clerk, came on Saturday the Eve of All Hallows [1 November], in the 32nd year of the reign of King Edward, before Sir John le Blound, Mayor, and Sir John de Wangrave, and other Aldermen, and gave surety to the said Mayor and Aldermen, because he had cursed Robert de Suttone, serjeant, in their presence. And the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid pardoned him for the said trespass this once. And the said Robert bound himself to give 40 shillings to the work at London Bridge, in case he should be found in future to offend against the said Mayor and Aldermen.

Letter of the Bishop of Chester, as to the Imprisonment of the Lady de Leukenore.

32 Edward I. A.D. 1304. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxiv. (Norman French.)

" To his dear friend, the Mayor of London, Walter, by the grace " of God, Bishop of [2] Chester, greeting and dear friendship. We " do pray you that you will diligently make inquisition as to " the imprisonment of the Lady de Leukenore, according to what

[1] The then Castellain, or Chief Banneret, of London.

[2] Meaning, of Lichfield and Coventry. See pages 37, 50, *ante*.

" William Waldeshefe, bearer of [these] letters, will more fully tell " you by word of mouth; for this business we have very much at " heart. May God have you in his keeping. Written at York, " on the Eve of All Hallows [1 November]."

And the said letter reached the Mayor on the [1] Octave of All Hallows, in the 32nd year of the reign of King Edward.

Inquisition as to persons rioting and committing assault by night.

32 Edward I. A.D. 1304. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxiv. (Latin.)

On Saturday the Eve of All Hallows [1 November] in the 32nd year of the reign of King Edward, by John le Blound, Mayor of London, John de Lincoln, Sheriff of London, John de Wangrave, and other Aldermen, inquisition was held as to those who disturbed the peace of our Lord the King, made assault in the Chepe of London, to the terror of the people and the scandal of the City, and for the purpose of doing evil wandered about at night, Stephen le Naylere, John le Disshere, and fifteen others, being jurors.

Who, being sworn, said upon their oath, that John, son of Roger de Redingges, Robert de la Marche tailor, Hugh de la Marche tailor, William, servant of Roger de Redingges, John le Bole tailor, William de Pasham tailor, Philip the tailor, servant of William de Kent, John le Bole cordwainer, and Roger, the brother of William de Siningham, cordwainer, were fighting among themselves, committing assault, and disturbing the peace of our Lord the King. Therefore, it was adjudged that they should go to prison; and precept was given to the Sheriff, to take them, and keep them safe in prison, until he should have had other commands thereon.

And in like manner, John Blome, clerk of the Church of St. Peter, in [2] Wodestrete, was indicted upon the oath of Ranulph Balle and other jurors, as appears in the panel, for that he made assault, together with certain of the persons aforesaid, with swords and other arms, on the Friday next before the Feast of All Hallows, in the year aforesaid, disturbing the peace of our Lord the King. Therefore commands were given to the Sheriffs to take his body, as above.[3]

[1] That day week.

[2] Wood Street.

[3] From another inquisition, (inserted in a fly-leaf,) taken on the same matter, on Thursday after the Feast of All Souls, it appears that arrows were discharged during this tumult, and a list is given of the wounded. It appears to have been an affray between the trades of the Cordwainers and the Tailors.

Bond as to due delivery of a sealed box.

33 Edward I. A.D. 1304. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxiii. (Latin.)

JOHN DE SELLINGGE, apothecary, came before John le Blund, Mayor of London, Thomas Romeyn, William de Leyre, Richard de Gloucestre, Thomas Sely, Simon de Paris, and Nicholas Pycot, Aldermen, and William de Coumbemartyn and John de [1]Burreforthe, Sheriffs, on Tuesday the morrow of St. Katherine the Virgin [25 November], in the beginning of the 33rd year of the reign of King Edward; and acknowledged that he had received, in the name of Master Peter de Paris, apothecary to our Lady the [2]Queen of England, whose attorney he is, one box, sealed with the common seal of the town of [3]Yarmouth, and the seal of Master Peter himself: which box, so sealed, had been delivered into the hands of John le Bevere, as being an equal hand and a common friend, by him to be kept until the Octave of St. Martin [11 November] last past, to be delivered to the commonalty of Yarmouth, if they should then have paid to the said Master Peter, or his attorney aforesaid, 60 marks sterling; and in case they should not have so paid, then to deliver the said box, so sealed, to the said Master Peter, or his attorney aforesaid.

And because the said commonalty did not pay the said 60 marks as aforesaid, the said John le Bevere delivered the said box, so sealed, to the aforesaid John de Sellingge, attorney of the said Peter, on the day above-mentioned. And the said John de Sellingge bound himself, his heirs and executors, to keep the said John le Bevere, his heirs and executors, indemnified as to delivery of the box aforesaid.

Mainprise for a tun of wine, due to Sir Ralph de Hengham, Justiciar.

33 Edward I. A.D. 1305. Letter-Book B. fol. 65. (Latin.)

ADAM DE SAINT ALBAN'S, ironmonger, formerly apprentice of Richard de Caumpes, came before Sir John le Blond, Mayor of London, William de Leyre, Thomas Sely, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, Chamberlain, and acknowledged that he was indebted to Sir Ralph de Hengham, Justiciar of our Lord the King, in one tun of wine, to be paid to the same Sir Ralph, at his pleasure etc. And Richard le Baluere, ironmonger, came and made mainprise

[1] Generally given as "Burford."
[2] Margaret, second wife of Edward I.
[3] *Gernemue* in the text, the early name of Great Yarmouth.

that the said tun of wine should be paid as before-mentioned. And if they should not do so, they agreed etc.

This acknowledgment was made on the Thursday next after the Octave of the Purification of St. Mary [2 February], in the 33rd year of King Edward.

Lease of a Tourelle near Bisshopesgate.

33 Edward I. A.D. 1305. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxvi. (Latin.)

In the Husting of London of Common Pleas, holden on the Monday next after the Feast of St. John Port Latin [6 May], in the 33rd year of the reign of King Edward, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London granted and let to Nicholas de Cokfeld, serjeant of our Lord the King, a certain [1] tourelle, with the place adjoining, and its appurtenances, near the Gate of Bisshopesgate, situate to the left thereof, which William [2] Querdelion, chaplain, formerly held; to have and to hold to the same Nicholas for the whole of his life; provided that he shall keep the same well and befittingly, and repair it within the first year next ensuing from this day forward, and maintain and protect the same from wind and rain, for the whole of his life. And if the aforesaid Nicholas shall not repair or restore the said tourelle within the year next ensuing, and shall not maintain and keep it protected from wind and rain, then it shall be fully lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and the Chamberlain, for the time being, altogether to eject and remove the same Nicholas, the grant aforesaid notwithstanding.

Proclamation made for the protection of strangers coming to the Parliament.

33 Edward I. A.D. 1305. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxvi. (Norman French.)

On Saturday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [29 August], in the 33rd year of the reign of King Edward, proclamation was made to the following effect.—

"Forasmuch as Scots and strange folks are coming to the Parliament of our Lord the King, now next ensuing, we do forbid on the King's behalf, that any one shall be so daring as to do injury by deed or word to either natives or strangers, on pain of imprisonment at the King's pleasure.

"And that no person shall be so daring as to enhance the price

[1] See page 50 *ante*, Note 3.

[2] There was a family of this curious name, *Cordelyon*, "Heart of Lion," long settled at Ilchester in Somerset. It became extinct in the last century.

" of victuals by reason of the said Parliament; or to sell wine, " or bread, or ale, against the assize; that is to say,—one gallon " of wine for 3 pence; four loaves, or two, for one penny; one " gallon of ale for one penny; and one of the other kind of ale " for three [1] farthings; on pain of heavy forfeiture."

Nets burnt in Chepe.

33 Edward I. A.D. 1305. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxvi. (Latin.)

NETS were burnt in Chepe at London, just opposite to [2] Friday-strete, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], in the 33rd year of the reign of King Edward, the same having been taken by [3] .

Exemption of the Hanse Merchants at Bisshopesgate.

33 Edward I. A.D. 1305. Letter-Book C. fol. lxviii. (Latin.)

ON Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], in the 33rd year of the reign of King Edward, it was awarded and agreed that the [4] Almaines belonging to the Hanse of the merchants of Almaine shall be free from paying two shillings on going in or out of the Gate of Bisshopesgate with their goods; seeing that they are charged with the safe-keeping and repair of the gate aforesaid.

And they paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for the enrolment.

Writ for the replevin of John de Uggele; and Return thereto.

33 Edward I. A.D. 1305. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxvii. (Latin.)

" EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Sheriffs of London, " greeting. We do command you, as we have already commanded, " that you will justly and without delay cause to be replevished " John de Uggele, whom Philip de Merdele and David le Clerk " have taken, and so taken you detain; unless he shall have been " taken by our special precept, or that of our Chief Justiciar, " either for the death of a man, or for offences against our forest- " laws, or for breach of some other right, by reason whereof, ac- " cording to the custom of England, he is not replevishable: that " so we may no further hear any demand as to the same, by reason " of default of justice. Or else you are to signify unto us the " cause for which you have been unwilling to obey our mandate

[1] *ferlinges* in fol. lxxxvii., where it is repeated.

[2] The above deserves notice, as a very early mention of this street.

[3] This entry is left unfinished.

[4] Or Germans, known as the " Hanse Merchants."

" which has been already directed to you thereupon; or why you " could not so do. Witness myself, at Westminster, the 20th " day of October, in the 33rd year of our reign."

Return thereto.—

" John de Uggele has been taken, because he was indicted upon " inquisition before the Mayor of London, for being present at " a certain robbery committed upon one Ivo de Finchingfeld in " London; the goods of which he was robbed amounting to 20 " marks: he was indicted also for being present at a certain other " robbery, committed at Berkingecherche; and because he, to- " gether with others, was wont to come to the houses of divers " persons in London, at twilight, and plunder them, against the " peace. Wherefore, we cannot replevish him, without assent of " the Mayor thereto."

As to Countors, Attorneys, and Essoiners, sworn.

33 Edward I. A.D. 1305. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxvii. (Latin.)

IT was ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen, on Wednesday the morrow of All Souls [2 November] in the 33rd year of the reign of King Edward, that all countors, attorneys, and [1]essoiners, who should wish to plead at, and attend, the Courts of Guildhall, should be sworn according to the form contained in the old paper, in the time of the Mayoralty of [2]Gregory de Rokesle ordained and approved.

Robert de Kellesseye, Robert de Suttone, Reginald de Oundle, Walter de Grastone, Richard de Honewyke, were sworn countors, according to the ordinance aforesaid.[3]

Loss of the freedom, from being [4]born bondmen of the Bishop of London.

34 Edward I. A.D. 1305. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxviii. (Latin.)

ON Thursday next after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 November] in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, Thomas le Bedel butcher, Robert le Bedel butcher, Alan Underwode butcher, Edmund May butcher, came before John le Blound, Mayor of Lon-

[1] An Essoiner was an inferior rank of counsel, who made excuses for non-attendance; thereby gaining additional time for his client to plead.

[2] Mayor in 1274–80, and 1284.

[3] Vacant places are left in the page for the names of the Attorneys and Essoiners, which are not filled up. In the margin of the leaf there are small caricatures with the pen, of, apparently, the five Countors, or Pleaders, with mouths open, and heads covered, to all appearance, with the coif.

[4] *nativi.* This could hardly be the case, if they held their lands in villenage. See page 23 *ante*, Note [7].

don, John de Wengrave, and other Aldermen; and it was found, upon their own acknowledgment, that they were holding land in villenage of the Bishop of London in [1] Stebenhethe, and were dwelling without the liberties of the City of London. Therefore, it was awarded that they should lose the freedom of the City.

Terms of reconciliation between the Mayor and one of the Sheriffs.

34 Edward I. A.D. 1306. Letter-Book C. fol. ix. (Latin.)

On Friday next after the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, before certain of the Aldermen and other persons, certain dissensions and disputes which had arisen between Sir John le Blound, the Mayor of London, and Reynald de Thunderle, Sheriff of London, were set at rest through common friends intervening, in manner following, that is to say.—

That the aforesaid Sir John remits and forgives unto Reynald aforesaid all manner of rancours and hatreds between them down to this day, from the beginning of the world existing. And the aforesaid Reynald, for the said remission and forgiveness, places in pledge with the same John ten tuns of wine; which are put in respite by him the said Mayor, on the understanding that, if the said Reynald shall not offend against the same Sir John in future, they are to be altogether held discharged. And if he shall again offend against the said Sir John, and may be lawfully convicted thereof, in such case he binds his heirs and executors to make payment of the ten tuns aforesaid to Sir John before-mentioned, at his will and pleasure.

Grant of the Gate of Crepelgate.

35 Edward I. A.D. 1307. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxix. (Latin.)

The Gate of Crepelgate was granted to Thomas de Kent, serjeant to the Mayor, at the request of Sir Edward, Prince of Wales, the King's son, who sent his letter on his behalf, by Sir John le Blund, the then Mayor of London, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, and other Aldermen, and Simon Bolet and Geoffrey de Conduit, Sheriffs; called together at a Husting of Common Pleas, holden on the Monday next after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 January], in the 35th year of the reign of King Edward; to watch and dwell in the same, so long as he shall well and honestly behave himself, and shall keep the said Gate roofed at his own expense, and protected from wind and rain, etc.

[1] Stepney.

Agreement as to a Choir Cope; but afterwards cancelled.

35 Edward I. A.D. 1307. Letter-Book B. fol. 80. (Latin.)

ALEXANDER [1] LE SETTERE came before Sir John le Blund, Mayor, and Richard Poterel, Chamberlain, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of the Purification of St. Mary [2 February], namely, at the beginning of Lent, in the 35th year of the reign of King Edward, and received of Sir Ponce Roandi, Chaplain of the discreet man, Master [2] William Testa, ten pounds sterling in part payment of 40 pounds, which he owes unto him for that embroidered [3] choir cope of his, which he bought of the same Alexander: and which cope the same Alexander will well and befittingly complete, of the same breadth around as a certain cord, sealed with the seal of the said Sir Ponce at both ends: the same to be delivered unto the said Sir Ponce during the fortnight after Easter next ensuing, upon the surety of Sir Nicholas Pycot, Alderman, who binds himself that the said Alexander shall complete the same in form aforesaid.[4]

Acknowledgment of a debt due to Sir Ralph de Hengham, Justiciar.

35 Edward I. A.D. 1307. Letter-Book B. fol. 80. (Latin.)

JOHN [5] LE WYMPLER, goldsmith, came before the Chamberlain on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Valentine the Martyr [14 February], in the 35th year of King Edward, and acknowledged that he was indebted to Sir Ralph de Hengham, the King's Justiciar, in the sum of four pounds sterling, to be paid at the Feast of our Lord's Ascension next ensuing. And if he shall not so do, he grants that etc.

And further, the said John came before the Chamberlain on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July] in the year aforesaid, and acknowledged that he was indebted to Sir Ralph before-mentioned in the sum of 16*s.* 8*d.*, to be paid on the Eve of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October] next ensuing. And if he shall not so do, he grants that etc.

[1] "The Arrowsmith:" his surname, probably derived from his father, and not the name of his own occupation.

[2] Archdeacon in the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

[3] *capa cori.*

[4] This entry is run through with the pen, and from a marginal note we learn that the transaction was cancelled by the Mayor, at the instance of William Testa.

[5] "The Wimpler," or maker of Wimples; a name probably derived from his father, from his occupation.

Letter to Walter de Langetone, Bishop of Chester, in reference to his wish to make a Park at Greneford.

35 Edward I. A.D. 1307. Letter-Book C. fol. lxxxix. (Norman French.)

On Thursday next after the Feast of St. Ambrose the Bishop [4 April], in the 35th year of the reign of King Edward, the following letter was sealed with the seal of the Mayoralty, by consent of the Aldermen and other good men under-written; namely, Sir John le Blund, Mayor, John de Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Hugh Pourte, Adam de Rokesle, William de Coumbemartin, Richer de Refham, Nicholas Pycot, John de Dunstaple, Simon de Paris, Salamon le Cotiller, and Thomas Sely, Aldermen, and Richard Poterel, Chamberlain, William Servat, Walter de Harlestede, Richard le Barker of Bredstrete, Robert de Gloucestre goldsmith, John de Paris [1] corder, John de Merlawe, William de Caustone, John de Wyndeshore of Phelippeslane, Richard de Caumpes, John le Marischal of Walebroke, Richard le Convers, Richard Doge, Jordan de Langeleye, William Atte More goldsmith, Adam de Chepe [2] potter, Peter de Blakeneye, John Beauflour, Edmund Lambyn, Robert de Mokkinge, Peter de Hatfeld, Thomas de Wynton, Stephen de Prestone, and William de Hallingbiry, and many other citizens of London.—

"To the most honourable Father in God, and their very dear "friend, if so it please him, Sir Walter, by the grace of God, "Bishop of Chester, Treasurer to our Lord the King, his in all "things, the Mayor and the commonalty of the City of London, "greeting, and the utmost of honour and of service that they can "give, as unto their dear friend. Whereas, Sir, you sent us word "by your letters, that we were to trust [3] Sir John Abel and Sir "William de Estone, your clerks, as to the things that they were "to tell us by word of mouth on your behalf; and thereupon, "they have told us on your behalf, that you do beg of us that we "will grant that you may make a park in your manor of [4] Grene-"ford, and there have warren, as our Lord the King has granted "you by his charter; and that we will make unto you a deed of "our grant thereupon;—we, who would willingly do anything that "might be to your pleasure, in every good way that we could, "have spoken and treated of these things very carefully; and see-"ing that, Sir, this matter touches a point of our franchises, to

[1] Or roper.

[2] Maker of metal pots or measures.

[3] *Dominus*, or *Dompnus*, in English "Dan," equivalent to our "Sir," was an especial title of the clergy, in the middle ages.

[4] In Middlesex.

" maintain the which we are sworn, and good answer upon this " matter we could not make, without taking counsel of you, who " are the chief of our counsel, and of others who were not in town " when the letter came to us; we do pray and request you, as " earnestly as we may, that as to this matter you will forbear, until " your coming to London, which will be very soon, please God; " and then, by counsel of you and of our other friends, we will " make you such answer as you ought in [1] reason to hold your- " self satisfied with." [2]

[1] This enclosure would be prejudicial to the rights of chase in the vicinity of London, repeatedly secured to them by charter.

[2] The disgrace of Walter de Langton, owing to the hatred of him by King Edward II., followed within a few months of this. See the next extract.

EDWARD II. A.D. 1307–1327.

Proclamation against Walter de Langetone, Bishop of Chester.

1 Edward II. A.D. 1307. Letter-Book C. fol. cxii. (Norman French.)

ON the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], in the first year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, this proclamation was made by precept of Sir Piers de Gavestone, Earl of Cornwall, and Sir Walter [1] Reynaud, Treasurer to the King, in these words.—

"If there is any person who shall wish to make plaint against "[2] Walter de Langetone, Bishop of Chester, late Treasurer of the "King who is now dead, and whom may God assoil; let him put "his plaint in writing, and deliver it to Adam de Rocheleye, "clerk of Messire William de Bereford, from day to day, and he "shall have speedy justice thereon. And let no one fear, for any-"thing that may happen, but that speedy justice will be done him."

Acknowledgment of trespass committed against a Sheriff.

1 Edward II. A.D. 1308. Letter-Book C. fol. xciii. (Latin.)

ADAM DE BLAKESALE, [3] *hakeneyman*, came on the Friday next after the Feast of the Purification of Saint Mary [2 February], in the first year of King Edward, son of King Edward, before Sir John le Blound, the then Mayor of London, John de Wengrave, Richer de Refham, and other Aldermen, and acknowledged that he was pledged to Nicholas Pycot, Sheriff, in three tuns of wine, for trespass and rescue of three hackneys from the same Nicholas by him, Adam, made; the same to be taken at his good pleasure. Whereupon, the said Nicholas remitted to him one tun of wine; and another tun he placed in safe-keeping, to see how he, Adam, would behave himself. And the third tun was to be paid over to the same Nicholas at his good pleasure. And Adam before-named bound himself so to do, etc.

[1] Or Reynolds, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, and Archbishop of Canterbury.

[2] He had given great offence to Edward II., when Prince of Wales, by remonstrances against his extravagance, and was now in disgrace and imprisoned.

[3] A letter of horses on hire.

And Robert, son of Robert le Treyere, Walter le Taillour of Fencherche, Ralph de [1] Wymbihs potter, and Walter Atte Calle, came before the said Mayor and Aldermen on the day beforementioned, and bound themselves, and each of them, jointly and severally, for payment of the said wine to the aforesaid Nicholas, as before stated. And the said Adam de Blakesale bound himself, his heirs, and executors, to keep the said Robert, Walter, Ralph, and Walter, indemnified therein.

Proclamation made before the Coronation of King Edward the Second.

1 Edward II. A.D. 1308. Letter-Book C. fol. xciii. (Norman French.)

THIS proclamation was made on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Valentine the Martyr [14 February], in the first year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward.—

"In the first place,—That no one shall be so daring, on the day "of the Coronation, as to carry sword, or knife with point, or "[2] misericorde, mace, or club, or any other arm, on pain of imprisonment for a year and a day.

"And further.—The King doth command that all persons shall "receive and pay honour to the French and the other folks from "abroad, who have come, and shall come, to the said Coronation; "and that no one shall do them wrong in word or deed, on pain of "imprisonment for a year and a day, and of forfeiture to the "King, in the loss of all that they have.

"And further.—The King doth command that no person shall "strike another, or shall lay hand on another, in evil manner, on "pain of losing the hand. And if any person shall be found to "brandish sword, misericorde, knife, mace, club, or other arm, to "do evil therewith, with such arm as he shall have so brandished, "let him be [3] pierced through the hand."

Delivery of hostels to the Citizens, which had been taken for the Coronation.

1 Edward II. A.D. 1308. Letter-Book C. fol. xciii. (Latin.)

THE hostels in the City of London, which were taken by the Marshals of our Lord King Edward, son of King Edward, for lodging the great folks, native and foreign, who had come to the Coronation of our said Lord the King, on Sunday the Feast of St. Matthias

[1] See page 47, Note [2].

[2] A short dagger, so called from its being often used to put the wounded in battle out of their pain.

[3] Probably the iron spike on the mace or club would effect this.

the Apostle [24 February], in the year of our Lord 1308, and the first year of his reign, were, by award of him, our Lord the King, and his Council, given up on the Thursday following; it being understood that if the parties occupying them should wish to make any further stay, they were to make recompense to the owner of the house for the same, etc.

Delivery of a Cope, to be presented by the City to the Bishop of Worcester.

2 Edward II. A.D. 1308. Letter-Book C. fol. cii. (Latin.)

JOHN BONDE and John de Stebenhethe, clerk, on the Tuesday next ensuing after the Octave of St. Michael [29 September], in the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, came before Sir John le Blound, Mayor of London, John de Wengrave, and other Aldermen, and delivered to the same Mayor and Aldermen the embroidered cope before-mentioned, of the value of thirty pounds. Therefore they and their sureties were to be acquitted thereof. And the said Mayor and Aldermen are bound, for themselves and their fellows, and all the commonalty of the City of London, and their successors, and do make promise *bona fide*, to pay to the aforesaid John Bonde and John de Stebenhethe 15 pounds at Our Lord's Nativity next ensuing, and 15 pounds at the Feast of the Purification of St. Mary [2 February] next ensuing; namely, one fourth thereof to John de Stebenhethe, as the share thereof belonging to Margery his wife, and one fourth, to Ketherine, daughter of Simon Godard, who is of full age, as the share belonging to her thereof; and the remainder, namely, the other half, to the said John Bonde, to the use of Thomas and Simon, children of Simon Godard, etc.

The same cope was [1] given by the Mayor and commonalty aforesaid to Sir Walter Reynaud, Treasurer to our Lord the King, and Bishop of Worcester, at his consecration at Canterbury on the Feast of St. Edward the King [5 January].

Specifications for building a house.

2 Edward II. A.D. 1308. Letter-Book C. fol. xcvi. (Latin.)

SIMON DE CANTERBURY, [2] carpenter, came before the Mayor and Aldermen on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Martin the

[1] With the view, no doubt, of conciliating the favour of a prelate so high in the King's favour. See page 63 *ante*.

[2] Carpenters were ordinarily the constructors of houses in these days; the material being generally of wood.

Bishop [11 November], in the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, and acknowledged that he would make at his own proper charges, down to the locks, for William de Hanigtone, [1] pelterer, before the Feast of Easter then next ensuing, a hall and a room with a [2] chimney, and one larder between the said hall and room; and one [3] sollar over the room and larder; also, one [4] oriole at the end of the hall, beyond the [5] high bench, and one step with an [6] oriole, from the ground to the door of the hall aforesaid, outside of that hall; and two enclosures as cellars, opposite to each other, beneath the hall; and one enclosure for a sewer, with two pipes leading to the said sewer; and one stable,[7] in length, between the said hall and the old kitchen, and twelve feet in width, with a sollar above such stable, and a garret above the sollar aforesaid; and at one end of such sollar, there is to be a kitchen with a chimney; and there is to be an [8] oriole between the said hall and the old chamber, eight feet in width. And if he shall not do so, then he admits etc.

And the said William de Hanigtone acknowledged that he was bound to pay to Simon before-mentioned, for the work aforesaid, the sum of 9*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* sterling, half a hundred of Eastern [9] martenskins, fur for a woman's hood, value five shillings, and fur for a robe of him, the said Simon, etc.

Acknowledgment of a debt due to one of the King's Justiciars.

2 Edward II. A.D. 1308. Letter-Book B. fol. 90. (Latin.)

JOHN DE MERLAWE, [10] quilter, came before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop [5 December] in the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, and acknowledged that he was indebted to Sir Gilbert de [11] Robire, [12] Justiciar of our Lord the King, in the sum of sixteen pounds sterling; to be paid at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary [2 February] next ensuing. And if he shall not do so, he agrees etc.

[1] Or skinner.

[2] *camino.* It has been doubted whether chimneys were in general use at this date.

[3] Or sun-parlour; an upper room.

[4] Probably a recess, with a bay window.

[5] *summum scamnum.*

[6] A porch, probably, in this instance; the exact meaning of the word, however, is doubtful. See Parker's *Glossary of Gothic Architecture,* Vol. I.

[7] The length is omitted.

[8] "Oriole" probably means here a room with a bay window.

[9] The word is indistinct, but it is "*cablon*" to all appearance: an inferior kind of sable is probably meant.

[10] *cozoun.*

[11] Or "Roubiry;" a Justiciar of the Court of King's Bench.

[12] "Note that this was a Justiciar of our Lord the King."—*Marginal Note.*

A Supervisor of the Barbers of London appointed.

2 Edward II. A.D. 1308. Letter-Book C. fol. xcvi. (Latin.)

RICHARD LE BARBOUR, dwelling opposite to the [1] Church of All Hallows the Less, was chosen and presented by the Barbers of London, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [13 December] in the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, before Sir Nicholas de Farndone, the then Mayor of London, John de Wengrave, and other Aldermen, to have supervision over the trade of the barbers, etc. And he was admitted, and made oath that every year he would make scrutiny throughout the whole of his trade; and if he should find any among them keeping brothels, or acting unseemly in any other way, and to the scandal of the trade, he was to distrain upon them, and cause the distress so made to be taken to the Guildhall, etc.

Proclamation as to cleansing the streets of the City.

2 Edward II. A.D. 1309. Letter-Book C. fol. xcvi. (Norman French.)

THE proclamation under-written was made on the Sunday next before the Feast of St. George the Martyr [23 April], in the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward; in these words.—

"Seeing that the people in the town do cause the ordure that has "been collected in their houses, to be carried and placed in the "streets, and in the lanes of the City, whereas they ought to have "it carried to the Thames, or elsewhere out of the town; and that "thereby the streets and lanes are more encumbered than they "used to be;—we do forbid, on the King's behalf, that from "henceforth any person shall have the ordure that has been col-"lected in his house, carried into the King's highways; but let "them cause the same to be carried to the Thames, or elsewhere "out of the City, whither it used to be carried. And if any one "shall do so, he shall be amerced, the first time, in 40 pence, and "afterwards, in half a mark each time; and nevertheless, he shall "have the same removed at his own charges. And the same "penalty shall be incurred by those before whose houses dung "shall be found, if, after the dung has been placed there, they "shall not immediately have their Alderman told by whom such "dung has been so brought there. Also, no person shall have any "dung raked or [2] removed to the front of the houses of others;

[1] Opposite Suffolk Lane, in Thames Street. It was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666.

[2] From before his own house.

" but he must immediately have it carried from thence to within " his house, [there to be kept] a day and a night, on pain before- " mentioned."

Disposition of property made (with power of attorney) by a Knight, before departing for the Holy Land.

2 Edward II. A.D. 1309. Letter-Book C. fol. cv. (Norman French.)

JOHN DE LUE, Knight, came before the Chamberlain on the Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], in the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, and acknowledged that the following writing was his; the tenor of which is as follows.—

" To all persons who these present letters shall see or hear, John " de Lue, Knight, greeting in God. Whereas Sir [1] Richard de " Lue, my brother, made me joint tenant, with [2] Anneis, my sister, " as to his houses, and all his tenement that he had in the lane " called [3] Syuethenelane in London; the which tenement the heirs " of Messire Henry de Grey—to whom may God grant mercy— " hold by feoffment and gift, which the said Sir Richard after- " wards made to the aforesaid Sir Henry; such houses and tene- " ment being held bound and obligated to me in a yearly [4] rent of 40 " shillings, according as is contained in a writing obligatory of his, " under the hand of the said Sir Richard, and sealed with his seal; " and of which rent I have been seised under his hand, part of the " same being still in arrear. And whereas I am not able now to " wait to raise and get in the same, by reason of my journey, which " I have undertaken to make to the Holy Land, in devoutness, " and for the salvation of my soul;—know ye that I do assign " and attorn in my stead Elizabeth, my dear [5] partner, to demand " and receive the same rent of 40 shillings, with the arrears, and " by distress the same to levy in my name from the tenement " aforesaid, and all things to do as to the same matter, for her " own profit, as well as ever I myself could have done in my own " proper person: for I have left and given, for always, unto the " same Elizabeth, my partner, in aid of her living and her sus- " tenance, this same yearly rent of 40 shillings each year, and the " arrears which are due unto me, with all my right and claim, which

[1] A person of this name was Chamberlain of the Exchequer, 25 Edward I.

[2] Or Agnes.

[3] Probably the present "Seething Lane."

[4] This rent-charge was apparently secured to Sir John de Lue, in consideration of his surrendering his previously existing rights, under his brother's feoffment.

[5] *compaigne.*

" I have or may have, at any time, in the houses and tenement " aforesaid. In witness of which matter, unto this writing I have " set my seal. Given at London, on Wednesday the Feast of St. " Barnabas the Apostle [11 June], in the second year of the reign " of King Edward, son of King Edward."

Grant of the Small Beam for weighing Silk and Spiceries.

3 Edward II. A.D. 1309. Letter-Book C. fol. xcvii. (Latin.)

ON Monday the [1] Octave of St. Michael [29 September], in the third year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, at the instance of Sir Hugh le Despenser and Sir John de Hastynges, and at their especial request, the small beam, by which silk and divers [2] other spiceries are weighed, and which beam belongs to the Chamber of the City, was [3] let to Edmund le Lorimer, for ten pounds sterling yearly, to be paid in equal parts at the four principal terms of the year. And as to the faithful payment of the same money in manner aforesaid, he found two sureties, namely, William Lefchild saddler, and Simon le Botener mercer, who became sureties for him as to the same.

And the aforesaid Edmund makes oath that he will give lawful weight to every one, and that he will faithfully do all other things which unto the said office pertain.

Request by King Edward, that a certain office may be granted to John Albon; and Answer thereto.

3 Edward II. A.D. 1309. Letter-Book D. fol. xcvi. (Norman French.)

" EDWARD, by the grace of God, etc., to our well-beloved, the " Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, of London, greeting. Whereas " we have heard that Thomas Juvenal has been taken unto God, " we do especially and heartily pray you, that the appointment " which the said Thomas held in the City of London you will " grant unto our well-beloved John Albon, the bearer of these " letters, for love of ourselves, to hold in the same manner that the " said Thomas held the same. And for this our request, do so much " herein, that the said John Albon may perceive that it has had " its good effect, and that we may have reason to thank you for " the same. And by your letter, and by the said John, let us know " without delay what you will do herein. Given under our Privy " Seal, at Knaresburghe, in the third year of our reign."

[1] See page 54 *ante*, Note [1].

[2] So in the MS.; fine wares, sold by the pound, are meant.

[3] This office seems to have soon again become vacant. See page 72 *post*.

Answer sent to the letter above-written.—

"To their most noble Lord, if so it please him, Sir Edward, by "the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke "of Aquitaine, his lieges, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, of "his city of London, all manner of honour and of reverence. "Most dear Lord, forasmuch as we have received your letters, in "the which is contained your desire that we shall grant unto John "Albon the appointment which Thomas Juvenal held in your said "city, to hold in the same manner that the said Thomas held the "same; we do let your great highness and your most dear lordship, "if so it please you, know, that the said Thomas was taken unto "God in the week next before the [1]Feast of Saint Edward the "King, last past; and forthwith after his death, at the request of "the Earl of Lincoln, who was then present, and also by common "assent of the good folks of your said city, the said appointment "was given to a [2]vadlet, Thomas de Kent by name, who for a "long time theretofore had served in your said city in the office "of Serjeant-at-mace, and unto him delivered, to hold in the same "manner that the said Thomas Juvenal held the same, that so your "said city might not be left unserved. And it was after the office "had been delivered to him, that your letters came to us, that is "to say, on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Martin [11 "November] last past. Wherefore, most dear Lord, of your most "noble lordship we do humbly pray, if so it please you, that you "will not take it amiss that unto the said John Albon we have not "granted the said office. Written at London, the 9th day of "November, in the 3rd year of your reign."

Similar request made by Piers de Gavastone, Earl of Cornwall; and Answer thereto.

3 Edward II. A.D. 1309. Letter-Book D. fol. xcvi. (Norman French.)

"Unto his most dear friends, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and "the Sheriffs, of London, Piers de Gavastone, Earl of Cornwall, "greeting and most dear friendship. Whereas we have under-"stood that Thomas Juvenal has been taken unto God, we do "especially and heartily pray you that the appointment which he "held in London, you will grant unto our most dear and well-"beloved [2]vadlet, John Albon, bearer of these letters, unto whom "we are especially bound; and that you will grant the same in the

[1] Perhaps the Translation of Edward the King, 13th of October, is meant.

[2] A superior servant.

" same manner that the said Thomas held it, as you do dearly love " us, and also as you would wish that we should do at other times " such things as of us you may request; for we have the said busi- " ness greatly at heart. And that which you will do herein at this " our request, which we do much impress upon you, you will let " us know by your letters, and by the bearer hereof. May our " Lord have you in his keeping. Given at York, the 21st day of " October."

Answer sent to the letter above-written.—

" To the most noble lord, Messire Piers de Gavastone, Earl of " Cornwall, his in all things, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the " Sheriffs, of the City of London, if so it please him, greeting, " with all manner of honour and of reverence. Most dear Sir, as " you have prayed us by your letters, that the appointment which " Thomas Juvenal held we would grant unto John Albon, your " vadlet, that so he might hold the same in the same manner that " the said Thomas held it; we do let you know, that immediately " after the death of the said Thomas, at the request of the Earl of " Lincoln, and also by the common assent of the Aldermen and of " the good folks of the City, the said appointment was given to a " vadlet, Thomas de Kent by name, who for a long time thereto- " fore had served the said city in the office of Serjeant-at-mace, " and unto him delivered, to hold in the same manner that the " said Thomas Juvenal held the same, that so the said city might " not be left unserved. And know, most dear Sir, that if we had " before in any manner understood your will hereon, we would " very willingly have received the same, upon your prayer, which " unto us is, and always will be, a command. Wherefore, dear " Sir, we do pray you, if so it please you, with all our heart, that " in this matter you will hold us excused, and, most dear Sir, you " will understand that in all things that we can do, we are ready, " and will be, at your commands. May our Lord have you in " his keeping, body and soul."

Bread of Stratford seized, as being deficient in weight.

3 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. clxxi. (Latin.)

On the Monday next before the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January] in the third year of the reign of Edward, son of King Edward, the bread of Sarra Foting, Christina Terrice, Godiyeva Foting, Matilda de Bolingtone, Christina Prichet, Isabella Sperling, Alice Pegges, Johanna de Cauntebrigge, and Isabella Pouveste, bakeresses of

[1]Stratford, was taken by Roger le Paumer, Sheriff of London, and weighed before the Mayor and Aldermen; and it was found that the halfpenny loaf weighed less than it ought by [2]eight shillings.

But seeing that the bread was cold, and ought not to have been weighed in such state, by the custom of the City, it was agreed that it should not be forfeited this time. But in order that such an offence as this might not pass unpunished, it was awarded as to bread so taken, that three-halfpenny loaves should always be sold for a penny; but that the bakeresses aforesaid should this time have such penny.

Grant of the Small Beam for weighing Silk, at the royal request.

3 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. civ. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3] Be it remembered, that on Friday the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James [1 May], in the third year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, a letter of our Lord the King, under the Privy Seal, was directed to the Mayor and Aldermen of London, in behalf of Richard de Redynge, in these words.—

[4] "Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of "Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Mayor and to the Alder- "men of London, greeting. We do especially pray you, that "unto our well-beloved Richard de Redynge, for whom the Queen "of England, our most dear partner, has made prayer to you "heretofore, as we have heard, that you would grant unto him "the small [5] beam for silk in the City of London, you will be as "gracious and as favourable as you may, in good manner, that so "he may be able to congratulate himself thereon, and that we "may hold ourselves obliged to you for the same. Given under "our Privy Seal, at Windesore, the 14th day of April, in the 3rd "year of our reign."

[6] And in like manner, a letter of our Lady the Queen was sent to the said Mayor and Aldermen on the Friday aforesaid, in these words.—

"Isabel, by the grace of God, Queen of England, Lady of "Ireland, and Duchess of Aquitaine, to our well-beloved the "Mayor and the Aldermen of London, greeting and [7] regard. In

[1] The bread of London, in these times, was extensively made in the villages of Bromley (*Bremble*) in Middlesex, and Stratford le Bow.

[2] Or 4½ ounces.

[3] In Latin.

[4] In French.

[5] Or balance for weighing silk, as an *aver du poise*, or ware weighed by the pound. This early account of the importation of silk into the City deserves notice. See also pages 26 and 69 *ante*.

[6] In Latin.

[7] *dilection*.

" behalf of our well-beloved Richard de Redynge, we do pray " and request you affectionately that, for love of us, you will " grant unto him the keepership of the small beam for silk in " London, to hold the same, with the profits and the issues which " may arise therefrom; he rendering for the same keepership as " much as others have done, who have held it in time past, if you " will do as much herein, as you fairly may; that so the said " Richard may perceive that [his suit has been furthered] by our " prayers; and by reason thereof we may hold ourselves obliged " for the same. May God have you in his keeping. Given at " Westminster, the 20th day of March."

[1]And upon this, the commonalty of the City aforesaid being called together, before Thomas Romain, Mayor, John de Wengrave, John de Windesore, and others of the Aldermen, at the request of our Lord the King and the Queen aforesaid, the small beam for silk in London was granted unto Richard de Redynge, to hold the same for one year, from the Feast aforesaid of the Apostles Philip and James, at the will of the said Mayor, and Aldermen, and commonalty, for ten pounds, to be paid in the Chamber of the Guildhall, at the four terms of the year usual in London, in equal parts.

Also, in favour of the requests made by the King and Queen before-named, by consent of the said Mayor and Aldermen, 100 shillings of the said ten pounds for the year aforesaid are remitted unto the said Richard. And that he will faithfully pay the said [2]ferm at the usual terms, the said Richard found a surety, namely, William de Lillo, here in the Guildhall present before the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, acknowledging that he is severally bound to payment of the said ferm for the said Richard, all of his goods being bound thereunto.

Afterwards, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James aforesaid, the said Richard was sworn that he would well and trustily weigh, for all buyers and sellers, those things which unto the said beam pertain.

Afterwards, on the [3]quinzaine of St. Michael, the beam aforesaid was taken into the hands of the City, and remained in the Chamber until the Friday next after the Feast of St. Edmund the Archbishop [16 November], next ensuing: upon which day it was delivered to the said Richard de Redynge, to hold in manner

[1] In Latin.
[2] Or rent.
[3] A fortnight after Michaelmas; the *quinzaine* being the 15th day after an event, counting the day of the event as one day.

aforesaid, in presence of the Mayor and certain Aldermen there assembled.

[1] Afterwards, on the Wednesday next before the Feast of Easter, in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, Richard de Redyng came before John de Gisorz, Mayor, and John de Wengrave and other Aldermen; and, in presence of certain of the good men of the commonalty, said that when the said beam was delivered to him to ferm, all those who bought silk had to come to that beam, as well with dyed silk as with raw; and also, that [2] woven silks, bought by weight, were bound to be weighed by the said beam; whereas now, those buying silk and silk cloths do not care to come to the said beam; for which reason, he cannot reach the amount of the ferm aforesaid. Wherefore, consideration being had thereunto, as also, at the instance of Sir [3] Ingelard de Warle, it was conceded to him that in future he should hold the same for 50 shillings yearly, to be paid at the four terms of the year.

And be it remembered, that all arrears which the said Richard owed from the beginning, when he received the said beam, unto the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James [1 May] last past, namely, in the sixth year, at the instance of the said Sir Ingelard, were remitted for the sum of four pounds; which he paid to John le Mazeliner, the Chamberlain, and was acquitted thereof.

Inventory of goods seized in Coopers' shops.

3 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. xcix. (Latin.)

On the Saturday next after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross [3 May], in the third year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, there were [4] taken from Robert [5] le Cuver, two great [6] cuves, value 19*s.*; one lathe and one [7] *lathoke*, value 18*d.*; one [8] *aletonne*, value 18*d.*; nine hoops, value 5*d.*;—total, 32*s.* 4*d.*

Also, on the same day, there were taken from Alice, the relict of Walter le Cuver, one [9] cumelin and one [10] *tyne*, value 6*d.*; one *aletonne*, value 8*d.*; one barrel, value 8*d.*; four cuves, value 5*d.*;

[1] A later insertion, A.D. 1313.

[2] *cyndones*. It is probable that *cendales*, a peculiar kind of silk texture, are here meant.

[3] Keeper of the King's Wardrobe.

[4] In satisfaction of a debt, the particulars of which are given.

[5] The Tub-maker, or Cooper.

[6] Or tubs. This extract is of interest, as shewing the nature of a cooper's stock in those days.

[7] Probably for "*lathestokke*," as below.

[8] Ale tun.

[9] *cumelina*. A cooler. See Way's *Prompt. Parv. s. v. Kymlyne*.

[10] A large tub.

four [1] *schotebordes*, value 8*d.*; one iron and one *lathyre*, value 3*d.*; two *lathestokkes*, value 2*s.* 6*d.* Also, two old lathes, value 6*d.*; and four *buckettes*, value 12*d.*;—total, 7*s.* 2*d.*

Market forbidden to be held in Chepe, but to be held only on Cornhulle.

3 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cv. (Norman French.)

ON the Saturday next after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June], in the third year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, it was ordered that proclamation should be made throughout the City, in these words.—

"It is ordered and commanded on the King's behalf, that no "man or woman shall be so daring or so bold as from henceforth "to hold a common market for any manner of merchandize in "the highway of Chepe after the hour of [2] None, as heretofore "they have done; nor yet in any other place within the City, "save only upon Cornhulle; and that, from Matins until the hour "of None, and not after: on pain of forfeiture of the goods so "carried there to sell, by way of holding common market there."

Writs for inquisition as to alleged appropriation of a house in Scholane.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cv. (Latin.)

"To his dearly-beloved the Sheriffs of London, Walter de Glou- "cestre, Escheator of our Lord the King on this side of Trent, "greeting. On behalf of our Lord the King, we do command "you that you cause to come before us, or the person holding our "place, at the Church of St. [3] Brigid without Lutgate, on the Satur- "day next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the "Martyr [7 July], eighteen good and lawful men of the [4] venue "of [5] Scholane in the Ward without Lutgate; to make inquisition, "on oath, as to a certain tenement, with its appurtenances, in "Scholane, which the Abbot of [6] Rievaulx is said to have appro- "priated without leave of our Lord the King, and to ascertain "the truth more fully thereupon; according to the tenor of a "mandate of our Lord the King unto us directed thereon. And "you are to have there the names of those whom you shall have "so made to appear, and this writ. Given at Westminster, the "8th day of July, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward."

Because this writ had been perpetrated against the custom of

[1] Probably, boards of wainscot.
[2] *Noun*; probably about 2 P.M.
[3] Or Bride.
[4] Vicinity, or neighbourhood.
[5] A very early mention of Shoe Lane.
[6] In Yorkshire.

the City, therefore it was agreed by Thomas Romayn, Mayor, Nicholas de Farndone, John de Wengrave, and other Aldermen there assembled, that the same should be returned,—it had come too late, etc. And they agreed to keep the Sheriffs indemnified etc. And be it known, that the said writ was delivered to the Sheriffs on the Thursday preceding.

[In folio cx. the writ is repeated; it being similarly worded down to the words :—]

"—at the Church of St. Bride without Ludegate, on the Thursday "next after the Feast of St. Edward the Confessor [13 October] "eighteen good and lawful men of the [1] Ward of Fletestrete; to "make inquisition, on oath, as to a certain tenement, with its ap- "purtenances, in Scholane, which once belonged to Matilda de "Champeville, and which the Abbot of Rievaulx has appropriated "to himself and his house, as it is said; to ascertain the truth "more fully thereupon. And you are to have there the names of "those whom you shall have so made to appear, and this writ. "Given at Westminster, the 10th day of October, in the fourth "year of King Edward[2]."

Royal Letter in behalf of the Canons, Vicars, and other ministers, of the Church of St. Paul.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cvi. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs "of London, greeting. Whereas we have taken under our pro- "tection and our special defence our dearly beloved in Christ the "Canons of the Church of St. Paul in London, and the Vicars and "other ministers of the same church, their men, lands, things, rents, "and all their possessions, forbidding all and singular persons and "person, to do them any injury, harm, damage, or grievance. "And if any forfeiture shall have accrued unto them, then amends "are to be forthwith made unto them for the same. We do "therefore command you that you do not commit, or, so far as in "you lies, suffer to be committed, upon the same Canons, Vicars, "or other the ministers of the church aforesaid, any injury, harm, "damage, or grievance. And if any forfeiture shall have accrued "to them, or to any one of them, you are to cause reasonable "amends and due satisfaction to be made to them for the same:

[1] The same as the "Ward without Lutgate" above, which, with the "Ward of Ludgate and Newgate," or "Within," had become united under one Alderman, William de Farndone. See page 22, Note [3].

[2] The sequel is not stated.

" so behaving yourselves in this behalf, that the same Canons, " Vicars, and ministers, may be enabled the more tranquilly to " attend to divine worship in the said church; and that so no com- " plaint may come to us for your default, whereby we may have " reason for laying a heavy hand upon yourselves and your franchise. " Witness myself, at Westminster, the 18th day of July, in the " fourth year of our reign."

Proclamation that Tailors shall not scour furs in Chepe.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cviii. (Norman French.)

" WHEREAS oftentimes heretofore it has been forbidden, on behalf " of the King, and of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of " London, that tailors who have the furs of good folks to scour, " should scour them [otherwise than] at night, or just before day- " break; that so the great lords and good folks passing through " Chepe, and in the other great streets of the City, might not, by " such manner of scouring, be disturbed or delayed in passing. " And whereas they have not yet left off scouring furs in Chepe " and in others of the great streets; by reason whereof great mis- " chiefs and strife have arisen, and may easily arise, unto the good " folks of the said city;—it is ordained, with the assent of the " Treasurer of our Lord the King, and on behalf of the King " commanded, that no tailor or [1]pelterer shall be so daring or so " bold as to scour furs, otherwise than at night, or just before day- " break. And if perchance it shall happen that any tailor has so " much to do, that by reason of the great press of business for our " Lord the King, or for some other great lord, he is obliged to " scour furs by day, then let him scour them in some [2]dead lane, " such as behind St. Martin's le Grand, or near the London Wall, " where no great lords are passing, either going or coming; and " whereby no dispute may arise. And if any person shall be found " doing against this ordinance, let his body be attached and sent " to prison; and there let him remain, so that he be not delivered " without especial command of our Lord the King."

Oath made by the Keeper of the Conduit in Chepe.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book O. fol. cx. (Latin.)

WILLIAM HARDY came on Saturday the Eve of All Hallows [1 November] in the fourth year, before Sir Richer de Refham, the

[1] Or skinner.

[2] *morte venelle*; "blind" lane, as we now say.

Mayor, and other Aldermen, and made oath that he will well and trustily, with the greatest diligence, cause the Conduit in Chepe to be kept, so that neither brewers nor fishmongers shall waste the water thereof: nor will he sell the water thereof to any one, by night or by day, on peril of losing his freedom, etc.

Turners sworn not to make false measures for liquids.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cxii. (Latin.)

HENRY the [1]turner, dwelling in Wodestrete, Richard the turner, John the turner in St. Swithin's Lane Candelwikstrate, Robert the turner, dwelling at Flete, William the turner, without the Gate of Bisshopesgate, Richard [2]le Corveiser, dwelling in Wodestrate;—all the persons aforesaid were sworn on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle [21 December] in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, before the Mayor and Aldermen, that in future they will not make any other measures than gallons, [3]*potells*, and quarts; and that they will make no false measures, such as the measures called [4]"*chopyns*" and "*gylles*;" nor will they make them in the shape of boxes or of cups, or in any other manner. And that all such false measures, of whatever kind they may be, and wheresoever they may be found, whether in the hands of turners, or in any other place whatsoever, in the hands of foreigners as well as of freemen, they will attach, and will cause the same to be brought to the Guildhall, before the Mayor, an[illegible]ent the same, on pain of heavy amercement, etc.

Compromise for an insult offered to an Alderman.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cxii. (Latin.)

WHEREAS a certain dispute had arisen between Richard de Gloucestre, [5]Alderman, on the one side, and Roger de Eure, ironmonger, [on the other], because the same Roger had made an assault upon the aforesaid Richard, and had basely and maliciously insulted him; at length, the said parties appearing in the Guildhall before Sir [6]Richer, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, in the month of December in the fourth year, peace was made between them in this manner, namely;—

[1] The measures for holding liquids in these days were mostly made of wood, finding extensive occupation for the turners.

[2] A surname only, probably of his father, signifying "Shoemaker."

[3] Measures of two quarts.

[4] The *chopyn*, or *chopine*, probably held about a pint; and the *gylle* half a pint.

[5] Of Cornhill Ward.

[6] Richer de Refham, Alderman of Dowgate Ward.

The said Roger acknowledged that he was guilty of the trespass imputed to him, and, at the request of common friends intervening, the aforesaid Richard forgave the said Roger all manner of trespass etc. And for such forgiveness the said Roger pledged to the same Richard one pipe of wine, value 40*s*., the same at his good pleasure to be received. And the said Richard thereupon released to the before-named Roger that pipe of wine, on this condition, namely;—that if the same Roger should commit a trespass against the aforesaid Richard, or any other Alderman, the same on the testimony of trustworthy men being lawfully proved, then the said pipe of wine should, without any gainsaying, be paid over to the said Richard. And to this the said Roger readily agreed.

———◇———

Royal writ for the punishment of dilapidators of the City Wall, Gates, and Posterns.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cxiv. (Latin.)

"EDWARD by the grace of God [etc.], to the Mayor and Sheriffs "of London, greeting. Whereas we have heard that certain mis- "doers and disturbers of our peace have of late maliciously broken "the wall and certain gates and posterns of the city aforesaid, for "the security and defence of the same, and of the people dwelling "therein, built; and have taken and carried away stone from the "wall, and timber from the gates and posterns aforesaid, in con- "tempt of ourselves, and to the detriment of our city aforesaid, "and the manifest peril of all dwelling therein;—We, being un- "willing to leave such trespass and contempt unpunished, do com- "mand you, that you make diligent inquisition as to the names of "such misdoers, on the oath of good and lawful men of the city "aforesaid, by whom the truth of the matter may be best ascer- "tained. And all those who shall happen to be found guilty "thereof, you are to compel to make restitution in due manner of "the things carried away; and also, you are so to chastise them "for their offences, that such chastisement may cause fear to them "and to others of again so offending. Witness myself, at Berwick "upon Tweed, the 6th day of December, in the 4th year of our "reign."

———◇———

Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a serjeant of the Sheriffs of London.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cxiv. (Latin.)

WILLIAM DE CROTON, of the County of Suffolk, was attached for

pretending to be a serjeant of the Sheriffs of London. Meeting Richolda of Stratford and Mabel of Stratford, bakeresses, who were bringing bread to the City with their carts, for sale, he arrested the carts of the said Richolda and Mabel, until they had paid him a fine, he taking ten pence from the said Mabel as such fine; to the great loss of the bakeresses aforesaid, and the manifest scandal of the Sheriffs and their serjeants.

And the said William appeared, and, on being accused of the matters aforesaid, he could not gainsay the same; and it was awarded that he should have the punishment of the pillory. And precept was given to the serjeant that he should stand near the pillory, and proclaim the cause why such judgment was given against William aforesaid.

Writ, enjoining the prevention of certain crimes and misdeeds in the City.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1310. Letter-Book D. fol. cxvi. (Latin.)

"[1]EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs "of London, greeting. Whereas we have understood that many "robberies, murders, and divers other trespasses, are perpetrated, "maintained, and iniquitously upheld, by procurers and procuresses, "common bawds, in divers hostels and other places, dwelling in "our city aforesaid, and the suburbs and precinct thereof; at the "which we are exceedingly surprised, seeing that you, who are "most strictly bound to have charge, as well decent as safe, of the "said city and suburbs, not without negligence and default on "your part, have hitherto allowed such crimes and misdeeds, and "others like unto them, there to be perpetrated, maintained, and "upheld; to the disgrace of ourselves, and the scandal of the city "aforesaid, and the grievous peril of very many persons resorting "to the said city and the suburbs thereof. We do therefore com-"mand you, on the fealty and love which unto us you are bound "to owe, strictly enjoining, that to the matters aforesaid you find "such remedy, and the defaults aforesaid you so cause to be cor-"rected, that from thence unto ourselves, and to you, and to the "city aforesaid, honour may accrue, and due safety be ensured unto "the good men of our realm and all others who in the said city "may have business to do. Witness myself, at Berwick upon "Tweed, the 30th day of December, in the 4th year of our reign."

This writ remains with Richer de Refham, the Mayor.

[1] There is also an incomplete copy of this in folio cxiv.

Charge of using abusive language in the Mayor's Court.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxiv. (Latin.)

ON Tuesday the Eve of our Lord's Epiphany [6 January], in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, John de Winton, tawyer, gave pledge to Richer de Refham, Mayor, in one tun of wine; for that he, the same John, the day before, in presence of the said Mayor sitting in full Court, had called certain persons who were making plaint against him as to false measure of ale, "ribalds" and "false thieves:" of which the same John acknowledged himself to be guilty.

And Richer, the said Mayor, forgave the said John his trespass aforesaid; upon the understanding, namely, that if the said John should ever again be found guilty of a like offence, or of saying anything opprobrious or otherwise offensive, against any Alderman of the City, or Sheriff, then the cost of a tun of wine should be levied from his goods and chattels. And to this the said John of his own free will agreed.

Writ enjoining certain regulations as to the sale of wines within the City.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxvii. (Norman French.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ire-
"land, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Mayor, and to the Sheriffs,
"of London, greeting. For amendment of the dearness of wines,
"which of late has been in the City of London, and now is, more
"than ever it used to be, for the honour of ourselves, and for the
"profit of our people, be it ordained, by ourselves and by our
"Council, that no person whatsoever, freeman or stranger, among
"our [1]customers of wines, or any other person, butler of a great
"lord, or any other, save only our own butler, shall go to meet
"wines coming towards the City, by land or by water, to [2]affeer
"or to buy the same; but only after they have been unladen and
"stowed in a cellar of the City. And that our butler shall buy
"nothing, save only for our own use; nor yet any other person
"through him. And before they shall be so stowed away, let
"each tun be marked at one end and the other with the gauge
"mark; that so the buyer may readily see the default in such tun.
"And after the wines shall have been so stowed away, let them
"remain in quiet for three days, so as not to be shown, or put on

[1] Receivers of the customs. [2] To assess, or value.

" sale for such three days; except it be to great lords and to other " good [1] folks, for storing or for their use. And after three days, " let the wines be sold to all persons who shall wish to buy them, " and have so to do, according to what from of old has been wont " to be done. And let no [2]engrosser of wine be a taverner, and no " taverner be an engrosser, on pain of losing the wine. And let " no taverner put his wine on sale by retail, until it shall have " been assayed by the assayers, chosen and sworn thereto, and the " assayers have set the value thereof, in form that follows, that is " to say;—the Mayor and Aldermen shall cause eight or twelve " good and lawful men to be chosen, who are the most skilled in " wines, and shall make them swear well and lawfully to assay the " wines in all the taverns of London, and in the suburbs of the " liberties thereof; and they shall cause the tuns to be marked, " each at its value, with the mark which shall thereunto be or- " dained, that is to say:—The gallon of the best wine to be sold " at 5 pence, the next best at 4 pence, and the rest at 3 pence, per " gallon, for this year, as to the sale of wine. And let every wine " be set at its value without mixture; and let each tun be marked " at the end in front, that so the buyer may readily see the value " of the wine. And let every buyer see his wine drawn, that so " he may not be deceived. And let no merchant, an engrosser of " wines, keep a tavern himself, neither privily by any other person, " nor yet openly, on pain of forfeiture, and losing the wine. And " let no taverner be an engrosser of wine, under the same penalty. " And as to the dregs of wines that remain in taverns, low down " upon the lees, let the same be put into the wines of lower price. " And let the droppings of wines be thrown away, so as not to be " put into any drink that has to enter man's body, on pain of im- " prisonment and of heavy ransom. And these points well and " loyally to observe, let the taverners and their men be sworn, " under such other heavy penalties as can be inflicted. We do " will, so far as in us lies, and do command you, strictly enjoining, " that these same ordinances you cause to be published in the " City and the suburbs aforesaid, and strictly to be observed in all " the points aforesaid: save only, that we do not will that any cry " shall be made as to the standard of value of wine for this year, " although you are to cause such standard to be observed on sale, " according to the price fixed for wines this year. In witness " whereof, we have caused these our letters patent to be made.

[1] Other than sellers of wines. [2] *grossour*; a wholesale dealer.

" Witness, John de Sandale, our Treasurer, at Westminster, the " 5th day of January, in the 4th year of our reign."

Oath exacted from the Renter as to the swine of the House of St. Antonine.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxxii. (Latin.)

ON Saturday after the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary [25 March], in the 4th year of King Edward, Roger de Winton, renter of the [1] House of St. Antonine in London, was sworn that from thenceforth he would [2] avow no swine, found wandering about the streets of the City, in the name of St. Antonine, as being alms given for motives of charity by any person to the said house; and that he would not put any bells on the necks of his [3] own swine or of others, either himself or by any other person: nor, to the utmost of his power, would he allow such bells to be put on any other swine than those which for charity should happen to have been given to the said house. And this, on the peril which was to ensue, etc.

Conviction for forestalment of lampreys.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxxiii. (Latin.)

HUGH MATFREY, fishmonger of London, was attached to answer our Lord the King, and the Mayor of London, because that he, the same Hugh, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Annunciation of Saint Mary [25 March] in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward, bought of Thomas Lespicer, of Portesmuth, six pots of lampreys of Nauntes, which the said Thomas had brought to London on the preceding Saturday, and stowed away in the house of the same Hugh, against the customs and ordinances used in the City; seeing that he ought to have exposed the same for sale immediately after his arrival, under the wall of St. Margaret's Church in Bridge Street, and there to have stood for the purpose of selling such lampreys, the next four days after his arrival; in such manner as is contained in a certain [4] Black Book of Memoranda of the time of Gregory de Rokesle, formerly Mayor: whereas

[1] In Threeneedle Street. Originally a Cell to the House of St. Antony or Antonine, at Vienne, in France; the swine of which, on the 17th of January (St. Antony's Day) had the privilege, with a bell round the neck, of entering any house. The pigs of St. Antony, given to the London house as alms, seem to have had the privilege, on all days, of roaming about the City.

[2] Own colourably.

[3] His own private property.

[4] *Letter-Book* A. fols. 89, 90, is alluded to.

he, the said Hugh, bought the said lampreys on the second day after their arrival, and that in his own house, against the customs and ordinances aforesaid, in forestalment, and to the no small damage, of the good men in the City dwelling. And he was asked how he would acquit himself thereof.

Whereupon, he appeared, and said that he was guilty thereof, and he put himself upon the favour of the Mayor as to the same. And the said Mayor, with the assent and will of the Aldermen, and at the instance of [1] Sir John Devery, wholly forgave the said Hugh, as well as the said Thomas, the trespass aforesaid.

And the said Thomas, touching the holy [2] relics, made oath that in future, when he should happen to come with lampreys to the City, whether his own or belonging to other persons, he would not sell them elsewhere than at the place appointed, and according to the ordinance aforesaid. And the aforesaid Hugh in like manner made oath that in future he would warn, or would cause to be warned, all foreign dealers bringing lampreys to the City, that they must expose them for sale in the place appointed, and according to the ordinance aforesaid; and that in future he would not buy any lampreys of them, against the ordinance aforesaid: and further, that in future he would not shew contempt for the Mayor or Aldermen by any unbecoming words, or in any other way; under a penalty of 10 pounds, to the Chamber of Guildhall to be paid, in case he should be convicted thereof.

Letter to King Edward, with one thousand marks in aid of his war with Scotland.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxxv. (Norman French.)

"To the most noble Prince, and their very dear liege lord, our Lord "the King of England, his lieges, Richer de Refham, Mayor of his "city of London, and the commonalty of the same city, all manner of reverence, service, and honour, as unto their liege lord. "Whereas, Sire, we have heard good news of you, Sire, and of "your successful prosecution of your war in Scotland, God be "thanked; we do send you, by the bearers of these letters, one "thousand marks, in aid and in prosecution of your war; and we "do pray you, as being our most dear lord, that you will be "pleased to accept the same; and that, if aught shall please you "as regards your said city, you will signify your will unto us, as

[1] Chamberlain of the Exchequer, 12th Edward II.

[2] Or Gospels; *sacrosanctis.*

" being your liege men. Our Lord have you in his keeping, body " and soul; and may he give you a good life, and long."

This letter was sealed with the seal of the commonalty on Sunday, the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist [25 April], in the 4th year of King Edward, son of King Edward.

A horse seized from Reynald de Thonderle, for arrears on the King's tallage.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxxvi. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Monday next after the Feast of St. John Port Latin [6 May], in the 4th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, a certain white horse was taken from Reynald de [1] Thonderle, for two marks sterling which he owed to our Lord King Edward, on the tallage of 1000 marks, which were sent to him in the parts of Scotland in the 4th year of his reign, by the commonalty of the City; and the same was appraised in presence of Sir Richer de Refham, Mayor, John de Wengrave, Richard de Gloucestre, and other Aldermen, and Simon Corp, Sheriff, at 30 shillings, upon the oath of John Horn, Thomas le Noble, and John le Chaundeler.

And thereupon, there was given to the aforesaid Reynald until the Thursday then next ensuing, for redeeming the said horse. And in case he should not do so, then the collectors of the tallage aforesaid in the Ward of Douegate had orders given them to sell the same.

White-tawyers sworn not to flay horses within the City.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxxvii. (Latin.)

Walter le Whitawyer, John le [2] Megucer, Richard le Megucer, Richard de Houndesdiche, white-tawyers, were sworn before Richer de Refham, Mayor, and the Aldermen, on the Tuesday next before the Feast of our Lord's Ascension, in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, that they would never from thenceforth, themselves or by others, flay or cause to be flayed any dead horses within the City, or the suburbs thereof, on the peril which attaches thereto. And moreover, in case any one of the persons so sworn should in future perceive any one flaying, or causing to be flayed, any horse within the City, or the suburbs thereof, as afore-

[1] Or "Thunderley:" he had been Sheriff in the year 1305–6. See page 59 *ante*.

[2] French for "White-tawyer"; a person who prepared white leather with alum, salt, and other matters.

said, he was immediately to intimate the same to the Mayor for the time being, etc.

Process of Inquisition and Delivery, made in the time of Sir Richer de Refham, Mayor, as to misdoers, and trespassers, and nightwalkers in the City of London, against the peace of our Lord the King, before the aforesaid Sir Richer, Mayor, Simon de Corp, one of the Sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendone, Thomas Romayn, and other Aldermen; on the Monday next before the Feast of St. [1] *Gregory the Pope, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, in the Guildhall of the said city, by writs of the King.*

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fols. cxxx.–cxxxiii. (Latin.)

[2] ELMER DE MULTONE was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Chepe for being a common nightwalker, and in the day is wont to entice strangers and persons unknown to a tavern, and there deceive them by using false dice. And also, for that he was indicted in Tower Ward for being a bruiser and nightwalker, against the peace; as also, for being a common [3] *rorere*. And also, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Crepelgate for playing at dice, and for that he is wont to entice men to a tavern, and to make them play at dice there against their will. He appeared, and being asked how he would acquit himself thereof, he said that he was not guilty, and put himself upon the country as to the same. And the jury came, by Adam Trugge and others on the panel; and they said upon their oath that he is guilty of all the trespasses aforesaid. Therefore he was committed to prison, etc.

John de Rokeslee was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Vintry and divers other Wards, as being held suspected of evil, and of beating men coming into the City, against the peace of our Lord the King. And also, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Crepelgate and divers other Wards, as being a common nightwalker, against the peace, and unlawfully frequenting taverns in the city aforesaid, with harlots; against the custom of the City, and the peace of our Lord the King; and for that he is well clothed, and yet has no business by which to support himself; nor has he any rental, as he pretends to have. Also, for that he is wont to beat men, against the peace of our Lord the King, and that he

[1] Probably Pope Gregory the Great, 12 March.

[2] A selection of the cases is here given, as several of them are destitute of any interest whatever.

[3] The terms "roarer," and "roaring-boy," signifying a riotous person, were still surviving in Shakspeare's day, and probably even later.

does much mischief, and causes much mischief to be done, in the night-time, in the city aforesaid. He appeared, and being asked how he would acquit himself thereof, he said that he was not guilty, and put himself upon the country as to the same. And the jury came, by Adam Trugge and others on the panel. The jurors said upon their oath, that the said John is guilty. Therefore he was committed to prison, etc.

Peter le Taverner, called [1] "Holer," was attached, for that he was indicted in Vintry Ward and other Wards, as being held suspected of evil, and as beating men, against the peace; and also, for being a misdoer and a nightwalker, against the peace, going with sword and buckler, and other arms; and also, for that he is elsewhere indicted in the Wardmote of Douegate as being a nightwalker, and one who beats men, and as causing much mischief to be done in the said city, against the peace of our Lord the King. He appeared, and being asked etc., he said that he was not guilty, and put himself upon the country as to the same. And the jurors said upon their oath, that the said Peter is guilty of all the trespasses aforesaid. Therefore he was committed to prison, etc.

John Blome, being attached for that he was indicted as a common [2] *wagabund* by night, for committing batteries and other mischiefs in the Ward of Aldresgate, and divers other Wards, against the peace of our Lord the King, appeared before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriff; and being asked how he would acquit himself thereof etc., he said that he was not guilty, and put himself upon the country as to the same. And the jurors said upon their oath, that the said John is guilty of the said trespasses etc. Therefore he was committed to prison. On the Thursday next before the Feast of Easter, in the fourth year, the said John was delivered on the surety of William de Suningham and others, who undertook that he should behave himself properly, and should be trusty, and do nothing against the peace of our Lord the King.

Richard Heryng, [3] chaplain, was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Farndone and other Wards, as being a common nightwalker, against the peace of our Lord the King; and for that he was indicted in the Ward of Crepelgate and other Wards, as being a bruiser and nightwalker, etc. He appeared, etc. And the jurors said that the said Richard is not guilty of the trespasses aforesaid. Therefore he was to go acquitted thereof.

[1] Probably, an opprobrious nickname.

[2] This word is so given in the text, though the rest is in Latin, fol. cxxxii. b.

[3] Corresponding to the "curate" of the present day. See page 24 *ante*, Note 7.

Master Roger [1] le Skirmisour was attached, for that he was indicted for keeping a fencing-school for divers men, and for enticing thither the sons of respectable persons, so as to waste and spend the property of their fathers and mothers upon bad practices: the result being that they themselves became bad men. He appeared, etc. And the jurors said that he is guilty of the trespasses aforesaid. Therefore he was committed to prison, etc.

John Baroun was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Basshieshawe for keeping open house by night, and receiving nightwalkers and players at dice. And John Vautort was attached, for that he was indicted in the said Ward as being of bad repute, etc. They appeared, etc. The jurors said that they are not guilty. Therefore they were to go acquitted thereof.

Edmund de Pelham and Richard de Pelham were attached, for that they were indicted in the Ward of Walebroke for being misdoers by night, and *rorers*, defrauding strangers; and in another Ward they were indicted in like manner. They appeared, and being asked how they would acquit themselves thereof, etc. The jurors said that Edmund de Pelham is a good man and a true, and is not guilty. Therefore he was acquitted. And they said upon their oath, that Richard aforesaid, son of the said Edmund, is guilty. Therefore he was committed to prison, until etc.

Simon Braban, the comrade of Elmer de Multone, was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Walebroke for being a nightwalker, misdoer, and *rorer*, and for cheating strangers, etc. Richard, son of Gregory [2] le Pastemakere, was in like manner attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Bisshoppesgate for being a nightwalker. Thomas de Bery, son of William le Mariner, was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Langebourne, as making a living out of his gains from the *rorers*, and as being their comrade etc. Stephen [3] le Brayeler, son of Roger le Brayeler, was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Langebourne for being a nightwalker and misdoer, etc. John Burelman was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward of Billinggesgate as being a bruiser and nightwalker. Thomas le Messager was attached, for that he was indicted in the Ward aforesaid for assaulting the guardians of the peace, in the week of our Lord's Nativity last past, and wounding them, etc. They appeared etc. The jury said that Simon Braban aforesaid, Richard son of Gregory, Thomas de Bery, and John Burelman, are guilty. There-

[1] The Fencer, or Fencing-master.
[2] The Pie-maker.
[3] The maker of *braels*, or braces.

fore they were committed to prison, until etc. And they said that Stephen le Brayeler and Thomas le Messager are not guilty. Therefore they were acquitted thereof, etc.

Punishment by imprisonment in the Tun.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxli. (Latin.)

MARGARET DE HONTYNGDONE, Marion de Honytone, and Henry le Beste, were attached in the Ward of Bradestrete by Richard le Kissere, serjeant of the same Ward, on the Friday next before the Feast of St. Vincent [9 June] in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, and put into the [1] Tun, because the said Margaret had been before driven out from the Ward aforesaid as a common strumpet, and had afterwards harboured men of bad repute, etc. And William de Louthe, servant of the Company of the [2] Friscobaldi, and William Sailleben, became sureties for the said Henry, that in future he would well and trustily behave himself. And the women aforesaid made oath that they would behave themselves properly in like manner.

Capture of certain Welchmen in Fletestrete; and dispute arising therefrom.

4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxlii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Wednesday the Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], in the 4th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, there were congregated at the Guildhall, John de Gysorz, Mayor of the said city, John de Wengrave, Richard de Gloucestre, and other Aldermen, and Richard de Welleford, Sheriff, and many other good men of the commonalty, thither summoned to make ordinance on the following matter, that is to say.—

One Tyder Thoyd, a Welchman, Edmund the Welchman, Meric de Berdeche, Mereduz de Beauveur, and Hersal de Theder, were attached at the suit of Dionisia le Bokebyndere; who found sureties to prosecute them for felony, as being guilty of burglary in her house in Fletestrete, in the suburbs of London: and after they had been sent to the prison of Neugate, there came a person, "Peter "de Bernardestone" by name, Marshal of the household of our Lord the King, and on the King's behalf demanded that the bodies of the said Welchmen should be delivered up to him, seeing that they were of the King's establishment and household; and that if

[1] The prison on Cornhill, so called.

[2] A wealthy company of Italian merchants and money-lenders.

any one should wish to prosecute them, he must sue before the Seneschal and Marshal, if he should think proper.

And conference and discussion being held upon this with the good men of the commonalty, answer was given to the said Marshal, that, according to the custom and franchise of the City, persons attached within the liberties thereof for such felonies and trespasses as this, ought not to be delivered elsewhere than within the same city, before the Justiciars of our Lord the King, or the officials of the City. And this answer having been given, the said Marshal enjoined the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, on behalf of our Lord the King, that they should be at Westminster, before the Council of our Lord the King, to make answer as to the premises, etc.

Afterwards, on the Thursday following, the said Mayor, and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, appeared before Sir Edmund de Maule, Seneschal of our Lord the King, and before his Council, then at the [1] Friars Preachers sitting. And they were told that they must deliver up the bodies of the prisoners, as they were before enjoined, etc. And the Mayor and Aldermen gave the same answer as before, etc.[2]

Order for arrest of a Baker, for selling putrid bread.

5 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. clxxv. (Latin.)

THE bread taken from William de Somersete, baker, on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward, was examined and adjudged upon before Richer de Refham, Mayor, Thomas Romayn, John de Wengrave, and other Aldermen; and because it was found that such bread was putrid, and altogether rotten, and made of putrid wheat, so that persons by eating that bread would be poisoned and choked, the Sheriff was ordered to take him, and have him here on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Laurence; then to receive judgment for the same.

Examination of false hats in the Guildhall.

5 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxxxix. (Latin.)

AT the request of the hatters, and of the dealers of the City who bought and sold hats, it was ordered that, immediately after the Feast of Easter, diligent scrutiny should be made throughout all the City as to [3]false hats, by three or four good men of either

[1] Or Black Friars.

[2] The sequel of this dispute is not stated.

[3] Hats made of prohibited materials.

calling; and that such good men should at once cause all such false hats as they might find, to be brought here to the Guildhall before the Mayor and Aldermen, to be examined, and to have judgment pronounced as to the same. And to do this there were chosen and sworn, on behalf of the hatters, Henry de Amondesham, hatter, William Bridge, and John de Badburgham, hatter. And on behalf of the said dealers, Aubyn de Caustone, Henry de Schefeld, Elyas de Salle, and James son of Thomas le Paumer, were in like manner chosen and sworn.

Afterwards, a scrutiny having been made as to such false hats, the examiners aforesaid brought here into the Guildhall, on Wednesday the morrow of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 5th year of King Edward, before the Mayor and Aldermen, certain hats, white, black, and grey, which had been found upon divers [1]*haberdasshers* and hatters. And the said hats were examined by John de Staundone, John Prest, Stephen de Herford, and Bartholomew le Hattere, in presence of Richer de Refham, Mayor, and certain of the Aldermen. And it was found, upon the oath of the said examiners, that 40 grey and white hats, and 15 black hats, belonging to the hatters aforesaid, were of false workmanship, and a mixture of wool and flocks. Therefore it was adjudged that they should be burnt in the street of Chepe.

And as to certain other hats which are here, but cannot yet be examined, by reason of certain difficulties, as the examiners say, they are postponed for further consideration.

Ordinances made for Watch and Ward within the City.

5 Edward II. A.D. 1311. Letter-Book D. fol. cxlvii. (Latin.)

[2] ORDINANCES made in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London by the Mayor and Aldermen, on Saturday the Eve of the Assumption of Saint Mary [15 August], in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, there being present, Richer de Refham, Mayor, Thomas Romayn, Nicholas de Farendone, and other Aldermen, our Lord the King being then at Westminster, and the Earls and Barons of England lying in London and around the City, against the King's Parliament; for the purpose of fulfilling and affirming the [3]Ordinances made for the advantage of the whole realm.

[1] The *haberdasshers* were originally dealers in *hapertas*, (previously known as *halberject*,) a kind of stout cloth.

[2] These regulations were made in the King's behalf, who was then at variance with his nobles.

[3] The Ordinances made by order of Parliament, in the preceding year, for restraining the King's excesses.

On the day aforesaid, for the safe-keeping of the City, it was ordered that the Gates of the City should be watched day and night, in form as follows.—

At Ludegate, Roger de Bristowe and Richard de Dokesworth were sworn to keep the keys of the said gate. Also, for the safe-keeping of the same gate, there were to be found, each night, from the Ward of Cordewanerestrete, eight men, well armed and strong. And from one half of the Ward Within of Nicholas de Farndone, namely, that on the Western side, eight men, well armed.

At the Gate of Newegate, there were to be found at night, eight men of the Ward of Chepe, well armed; of the Ward of Walebroke eight men, well armed, and of the half of the aforesaid Ward of Farndone Within, on the North side of Chepe, eight men well armed. And Walter de Finchingfeld, Geoffrey de Jarnemue, Walter atte Belhous, and Nicholas Crane, were sworn to keep the keys thereof.

At the Gate of Aldresgate, there were to be found at night, from that Ward, eight men, well armed; and from the Ward of Bredestrete, eight men, well armed. And Richard le Forester and Walter de Aumbresbury were sworn to keep the keys of the said gate.

At the Gate of Crepelgate, there were to be found at night, from the same Ward Within, eight men, well armed; and from the Ward of Bassieshawe six men, well armed; and from the Ward of Colmannestrete, six men, well armed. And John Baker and Robert Belle were sworn [to keep the keys thereof].

At the Gate of Bisshopesgate, there were to be found at night from the same Ward, six men, well armed; and from the Ward of [1] Bradestrete, six men, well armed; and from the Ward of Cornhille, six men, well armed; and from the Ward of Lymestrete, two men, well armed. And Robert Cook and John le Little were chosen to keep the keys of the gate aforesaid.

At the Gate of Alegate, there were to be found at night from the same Ward, six men, well armed; and from the Ward of Langgebourne, eight men, well armed; and from the Ward of Candelwikstrate, six men, well armed. And Edmund Taylor and Philip May were sworn to keep the keys of the said gate.

At the Bridge Gate there were to be found at night six men of the Ward of Billinggesgate, and eight men of Bridge Ward. And Richard de Storteford and Bartholomew le Tabler were sworn to keep the keys of the said gate.

[1] Broad Street.

And to guard the bankside of the river Thames, there were to be found each night six men of the Ward of Douegate, twelve men of the Ward of Vinetrie, twelve from Queen Hythe, and eight from the Ward of Castle Baynard.

The great Gates of the City were to be closed each night at the beginning of curfew being rung at St. Martin's le Grand, and the wickets were then to be opened; and at the last stroke of curfew rung, the wickets were to be closed, and were not to be opened afterwards that night, unless by special precept of the Mayor or Alderman.

A chain was to be drawn across at Castle Baynard each night, and to be fastened at the hour aforesaid; and Thomas Fairloe and Thomas de Hales were sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen to keep the same.

To keep the Postern near the Tower, there were to be twelve men of Tower Ward, well armed.

———◇———

Letters of King Edward, sent to John de Gisorz, Mayor of London, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty, for the safe-keeping of the City in his behalf; and Ordinances made thereon.

5 Edward II. A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. cxlii. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that on the Wednesday next before the Purification of Saint Mary [2 February], in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, the briefs under-written were sent to the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the commonalty of London, for the safe-keeping of the City, according to the tenor of the writs in the King's behalf to be ordained and executed.—

"Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord etc., to "the Mayor, and Aldermen, and all the commonalty of our city "of London, greeting. Forasmuch as we do confide very much "in the loyalty that is among you, and the affection which you "have towards ourselves, such as you ought to have for your liege "lord; and, more especially, for the love which we have, and at "all times have had, towards you, as you well know; we do pray "you affectionately, and do command and charge you, strictly "enjoining, on the fealty which unto us you owe, and as you wish "to save your bodies, and your heritages, and whatsoever you "have, from penalty of negligence as regards us, that you cause "our city of London right safely and surely to be kept, in behalf "of ourselves and of our heirs: that so no damage or peril may "befall it—the which God forbid—for default of good and suffi-

" cient guard; and that our lordship and our estate be there saved " in all points, without any manner of blemish, as we do especially " trust in you, and as you would eschew peril unto yourselves. " And understand so well this our command, and have it so ten- " derly at heart, that we may be able to praise you for the same, " and that nought of our right, or of our lordship, in our city be " lost, on peril of losing whatsoever unto us you may forfeit. " Given under our Privy Seal, at York, the 21st day of January, " in the 5th year of our reign."[1]

Also, the King sent to divers persons in London divers letters to the following effect, that is to say.—

Names of those to whom our Lord the King sent his letters, in form as follows.—

To John de Gisorz. To John de Lincoln. To Thomas Romain.
To Henry de Durham. To William Servat. To John de Wengrave.
To William Trente. To Richer de Refham. To William de Leyre.
To John de Burford. To Simon Corp. To William de Forneis.
To William Walrain. To William Bidik. To Robert de Keleseye.
To Stephen de Abyndone. To Ralph le Balancer. To Hamond Godchep.
To Robert le Callere. To Edmond Lambyn.

" Edward, etc., to our well-beloved John de Gisorz, our Mayor " of London, greeting. As we have sent word unto you, to the " Aldermen, and to the commonalty, of our city of London, that " among you and them, in whose loyalty we do greatly trust, for " the affection which you have towards ourselves, as towards your " liege lord, especially for the love which we have, and at all times " have had, towards you and those of the said city; and as you " would yourselves save your bodies, your heritages, and what- " soever you have to save, from penalty of negligence as regards " ourselves, you do cause our said city right safely and surely to " be kept in our behalf; that so no damage or peril may befall " it—the which God forbid;—and that our lordship and our " estate may there be saved in all points, without any manner of " blemish: and as we do know that you are the man in London " by whose counsels is guided the [2] manhood thereof, and are per-

[1] Another Letter follows, dated 24th January, in almost the same words.

[2] *bachelerie.*

" suaded that the manhood of our said city will charge itself with " the safe-keeping of the same our city, and most willingly would " save it to the use of us and of our heirs, as is right; we do com- " mand and charge you, on the fealty which unto us you owe, " and as you would wish to eschew the penalty aforesaid, that you " use all diligence and all counsel as towards the said manhood " of the City, and towards all those of our said city, who shall " be most available towards the safe-keeping thereof, that they " undertake such safe-keeping, and cause the same our city so " safely and surely to be kept, in behalf of us and of our heirs, " that nought of our right, or of our lordship, be lost therein; and " that so we may be able to perceive the diligence that you shall " have employed herein; for the which we may be the more espe- " cially beholden to you. Given under our Privy Seal, at York, " the 21st day of January, in the 5th year of our reign."

By reason of which briefs, Sir John de Gisorz, the then Mayor, caused to be assembled the Aldermen and others of the commonalty of each Ward; that is to say, on the Saturday next after the Purification [2 February]. To which meeting there came Sirs Thomas Romayn, Nicholas Pikot, Neel Drury, John de Lincoln, Henry de Gloucestre, William Cosin, Simon Bolet, and Anketyn de Gisorz, Aldermen; and Henry de Durham, William de Combemartyn, William de Leire, William Servat, Richard de Gloucestre, Geoffrey de Conduit, Walter de Rokesle, and the Prior of the Trinity, who were [1] Aldermen, did not come. And of the commonalty there came by summons, that is to say, from each of the Wards, four or six of the best men: and the ordinances underwritten were made in manner as follows.—

" It is ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the com- " monalty of the City of London, for the safe-keeping of the " same city.—In the first place, that all the Gates shall be well " and strongly made and repaired in every way, and all the port- " cullises; that so every gate may be well chained, within and " without, with a double chain. And that the walls be mended in " all places where there is any default, and the fosses without the " walls well examined and cleansed, and deepened all around the " City, where there is need. And that the barbecans be well and " strongly made and repaired in every way. And that all the " quays facing the Thames, such as the Stonwarf, Billinggesgate, " Rederesgate, Oistergate, Ebbegate, Douegate, Watergate, Queen

[1] Only seventeen of the Aldermen, out of the twenty-four, are here accounted for.

" Hythe, Stongate, Watergate at Castle Baynard, and all the lanes " which lead towards the Thames, be well and stoutly chained; " and all the quays of the good folks towards the water be well " and stoutly [1] bretached.

" And that at each gate of the City there be every day six " men, right vigorous and powerful, and well trained and well " armed, to oversee those entering and going forth, if any per- " chance be suspected of coming for doing mischief to the City. " And that every night all the great gates be closed by the " keepers thereunto assigned, until sunrise, and the wickets of the " gates only be kept open until curfew has been rung out at " St. Martin's le Grand; and after that, all the wickets be well " closed throughout all the night, that so no one enter there until " bell [2] rung at [3] St. Thomas of Acon; upon which, all the wickets " are to be open until sunrise, and at sunrise the great gates are " to be opened for the first time in the day. And the common " watch is to be kept every night throughout the said city from " sunset to sunrise, and that by good men, stout and well armed.

" And that every night there be appointed one or two hundred " men, well armed, who are to go throughout the City to keep " the peace. And that two good and strong boats be provided on " the Thames at night, with people therein well armed.

" And that every Alderman in his Ward cause to be written " down the names of the houses, and the housekeepers thereof, " and those of all their household for whom they shall be willing to " answer. And that every one in the Ward be put in arms, ac- " cording as his condition demands, to keep and maintain in the " said city the peace of our Lord the King.

" And besides this, that every person in the Ward, keeping " hostel or house, together with those who dwell in the hostels or " houses, to whomsoever the same may belong, and whosoever such " persons may be, so dwelling therein, at the cost and maintenance " of themselves, as well clerks as laymen, shall be assessed at a " certain payment, such as one penny, halfpenny, farthing, or more " or less, according to their means, to be paid each day for " guarding the City.

" In behalf of our Lord the King, and for the safety of the " citizens and of their goods, we do charge you, strictly enjoining, " that immediately on seeing this notice, you do cause to be chosen " four or six of the best men of your Ward; and that by you and

[1] Fitted with battlements.
[2] At Prime, about 6 in the morning.
[3] In Chepe.

" them be examined all those who keep hostels in the same Ward,
" and all their guests, and all their household, for whom at all
" perils they shall be willing to answer, and that the same be duly
" put in a roll: and that every one be placed in arms, and make
" payment, according as his means demand, in manner aforesaid.
" And of this thing you are to certify us distinctly and openly by
" a roll, in which are to be set forth the names, the arms, and the
" sum, of every person, and unto every person pertaining, accord-
" ing as is before stated, on the Monday next after the Purification
" [2 February], in the Guildhall, on the peril which pertains
" thereto. And let all those know who are to find the common
" watch at night, that they must find good and stout persons, and
" well armed, for keeping guard. And have there this order."

Then, on the Saturday next after the Purification, the Mayor and Aldermen were assembled; and they ordered a letter to be written to the King, in manner as follows.—

" To the most noble Prince, and their most dear liege lord, Sir
" Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of
" Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, his lieges, the Mayor, Alder-
" men, and the commonalty, of his city of London, honour and
" reverence, as unto their most dear liege lord. Whereas, Sire,
" you have demanded of us by your letters that we should cause
" to be guarded and safely kept your said city in behalf of your-
" self and your heirs, according as is in your mandate contained;
" know, Sire, that of the same wish we ourselves are, and at all
" times have been, and always will be, to the best of our lawful
" power, if God so please. And we do let you know that your
" said city is in good condition, may God be thanked, and your
" people set in good array, according as the time demands; and
" that ordinance has been made to strengthen and to repair the
" gates, and the defaults in the walls, and divers other things
" which pertain to the safe-keeping of the said city, so speedily as
" ever the same may be properly done. Unto God, our most
" dear lord, we commend you, and may he save you and keep
" you; and may he grant unto you a good life, and a long."

This letter was sealed with the common seal on Tuesday, at the beginning of Lent, and sent to the King, Reymand, son of [1] John de Lincoln, being bearer thereof; and he was enjoined to touch upon the points underwritten to the King.—

" Let the custody of the City be touched upon before our Lord

[1] Alderman of Bassishaw Ward.

" the King, in such words as these.—Under the first head;—that " the murage which our Lord the King has granted to the City, " and wherewith the old walls of the City ought to be repaired, " strengthened, and amended, is now spent upon the new wall " behind the Friars Preachers at Castle Baynard, towards the " Thames, by your command, and nowhere else.

" Also, that such outlays and costs, which are great, and are " hastily expended upon so many repairs, whereas in justice they " ought to be levied from all those who have rents, and tenements, " and moveables, within the City, commonly fall upon one part of " the citizens only, and not upon persons of the religious Orders, " and others who have franchises by charter and in [1]almoigne; to " the amount indeed of the third part of the rental of the said " city. And such persons are not willing to give any portion " thereof, or any aid or contribution, or any assistance, thereto, " although they are saved just as much throughout the said city " as the rest of the citizens. And if the King shall see fit, and " deem it good that they should aid therein, the people of the " City will be the better comforted and the better strengthened, " and the more speedily will they have the City put in due repair."

Writ enjoining inquisition to be made as to a certain vacant place near Ivylane: and Answer, upon inquisition, thereto.

5 Edward II. A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. cl. (Latin.)

" EDWARD, by the grace of God, etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs " of London, greeting. We do command you that, upon the " oath of good and lawful men of the city aforesaid, by whom " the truth thereon may best be known, you make diligent inqui- " sition if we, without injury or prejudice to any person, or nui- " sance to our city aforesaid, may give and grant unto our well- " beloved clerk, Master William de Maldone, a certain vacant " place of ours in the city aforesaid, with the appurtenances; " the place, that is to say, that extends lengthwise between the " tenement of our well-beloved and trusty John de Bretagne, " Earl of Richmond, on the West, and the houses that be- " longed to Henry le Waleis, late citizen of the said city, on the " East; and in breadth, between our highway which extends from " Ivylane to [2]Eldedeneslane, on the North, and the North wall of " the palace of the venerable father, Ralph, Bishop of London, on

[1] Frank-almoigne, or free alms. A tenure by a spiritual corporation, by spiritual service only.

[2] Old Dean's Lane, now Warwick Lane.

" the South: that so the same William may build houses thereon, " and hold the same to him and his heirs of us and our heirs, at a " certain rental to be made for the same, and to us at our Exche- " quer yearly to be paid;—or not. And if by such gift and grant, " injury or prejudice should accrue to any one, then to what person " and persons, and how, and in what way. And if the same be to " the nuisance of the said city, then to what nuisance, and how, " and in what way; and how much the same place contains in " length and breadth, and how much it is worth yearly in all the " issues thereof. And the inquisition distinctly and openly made " thereon you are to send to us without delay, under your seals, " and the seals of those by whom it is made; and this writ. Wit- " ness myself, at York, the 10th day of March, in the 5th year of " our reign."

Inquisition taken before John de Gysorz, Mayor of London, and Richard de Welleford and Simon de Mereworthe, Sheriffs of the same city, on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June], in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward; on the oath of Walter atte Belhous, Geoffrey de Jernemuthe, Thomas le Chaundeler of Ivylane, William Florie, Geoffrey le Palmere, William de Toppesfeld, Nicholas de Cauntebrige, Peter de Bolyntone, William Prudhomme, Thomas le Perler, and Richard Jordon, sworn to make inquisition whether our Lord the King may without injury etc. [an exact repetition of the words of the preceding Writ].—

" Who say upon their oath, that building upon the place afore- " said would be to the prejudice of our Lord the King and of the " Queen; in that, if it should chance that the King should pass " through Chepe to Westminster, such building would be a nui- " sance and annoyance to the same our Lord the King, and the " other great men of the land, by reason of narrowing the road too " much for passing along; and also, if it should happen that the " Queen should pass along that road in her chariot, such building " would in like manner be a nuisance there, on having to turn the " chariot, or in case of her meeting another chariot there.

" They say also, that it would be to the prejudice of the Bishop " of London; in that he, the same Bishop, has a certain wall near " that place, upon which if he should wish to build, or even if he " should only wish to make an outlet to the King's highway through " the middle of such wall, as is fully lawful for him to do, the fact " of the vacant place being so built upon would prevent him from " so doing. And also, in case fire should happen by accident to

" break out in the houses built upon the place aforesaid, the Church " of St. Paul, London, by reason of the proximity of such build- " ings, might, in case of such fire, be all the sooner destroyed " and burnt, the which may God forbid etc.

" They say also, that it is to the prejudice of Sir John de Bre- " tagne, in that it would be to the nuisance of free ingress and " egress to and from his tenement there, etc.

" They say also, that it would be to the nuisance of the City of " London; in this, namely, that such carts as are wont to load " firewood at Castle Baynard's wharf, have been in the habit of " passing through that place, as along a common way; whereas, if " it were built upon, those same carts, when meeting there, would " not be able to pass, by reason of the narrowness of the road.

" They say also, that if a case should arise, as in time of war, " when the Gates of Ludegate and Neugate would have to be " guarded, such watch and ward could not be kept in due man- " ner, if the said place should be built upon, as before stated: and " so it would be to the prejudice of our Lord the King, and the " whole of the City.

" In testimony whereof, the jurors aforesaid to this inquisition " have set their seals. Given at London, the day and year above- " mentioned."

Agreement made for founding a bell, for the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity.

5 Edward II. A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. cxlvii. (Latin.)

RICHARD DE WYMBISSH, [1] potter and citizen of London, came [2] here before the Chamberlain on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist [25 April], in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, and acknowledged that he was bound to Sir Ralph, Prior of the [3] Church of the Holy Trinity in London, and the Convent of that place, to make one bell, good, entire, and well-sounding, and as nearly in tune, to the utmost of his power, with the greater bell of the church aforesaid. And the said bell was to weigh 2820 pounds, of good and befitting metal, every hundred weight thereof containing 112 pounds: the same to be ready by the Feast known as " St. Peter's Chains " [1 August], next ensuing, without any further delay. And should he not do so, then he agreed etc., as proved by his recognizance.

[1] I.e. maker of metal pots; in this case, also following the trade of a bell-founder.

[2] To the Chamber of the Guildhall.

[3] In Aldgate.

The same Prior also agreed to redeliver unto the said Richard the great bell which he had formerly made for the use of him and his Convent; and that, without delay, so soon as the same Richard should commence founding the bell aforesaid, upon view thereof by the said Lord Prior, or of such of his people as he should appoint to be present thereat.

Afterwards, Alan de Middeltone, Canon and Sacrist of the said house, came and acknowledged that the said Richard had fully satisfied them as to the work aforesaid; and therefore this recognizance was cancelled.

———◇———

Transaction as to certain hides purchased by the Mayor and Sheriffs in the King's behalf, but never taken or paid for.

5 Edward II. A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. cxlix. (Latin.)

Be it remembered that in the time of Richer de Refham, Mayor, in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, Adam Trugge and Ralph de Brawhynge received from the said Mayor, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 100 shillings, in part payment of 10 pounds for twenty great hides which the Mayor and Sheriffs were [1] commissioned to provide for the use of our Lord the King; as in a certain indenture of the Wardrobe of the said King, and which remains with Simon de Corp and Peter de Blakeneye, the then Sheriffs, is more fully contained. And because that the officials of the household of our Lord the King, who were commissioned to receive such hides, did not receive them, by default of such officials they still remained in the hands of the said Ralph and Adam.

Order was therefore given to the said Ralph and Adam, by John de Gisorz, Mayor, Nicholas de Farendone, Thomas Romayn, John de Wengrave, William Trente, Nicholas Pikot, and Geoffrey de Conduit, Aldermen, on Friday the morrow of Our Lord's Ascension in the year aforesaid, to redeliver here in the Chamber the said 100 shillings. And the said Ralph and Adam came, and said that the hides before-mentioned, remaining in their hands, were now much deteriorated; by reason whereof, if they were now to give back the said 100 shillings, they would incur heavy damage and loss thereby. Wherefore they begged that the said Mayor and Aldermen would allow them some portion of the said sum. Accordingly, the said Mayor and Aldermen, having taken into consideration the matters aforesaid, remitted and released to the said Adam and Ralph 20 shillings out of the said hundred.

[1] *assignati.*

31025

Whereupon, on the day and in the year aforesaid, the said Ralph paid to the Mayor the four pounds. And they were told that they might do with the said hides whatever they might think fit.

And seeing that the said 100 shillings were paid to the aforesaid Ralph and Adam out of a certain sum of money; namely, 35 pounds, which was found upon the body of one John Pikard, [1] vadlet of Jaques de Roysi of [2] Reyns, who was drowned in the Thames, and which money the said Jaques afterwards claimed as being his own chattels; and it having been accordingly resolved to satisfy the said Jaques as to the said sum; precept was given to John le Mazeliner, the then Chamberlain, that out of the issues of the Chamber he must satisfy the aforesaid Jaques as to the said 20 shillings, which were remitted on the repayment by the said Adam and Ralph.

Ordinances for Watch and Ward of the City Gates.

6 Edward II. A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. cli. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Laurence [10 August], in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, John de Gysorz, Mayor, Nicholas de Farendone, Thomas Romayn, Richer de Refham, John de Wengrave, John de Wyndesore, Anketyn de Gysorz, Simon de Paris, Geoffrey de Conduit, William Trent, Nicholas Picot, Simon Bolet, John de Lincoln, William de Coumbemartyn, Roger de Frowyk, William Servat, William de Leire, Richard de Gloucestre, and Ralph, Prior of the Holy Trinity, Aldermen, and the good men of the commonalty, were assembled in the Chamber of the Guildhall, to consult and treat of establishing a good and safe custody of the Gates of the City, during this coming time of Parliament; seeing that the said Mayor and Aldermen, and the whole of the commonalty, had lately agreed with our Lord the King that they would guard the said city in his behalf, that so no person should enter it by force of arms against the will of him, the King.

Wherefore, by unanimous assent it was agreed that all the City Gates should be closed every night at the hour of curfew being rung at St. Martin's le Grand; and so long as curfew was ringing, the wickets of the gates were to stand open, and when curfew had been rung out, they were to be closed. Also, that the iron chains were to be drawn across the gates, within and without, and to be fastened with locks, not to be opened before sunrise.

Also, it was agreed that at this coming time every Alderman

[1] Or servant.

[2] Either Rheims or Rennes may be meant.

shall be resident in the City, for the good and safe custody of all; and that each of them, in his own Ward, shall make inquisition by three or four of the best men in such Ward, and cause to be assessed all those who possess in goods and merchandizes to the value of 50 shillings and more; that such persons may find, at their own expense, each of them, one strong man, well and fittingly armed; that so at every gate there may be in the day time sixteen, or at least twelve, strong men and well armed, to keep such ward; and twelve or eight by night. And they are to see that no men-at-arms in any way enter the City with [1] great horses and their arms, unless they bring a certain warranty, or a message from our Lord the King.

Also, it was agreed that to each gate there should be assigned one serjeant, a discreet man, to keep ward in form as follows.—

Injunctions given to the Warders of the City Gates.

6 Edward II, A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. cli. (Norman French and Latin.)

"To the Warder of the Gate of Ludegate. Whereas it is ordained "and assented to by the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the common-"alty of London, that ward of the Gates of the said city shall be "kept as well by day as by night; we do command you, on the "King's behalf, strictly enjoining you, on peril of forfeiting as "much as you may forfeit, that you, together with two men of the "watch, well and fittingly armed, be at all hours of the day ready "at the gate, within or without, down below, to make answer to "such persons as shall come on great horses, or with arms, to "enter the City: and that you set a guard over above the gate, "upon the leads thereof, to look out afar, that so you may be the "better warned when any men-at-arms approach the gate. And "if any do approach in manner aforesaid, then let the chain be "drawn up without, and answer be given in this manner;—'Lord-"'ings, the King has given charge to us that no person shall enter "'his city by force of arms, if he have not special warranty from "'him. Wherefore, Sirs, we pray you, that you will not take "'this amiss;—but as for your persons, you who are upon your "'palfreys, and you folks, who come without bringing great horses "'or arms, you may enter, as being peaceful folks.' And if they "will not thereupon turn about, then let the portcullis be quickly "lifted by those of your people above; that so those other persons "may in no way enter."

[1] Chargers, or war-horses.

[1] It was also then agreed, that the person who should be warned to find a man with arms to keep such ward, and make default therein, by night or by day, should have levied of him half a mark for the first default, and one mark for the second default, and 20 shillings for the third.

After this, it befell that the Earls of Lancaster, Hereford, Warwick, and Arundel, against whom the King and his people, for certain reasons, had conceived no slight indignation, drew nigh to the City of London, with a very great multitude of Barons, and knights, and others; as well horse as foot, and arrived at Ware; whereupon, by our Lord the King, and his Council, injunctions were given to the Mayor and Aldermen, and the whole commonalty, that they must keep still more diligent and stronger ward at the City Gates. By reason of which message, a congregation was held in the Guildhall on Friday the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary [8 September]; and on the same day it was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, that watch and ward of the gates should be kept in future, by day and night, during the time of this peril, in form as follows.—

At every gate there were to be sixteen men, strong and befittingly armed, those who watch by day coming early and at sunrise; while those who watch by night, were to come at sunset. And the serjeants of the Wards were to be there, ready with the names of those upon whom they had made summons to appear before the Alderman of their Ward; and every Alderman was to come there at the hour aforesaid, that so he might oversee if all those who had been summoned had come well and sufficiently armed, or not. And if it should happen that any one of those who had been summoned made default, or came not befittingly armed, orders were immediately to be given to the Sheriff to attach his body, if he could be found. And if he could not be found, all his goods and chattels were to be sequestrated, until he should appear to submit to justice, and receive judgment.

And observe, that all the bedels of the Wards were sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen, that they would well and trustily make summonses of the watches in their Wards, according to the panels which their Aldermen should deliver to them; and that they would spare no one for prayer, favour, or reward, nor would unduly aggrieve the poor or any other people; nor would they hire any men, in the stead or name of any of those summoned to watch, etc.

[1] This continuation of the narrative is in Latin.

Acknowledgment of debt by a Butcher to the Kitchener of Waltham Holy Cross.

6 Edward II. A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. clv. (Latin.)

ON the Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 6th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, John de Lung, citizen and butcher of London, came and acknowledged the following writing as being his own deed.—

"Be it known to all men, that I, John le Lunge, citizen and "butcher of London, am held and firmly bound by these presents, "to Brother Thomas de Ware, Canon and Kitchener of Waltham "Holy Cross, in the sum of 16 pounds sterling, for oxen of him "bought in London and elsewhere; the same to be paid to him, "or to his certain attorney bearing this letter, in London, at the "Feast of St. Martin [11 November] next ensuing, without fur-"ther delay. In testimony whereof, to these presents I have set my "seal. Given at London, on the Monday next after the Feast "of the Apostles Simon and Jude, in the 6th year of the reign of "King Edward, son of King Edward."

The [1] fee was forgiven him at the instance of [2] H. de Waltham, Clerk. Afterwards, he paid the debt, and received his acquittance.

Letter from Queen Isabel, announcing her safe delivery of a son; with an account of the rejoicings consequent thereon.

6 Edward II. A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. clxviii. (Norman French.)

"ISABEL, by the grace of God, Queen of England, Lady of Ire-"land, and Duchess of Aquitaine, to our well beloved, the Mayor, "and Aldermen, and the Commonalty of London, greeting. For-"asmuch as we believe that you would willingly hear good tidings "of us, we do make known unto you that our Lord, of his grace, "has delivered us of a [3] son, on the 13th day of November, with "safety to ourselves, and to the child. May our Lord preserve you. "Given at Wyndesore, on the day above-named."

Of this letter the bearer was John de [4] Phalaise, tailor to the Queen; and he came on the [5] Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Martin [11 November], in the 6th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward. But as the news had been brought by Robert Oliver on the Monday before, the Mayor and the Alder-

[1] For enrolment in the City Books.
[2] The then Common Clerk of the City.
[3] Afterwards King Edward the Third.
[4] More correctly, "Falaise."
[5] The auspicious event had taken place on the preceding Saturday.

men, and great part of the Commonalty, assembled in the Guildhall at time of Vespers, and [1] carolled, and shewed great joy thereat; and so passed through the City with great glare of torches, and with trumpets and other minstrelsies.

And on the Tuesday next, early in the morning, cry was made throughout all the City to the effect that there was to be no work, labour, or business in shop, on that day; but that every one was to apparel himself in the most [2] becoming manner that he could, and come to the Guildhall at the hour of [3] Prime; ready to go with the Mayor, together with the [other] good folks, to St. Paul's, there to make praise and offering, to the honour of God, who had shown them such favour on earth, and to shew respect for this child that had been born. And after this, they were to return all together to the Guildhall, to do whatever might be enjoined.

And the Mayor and the Aldermen assembled at the Guildhall, together with the good folks of the Commonalty; and from thence they went to St. Paul's, where the [4] Bishop, on the same day, chaunted Mass with great solemnity; and there they made their offering. And after Mass, they led [5] carols in the Church of St. Paul, to the sound of trumpets, and then returned each to his house.

On the Wednesday following, the Mayor, by assent of the Aldermen, and of others of the Commonalty, gave to the said John de Phalaise, bearer of the letter aforesaid, ten pounds sterling and a cup of silver, [6] four marks in weight. And on the morrow, this same John de Phalaise sent back the present aforesaid, because it seemed to him to be too little.

On the Monday following, the Mayor was richly costumed, and the Aldermen arrayed in like suits of robes; and the drapers, mercers, and vintners, were in costume; and they rode on horseback from thence to Westminster, and there made offering, and then returned to the Guildhall, which was excellently well tapestried and dressed out, and there they dined. And after dinner, they went in carols throughout the City all the rest of the day, and great part of the night. And on the same day, the Conduit in Chepe ran with nothing but wine, for all those who chose to drink there. And at the [7] Cross just by the Church of St. Michael in West Chepe, there was a [8] pavilion extended in the middle of the street, in which was

[1] I. e. danced, probably with songs.
[2] *honurable.*
[3] About 6 o'clock in the morning.
[4] Ralph de Baldock.
[5] *menerent la karole.*
[6] Or 32 ounces.
[7] The Earl of Gloucester's Cross, afterwards known as the "*Brokyncros.*"
[8] Or tent.

set a tun of wine, for all passers by to drink of, who might wish for any.

On the Sunday next after Candlemas [2 February] in the year aforesaid, the fishmongers of London were costumed very richly, and they caused a boat to be fitted out in the guise of a great ship, with all manner of tackle that belongs to a ship; and it sailed through Chepe as far as Westminster, where the fishmongers came, well mounted, and presented the same ship unto the Queen. And on the same day, the Queen took her route for [1] Cantebire, on pilgrimage thither; whereupon, the fishmongers, all thus costumed, escorted her through the City.

Receivers sworn, of moneys to be taken for the use of the Conduit in Chepe.

6 Edward II. A.D. 1312. Letter-Book D. fol. clix. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle [30 November], in the 6th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, at the Husting of Common Pleas, Roger de Paris, Ranulph Balle, and William Hardi, were sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen to receive from the brewers, cooks, and fishmongers, the moneys which, at their discretion, upon such brewers, cooks, and fishmongers, they shall assess, for the easement which they have from the water of the Conduit in Chepe. And such moneys they will trustily expend on the repair and maintenance thereof; and, on being requested, will give a faithful account thereof.

An unlawful kidel, or net, ordered to be burnt.

6 Edward II. A.D. 1313. Letter-Book A. fol. xci. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that a certain kidel belonging to the Abbot of [2] Lesnes, found in the course of the banks of the Thames, opposite to the Abbey of Lesnes, was brought before the Mayor, John de Gisorz, and William de Leire, John de Wyndesore, and Stephen de Abyndone, Aldermen, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist [25 April], in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, in the Guildhall of London, and adjudged [to be burnt]; because it was found, upon the oath of John de Mockinge, Henry Lombard, Laurence Aubyn, Oliver Brounyng, John de Garton, William Scot, John Fresfisshe, Robert de Mockyng, Richard Swote, Geoffrey Scot the Younger, and Alex-

[1] Canterbury.

[2] A small Abbey near Erith, in Kent.

ander Pike, fishmongers, that the said net, which is called a "kidel," is too narrow [in the meshes], and insufficient for fishing, to the undoing of the banks of the said river, and to the loss of the whole city, and of the people resorting thereto.

And they say moreover, that in the Great Charter of the Liberties of the people of England it is contained, that all kidels and such [1] embankment as aforesaid shall be removed.

And it was therefore awarded, that the said kidel should be burnt in the street of Chepe.

Charge of selling French bread of light weight.

6 Edward II. A.D. 1313. Letter-Book D. fol. clxxx. (Latin.)

ON the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May] in the 6th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, the loaf of French bread of John de Bledelow was found to weigh [2] 29*s.* 2*d.*; and it was said that such loaf ought to weigh the same as the halfpenny loaf of [3] wastel bread, whereas the said loaf was less in weight than the wastel loaf by 12*s.* 10*d.*

And the same John appeared, and said that he did not make that loaf for sale, nor had he been accustomed to do so: for he said that he served divers merchants of Lombardy and other foreign countries, and made that bread of their own wheat, etc.; and as to this, he put himself upon the country. Therefore a jury was summoned from the venue of Austin Friars, on the Saturday etc. And the same John was mainprised by Chuccone the Lombard, and William Reynere, then to be here etc.[4]

Transfer and valuation of pledges, taken for arrears of tallage.

7 Edward II. A.D. 1314. Letter-Book E. fol. xviii. (Latin.)

"INDENTURE made between John Dode, Chamberlain of the Guild-"hall of London, delivering, and Laurence Aldyn and Juliana de "Knaptone, his wife, receiving, the pledges of divers persons of "the City, taken for arrears of divers tallages, and not redeemed; "and which to the said Laurence and Juliana have been delivered "in part payment of 25 marks which the whole commonalty owes "to them, as seen in the Book of Writs and Memoranda. Which "same pledges, as underwritten, were delivered to them on the

[1] Thrown up, to make a dam in the river, for receiving the kidel.

[2] The shilling being three-fifths of an ounce.

[3] A bread of middling quality.

[4] The sequel is not stated.

" Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Botolph [17 June], in the " 7th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, by " precept of Nicholas de Farndone, Mayor, John de Gysorz, John " de Wengrave, and other Aldermen. And be it known that the said " pledges are delivered to the aforesaid Laurence and Juliana, on " the understanding that they are to retain them for a fortnight " next ensuing from the Tuesday above-mentioned; and if any " person shall wish to redeem his pledges, they are to deliver them " up for the price at which they are now assessed as transferred to " them, to await the expiration of the said fortnight."

In Douuegate.—From Katherine de Lincoln, one basin with one [1] washing-vessel, value 4*s.* From Thomas de Boys, tenant of Reynald de Thunderle, one piece of [2] striped cloth, value 9*s.* Also, from the same Thomas, one kettle, value 12*d.*

Cordewanerstrete.—From Hamon Godchep, one blanket of Winchester material, value 2*s.*

Bradestrate.—From Thomas Brangwayn, one [3] pair of plates, value 2*s.* 3*d.*

Bisshopisgate.—From William Poyntel, one old furred mantle of scarlet, 6*d.*

Chepe.—From Chuccone the Lombard, one brass mortar, value 2*s.* 3*d.* From Richard de Chigewelle cutler, three knives with ivory handles, and one knife with a handle of red stone, value 18*d.* From Salomon le Coffrer, two black [4] budgets, bound with iron, value 4*s.* 2*d.*

Candilwykstrete.—From Peter de Hatfeld, one coat of green cloth, value 2*s.* 4*d.* From Peter Coxi, one [5] washing-vessel, value 12*d.*

Langburne.—From John le Heaumer, one woman's surcoat, furred, value 3*s.*

Bridge.—From William de Welde, one small basin, and two brass plates, value in all, 2*s.* 6*d.* From Geoffrey de Conduit, three brass pots weighing 68 *lb.*, value 11*s.* 4*d.* From the same, two brass plates, value 5*s.* 4*d.* From the same, one large brass plate with feet, weighing 64 *lb.*, value 13*s.* 4*d.*

Billinggesgate.—From Gilbert Lamb, one brass posnet, one kettle, one [6] *aundiron* of iron, and one kettle and one posnet, value in all, 5*s.* 9*d.*

[1] *lotorium.*

[2] Probably the " cloth of ray," of those times.

[3] Probably for armour.

[4] *bugos.*

[5] *lavatorium.*

[6] Or " andiron;" an iron at the end of a grate, in which the spit turns.

Walbroke.—From John Goyes, one [1] pan, value 12*d.*, and one plate, value 7*d.* From John Cotoun, one coverlet of [2] grey-work, value 40*s.*

Cordewanerstrete.—From Hugh de Gartone, one piece of [3] *worchestede*, value 4*s.* From Richard de Horsham, one [4] serge of green *worchestede*, value 5*s.*

Farndone.—From Thomas de Shoreham, saddler, one blanket, value 18*d.*, and two embroidered saddle-bows, value 12*d.*

Bredstrate.—From Henry de Gildeford, one silver cup, in weight and value 11*s.* 3*d.* From John de Castelacre, one cup of mazer, value 40*d.*

Vintry.—From John de Notingham, one cup of mazer, value 2*s.* From William de Chesthonte, one brass pot weighing 10 *lb.*, value 20*d.*

Queenhithe.—From William de Wautham, one posnet, value 12*d.*

Cornhulle.—From Andrew de [5] Stibenhuthe, one tabard of [6] bluet, value 20*d.*

Bisshopisgate.—From Cristiana la Glasne, one brass plate, value 10*d.* From Peter le Gardiner, one plate and one small plate, value 6*d.*

Lymstrate.—From John de Hadham, one great plate of copper, value 4*d.*

Walbrok.—From Thomas Prat, one pair of shears, value 12*d.*

Delivery of a chest by Lady Cecily, widow of Sir John de Bacquelle, to Lady Johanna, widow of Sir Thomas de Lodelawe.

8 Edward II. A.D. 1314. Letter-Book E. fol. xxii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Assumption [15 August], in the eighth year etc., came the Lady Johanna, the relict and executrix of Sir Thomas de Lodelawe, knight, before Nicholas de Farndone, the then Mayor, and the Aldermen, and acknowledged that she had received and had, by delivery from the Lady Cecily, who was the wife of the late Sir John de Bacquelle, knight, and citizen of London, and Thomas, son of the said John, a certain chest, bound with iron, with all the goods in the same chest contained; such chest having been formerly delivered by the said Sir Thomas de Lodelawe, to be kept as a deposit in the house aforesaid, with two locks securely and

[1] *pelum.*
[2] Grey fur, or *gris overe.*
[3] Worsted.
[4] *sargeam.*
[5] Stepney.
[6] Blue cloth.

strongly closed; all suspicion of breaking the same, or of fraud, being removed. And the keys of these locks were always kept in his own possession by the said Sir Thomas de Lodelawe, to the day of his death: and after his death, the Lady Johanna aforesaid found them lying close at hand among the keys of the coffers of the said Sir Thomas; wherefore she acquitted the said Lady Cecily, and Thomas, son of Sir John, as to the same chest and all in it contained.

And the same Lady Johanna gave the said chest to Thomas before-mentioned, to do therewith as he might think fit.

Writ and Letters Patent in favour of the Friars Preachers of London.

8 Edward II. A.D. 1314. Letter-Book E. fol. xxv. (Norman French and Latin.)

" [1] EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ire-
" land, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Mayor and to the Sheriffs
" of London, greeting. Forasmuch as we have an especial [2] affec-
" tion for the Order of our dearly-beloved in God, the Friars
" Preachers; by reason whereof we do especially and heartily de-
" sire the honour and the well-being of the same Order; and
" whereas we have heard that great despite and slander has been
" committed against the said Order by some fools of that Order,
" who have apostatized therefrom, exciting, to the utmost of their
" power, slander and vilification of the said Order, against God
" and against right; at the which we are much annoyed:—We do
" command you, by letters under our Great Seal, that you cause
" the said apostates, if they may be found anywhere in our said
" city, to be attached and delivered to the Prior of the Convent
" of the said Friars, or to his substitute, in London, in order to
" chastise and punish such persons, according to the rule of their
" Order, and according to the measure of their offence: [and] we
" do further command, that of our said mandate you cause speedy
" and so good execution to be made as you may, according to the
" purport of the same our mandate; that so it may tend to the ex-
" altation of the Order aforesaid. And let this in no manner be
" omitted. Given under our Privy Seal, at York, the 22nd day of
" September, in the 8th year of our reign."

" [3] Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, etc., to the

[1] In French.

[2] The Friars Preachers (Dominicans, or Black Friars,) were stanch adherents to the cause of King Edward II., to the close of his disastrous reign; at which time, they were submitted to great persecution in London.

[3] In Latin.

" Mayor and Sheriffs of London, greeting. Whereas from trust-
" worthy relation we have heard that certain Friars of the Order
" of Preachers, who have made profession in that Order, despising
" such their profession, and throwing away the religious garb, are
" wandering and running to and fro, arrayed in secular habit, in
" the city aforesaid; and that certain others, still wearing the [re-
" ligious] garb aforesaid, but deserting their due obedience, are
" dwelling in the same city without the [1] close of the same Friars,
" and do not fear to take part in various matters that are not be-
" seeming to them, to the peril of their souls, the scandal of the
" said Order, and the injury of ecclesiastical propriety:—We, for
" the especial affection which for the said Order we do entertain,
" and have long entertained, wishing to restrain the malevolence of
" such insolent persons, and to provide for the repose and honour
" of the Friars of the said Order, so far as in good manner we may,
" do command you, that all vagabond Friars of the said Order
" found within the city aforesaid, so often as and when in future
" you shall be requested by the Prior of the same Order in the
" city aforesaid, or other the Friars by him thereunto deputed, you
" will cause to be arrested without delay, and to the house of the
" same Friars securely to be conducted, unto the brethren of the
" same house there to be delivered, by them, according to the dis-
" cipline of their Order, to be chastised. And forasmuch as we
" have understood that the apostates aforesaid, contriving to the
" utmost of their power how to palliate the heinousness of their
" errors, and by false suggestions to vilify the Order aforesaid, have
" published defamatory writings, and have caused the same in
" public places within the city aforesaid to be read and recited, and
" have left copies of the same in those places fixed upon the walls,
" that so they might the more widely defame the same Order, and
" withhold the devotion of the faithful from the same; and still
" from day to day do not desist to do the like, and even worse,
" against the same Order; as also, that many men are assisting the
" same apostates in the premises, giving them aid and favour
" therein:—We do command you, strongly enjoining, that on our
" behalf you will cause in the city aforesaid strict prohibition to be
" made that any person shall, on pain of heavy forfeiture to us,
" write any such manner of writings containing defamation of the
" said Order, or publish the same, or give aid to those writing or
" publishing the same, either secretly or openly; or shall presume

[1] *clausum.*

" to inflict loss, injury, or grievance, upon the Friars of the said " Order, whom we have taken under our own especial protection " and defence. And if you shall find any persons transgressors of " such our prohibition, you are to cause them in such manner to " be punished, that through their example others may be duly re- " strained from the commission of such offences. Witness myself, " at York, this 18th day of September, in the 8th year of our reign."

In virtue of the aforesaid writ and of the letters patent, publication was made in the Church of St. Paul, by precept of Sir Nicholas de Farndone, Mayor, Stephen de Abyndone and Hamon de Chigewelle, Sheriffs, John de Wengrave, William Trente, and other Aldermen, on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Michael [29 September] in the year aforesaid, in presence of certain Canons and ministers of the same church, and of many persons then [1] writing there, by Hugh de Waltham, Clerk of the City, and Philip de Merdele.

Injunctions by King Edward II. as to the ransom of Thomas de Wight, a prisoner.

8 Edward II. A.D. 1314. Letter-Book E. fol. xxvi. (Norman French.)

OUR Lord the King sent his writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, in these words.—

" Edward, by the grace of God, King of England etc., to the " Mayor and to the Sheriffs of London, greeting. Forasmuch as " we have heard for certain that our dear serjeant Thomas de " Wight, who is taken and detained by our enemies of Scotland, is " in full life, and is put to a certain ransom; we do command and " charge you that the debt which Robert de Wight owes unto the " said Thomas,—according as the same Robert shall acknowledge " the same before you,—you will cause to be levied without delay " from the goods of the same Robert, and delivered by indenture " to the bearer hereof, in aid of the said ransom: and further, you " are to cause the said Robert to appear before us, upon our com- " ing to London, to make answer unto us as to the goods of ours " which were in the keeping of the said Thomas, and which he has " made away with, as we have heard. And this in no manner you " are to omit. Given under our Privy Seal, at Spaldyng, the 24th " day of October, in the 8th year of our reign."

This writ remains in the hands of Stephen de Abyndone, Sheriff.

[1] *scribentium.* This is probably an early allusion to the transaction of secular business within the walls of St. Paul's. Notaries and countors would be among the writers.

Requisition for the supply of Arbalesters and arms at Berwick upon Tweed.

8 Edward II. A.D. 1314. Letter-Book D. fol. clxv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that our Lord the King sent a certain writ of his, as to choosing arbalesters for defence of the town of Berwick, and as to buying armour for their use; as also, for payment of their wages: as to which, allowance was to be made to the said Mayor and citizens on repayment of a sum of 400 pounds lent to our Lord the King. Of which writ the tenor is as follows.—

"Edward, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs "of London, greeting. Whereas for the defence of our town of "Berwick upon Tweed we have need just now of arbalesters, men "powerful for defence, we do command you, and strictly enjoin, "that in our city aforesaid you will cause to be chosen 300 arba- "lesters, men powerful for defence, if so many you can find, and if "so many you cannot find, then as many as you may find; and "that you cause each one of them to be provided with haketons, "bacinets, [1] colerettes, arbalests, and [2] quarels, at our charges; and "cause carriage to be found for the arms of the men aforesaid to "the said town of Berwick, that so they may be ready and pre- "pared with such arms on the Feast of St. Nicholas [6 December] "next ensuing, at the very latest, to set out herefrom, at our own "charges, for the town of Berwick aforesaid, there in defence of "that town to abide. And as to the number of the said arba- "lesters, and the cost of the said arms, and the carriage thereof, "you are by your letters distinctly and openly to inform us: for "as to the same, by the Treasurer and Chamberlain of our Ex- "chequer we will cause you to be satisfied, without delay. Wit- "ness myself, at Northampton, the 21st day of November, in the "eighth year of our reign."

Also, another writ as to the same.—

"Edward, etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, greeting. "Whereas [after reciting verbatim the preceding Writ],—you by "your letters would distinctly and openly inform us. And whereas "you have now signified unto us that, by virtue of our mandate "aforesaid, you have caused 120 men to be chosen for arbalesters "in the city aforesaid, and each of such men to be provided with "haketons, bacinets, colerettes, arbalests, and quarels; and that "the said arms, and the carriage thereof, amount to 178*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*;

[1] Iron collars, for the protection of the neck and shoulders.

[2] Arrows with square heads.

" we do command you, that you deliver unto John de Luka, whom " we have appointed to escort the said arbalesters and their arms " to the town of Berwick aforesaid, the same arbalesters, together " with their arms, by indenture thereon between you and the said " John to be made. And this you are in no way to omit. Witness " myself, at Berkhampstede, the 4th day of December, in the " eighth year of our reign."

By reason of which writ, and by precept of Sir John de Sandale, Chancellor, and Walter de Norwich, the King's Treasurer, there were delivered to the aforesaid John de Luka as well the equipment as the wages of the arbalesters aforesaid, by indenture made thereon.

[The Indenture is added in fol. clxv. b. containing the prices of the various articles supplied, the rate of wages of the arbalesters, and the names of the 120 men so sent. It is a very lengthy document, and from it we gain the following particulars.—The price of each haketon was 6*s.* 9½*d.*; of each bacinet, with colerette of iron, 5*s.* 1*d.*; of each arbalest, 3*s.* 5*d.*; of each [1] baldric, 12*d.*; of each quiver, 3*d.*; of the quarels, 20*s.* per thousand. The wages of the men were 4*d.* per day, and of the vintainers, or commanders of twenty, 6*d.* [2] Sarplars and tuns were used for packing the arms; three carts with four horses each, and two carters to each cart, were seventeen days in carrying them to Berwick; the expenses of each cart, with its two carters and horses, being 2*s.* 2*d.* per day.]

Lease of a Tourelle on London Wall, near Bisshopesgate.

8 Edward II. A.D. 1314. Letter-Book E. fol. xxvii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Monday next before the Feast of our Lord's Nativity [25 December], in the 8th year of the reign of Edward, son of King Edward, a certain [3] tourelle on London Wall near Bisshopesgate was granted to Sir John de Elyngham, Chaplain, for him to inhabit the same, by John de Gisorz, Mayor, John de Wengrave, and other Aldermen, for charity's sake, and at the instance of Sir Walter de Norwich: on condition that he should maintain the said tourelle, and keep it protected against wind and rain: and this, so long as it should please the Mayor and citizens, and the said John de Elyngham should properly behave himself. And he found one surety, namely, Richard de Dorkyng.

[1] A belt, passing mostly round one side of the neck, and under the opposite arm.

[2] Packing-cloths, made of hemp.

[3] See page 50 *ante*, Note [3].

Removal of an Elm near Bisshopesgate, and purchase of a cord for a Ward-hook with the proceeds of the sale thereof.

8 Edward II. A.D. 1314. Letter-Book E. fol. xxvii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that the same day and year came the good men of the Ward of [1]Bradestrete, and asked that a certain tree, called an "elm," growing by London Wall near Bisshopesgate, and which, by reason of its old age and its dryness, was threatening the shops of Roger Poyntel, which were opposite to the tree, [might be sold]; that so from the sale thereof they might be aided in buying a great cord for the said Ward, to be used for a certain hook called the [2]"*Wardehoke*," seeing that the Ward was in want of such cord. And the same, by favour of the Mayor and Aldermen, was granted to them forthwith.

Dorsers for fish, of unlawful measure, ordered to be burnt in Chepe.

8 Edward II. A.D. 1315. Letter-Book E. fol. xxxii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on Friday the Feast of St. Ambrose, namely, the 4th day of April, in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, Stephen de Abyndone and Hamo de Chiggewelle, Sheriffs of London, caused to be brought here to the Guildhall the fish of divers fishmongers of the City, namely, conger, plaice, and gurnard, trussed in [3]dorsers; because that the same Sheriffs, upon the assertion of certain persons, had heard that the aforesaid dorsers were not of the rightful measure for holding such kind of fish, in the said city from of old appointed: each such dorser rightfully holding within it one bushel of oats. And the said dorsers were measured in presence of John de Gysorz, Mayor, Nicholas de Farendone, and other Aldermen.

[A list of sixteen names is then given, whose dorsers were found wanting, to the extent of a quarter of a bushel or more. The name of Andrew Horn, afterwards City Chamberlain, (the most learned lawyer of his day, and writer of the *Liber Horn* and the *Mirror of Justices*, and who then kept a fishmonger's shop in Bridge Street) appears among them, but his "two dorsers of plaice" are given as "good, and of certain measure." One other person only, "John Saleman" by name, receives the same acquittal.]

And because the aforesaid dorsers were not of rightful measure, it was adjudged that the fish therein contained should be forfeited

[1] Broad Street.

[2] The hook provided by each Ward, for pulling down houses when on fire.

[3] Baskets for carriage on packhorses.

to the use of the Sheriffs, and that the said dorsers should be burnt in the King's highway of Chepe.

Lease of a Hermitage near the King's garden, on London Wall.

8 Edward II. A.D. 1315. Letter-Book E. fol. xxxv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Friday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June] in the eighth year of King Edward, son of King Edward, by John de Gisorz, Mayor, John de Wengrave, William Trente, and other Aldermen there was granted to Sir Gilbert de Hardyngham, a certain [1]hermitage near the King's garden, on London Wall, with all the appurtenances, to have and to hold to the same Sir Gilbert for the whole of his life, provided always that he shall properly behave himself; he rendering to the commonalty one half mark per annum, at the four terms of the year, for the same.

And the same Gilbert binds himself to lay out 40 shillings of costs upon the repair of the said hermitage now upon his first entry, on view of the Chamberlain of Guildhall; and also, he will maintain the rooms of the same hermitage the whole time aforesaid against wind and rain, and will put them in proper repair; nor shall it be lawful for the said Gilbert to let or assign the said hermitage to any other person, without the special leave of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, etc. And the said Gilbert doth will and grant that if he shall not make the said outlay, it shall then be lawful for the Chamberlain to eject him therefrom.

The Wardship of the Son of William le Fullere granted to Andrew Horn, fishmonger.

9 Edward II. A.D. 1315. Letter-Book E. fol. xxxix. (Latin.)

THE wardship of William, son of William le Fullere the elder, aged one year, was delivered and granted to [2]Andrew Horn, fishmonger of London, by assent of the next friends of the said child, and of the Mayor and Aldermen, on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 9th year, together with ten pounds sterling to the same child by the before-named William le Fullere left. On the understanding, namely, that the aforesaid Andrew should maintain the said child properly and sufficiently in food and clothing, and all things necessary for it, until it should attain lawful age, out of the profit of the said moneys in the mean-

[1] Or small religious Cell, for a recluse.

[2] Afterwards City Chamberlain. See page 116 *ante*.

time arising. And when the child should become of age, he was to make full satisfaction as to the same ten pounds.

And he found a surety for the same, namely, Reginald de Herbyzon; who, with the said Andrew, that is, each of them severally, bound all his goods thereto, moveable and immoveable, into whose hands soever they might have come.

Complaint of the Potters, as to frauds committed in their trade.

9 Edward II. A.D. 1316. Letter-Book E. fol. liii. (Norman French.)

Be it remembered, that on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 February] in the 9th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, came the good folks of the trade of [1] potters of London, and shewed unto Stephen de Abyndone, Mayor of London, and to the Aldermen, that many persons who busy themselves both with buying and selling pots of brass, and more especially one Aleyn le Sopere, buy in divers places pots of bad metal, and then put them on the fire so as to resemble pots that have been used, and are of old brass; and then they expose them for sale in Westchepe on Sundays and other festival days, to the deception of all those who buy such pots: for the moment that they are put upon the fire, and become exposed to great heat, they come to nothing, and melt. By which roguery and falsehood the people are deceived, and the trade aforesaid is badly put in slander. Wherefore they pray that the Mayor and the Aldermen will ordain some remedy against the knavery before-mentioned.

By reason whereof, the said Mayor and Aldermen commanded that the aforesaid good folks of the trade should choose four dealers and four founders of their trade, the most trustworthy and the most knowing, for making a certain assay what alloy of [2] lead belongs to the hundredweight of brass, of whatsoever quality such lead may be: that so all the workmen in the trade might from henceforth work according to such [standard].

Whereupon, there were chosen William de Bristouwe, John de Hadham, Walter de Brochtone, and Robert de Herford, dealers in the said trade; Henry in the Lane, John atte Marche, William de Alegate, and Robert de Raughtone, founders and workers of pots: the which persons made oath that well and lawfully they would make the assay aforesaid, and lawfully on the Friday next ensuing present the same.

[1] Makers of metal pots.

[2] Lead having been probably added in excess to the other ingredients.

Upon which day the aforesaid jurors came, and said that to the hundredweight of common [1] copper—

Punishment inflicted for selling light bread deficient in weight.

9 Edward II. A.D. 1316. Letter-Book D. fol. clxxxviii. (Latin.)

GODFREY LE REDE was attached, with his bread, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist [25 April], in the 9th year, and his bread was weighed and adjudicated upon, before Stephen de Abyndone, Mayor, and certain of the Aldermen. And it was found that the penny loaf of light bread of the said Godfrey weighed 15*s.* and was wanting of its right weight to the amount of 8*s.* 2¼*d.* And upon this, he said that he did not make the loaf aforesaid, nor had he any share therein for gain or for loss; and he put himself upon the country as to the same.

And the [2] country came, by John de Kyngyestone, pelterer, and others in the panel named. Who, being sworn, said upon their oath, that Godfrey aforesaid is partner with John de Jernemue and Robert de Donstaple, bakers, who keep a bakehouse without Neugate, just opposite to [3] Cokkeslane; and that he shares with them in the said bakehouse, and is their [4] oven-man. Therefore it was adjudged that he should have the [5] punishment of the hurdle. And he is now so punished for the first time.

Punishments inflicted for selling bread deficient in weight, and of bad materials.

9 Edward II. A.D. 1316. Letter-Book D. fol. clxxxix. (Latin.)

ON the Saturday next before the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross [3 May], in the 9th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, Richard de Lughteburghe was attached to make answer as to a certain false wastel loaf of his. And the same Richard said that he was not a baker, and that he did not have that wastel bread baked; but that, as a [6] regrator, he bought it of a certain baker who lives in Suthwerke. And upon this, he was charged by the Mayor and Aldermen with being in partnership with the baker aforesaid, in baking such bread, and sharing with

[1] The article ends abruptly here, the rest of the page being left vacant. It is copied from this book into the *Liber Horn*, fol. 334, where, in a marginal note, probably in Horn's own hand, it is noticed that it is left incomplete.

[2] Or jury.

[3] Now Cock Lane.

[4] *furnator.*

[5] Being drawn on a hurdle through the principal streets of the City.

[6] Retail dealer.

him in the gain thereby, or loss, if such should happen: whereupon, being asked how he would acquit himself thereof, he said that he was not the partner of the said baker, nor had he any share with him; and he put himself upon the country as to the same. Therefore the country was summoned for the Tuesday next ensuing, and he was delivered into the custody of the Sheriffs, etc.

On which day the said Richard came, and the jury came by John de Estwode and others in the panel named. Which jurors said upon their oath, that the aforesaid Richard is a partner of the said baker, for gain upon baking the bread aforesaid. Therefore it was adjudged that he should have the punishment of the hurdle. And he was so punished now for the first time, because his loaf was wanting to the amount of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the proper weight of half a mark for the halfpenny wastel loaf.

Also, Alan de Lyndeseye, baker, was sentenced to the pillory, because he had been convicted of baking [1] pain demaign that was found to be of bad dough within, and good dough without. And because such falsity redounds much to the deception of the people who buy such bread, he was committed for punishment, etc.

Ordinance of the Pepperers of Soperelane.

9 Edward II. A.D. 1316. Letter-Book E. fol. liii. (Norman French.)

"THESE are the points which the good folks of [2] Soperelane, of the "trade of Pepperers, with the assent of Sir Stephen de Abyndone, "Mayor of London, John de Gisorz, Nicholas de Farendone, and "other Aldermen, have made for the common profit of all the "people of the land; that is to say, Simon de Corp, John de Bore-"ford, William Walrain, William de Bidik, William de Fourneys, "Richard de Betoygne, Ralph le Balauncer, Philip Adryan, Adam "de Salesbery, Thomas de Donleye, William de Coule, Henry de "Gildeford, John de Grantham, Thomas de Helvetone, Thomas "Hauteyn, John de Donleye, Robert Flori, William de Staunford, "Simon de Norhamptone, Thomas le Carpenter, and Richard de "Farneham, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Philip "and St. James [1 May], in the 9th year of the reign of King "Edward, son of King Edward.—

"In the first place.—That no one of the trade, or other person "in his name or for him, shall mix any manner of wares, that is to "say, shall put old things with new, or new things with old, by

[1] "Bread of Our Lord"; so called from having a figure of Our Saviour impressed upon it. It was probably identical with "simnel bread," and was of the finest quality.

[2] See page 33 *ante*.

" reason whereof the good thing may be impaired by the old; " nor yet, things of one price, or of one sort, with other things of " another price, or of another sort.

" Also,—that no person shall [1] dub any manner of wares;—that " is to say, by putting in a thing that was in another bale, and then " dressing the bale up again in another manner than the form in " which it was first bought; so as to make the ends of the bale " contain better things than the remainder within the bale: by rea- " son whereof the buyer may be deceived, and so lose his goods.

" Also,—that no one shall moisten any manner of merchandize, " such as saffron, alum, ginger, cloves, and such manner of things " as may admit of being moistened; that is to say, by steeping the " ginger, or turning the saffron out of the sack and then anointing " it, or bathing it in water; by reason whereof any manner of weight " may be increased, or any deterioration arise to the merchandize.

" Also,—that every vendor shall give to his buyer the thing that " is on sale by the hundredweight of 112 pounds to the hundred, " 15 ounces to go to every pound; save only, things that are con- " fected, or things powdered. And such things confected and pow- " dered are to be sold by the 12 ounces, the same as always has " been the custom. Also, that all their weights shall agree, the one " with the other."

Punishments inflicted for selling bread of rotten materials, and deficient in weight.

9 Edward II. A.D. 1316. Letter-Book D. fol. clxxxix. (Latin.)

[2] ALAN DE LYNDESEYE, baker, and Thomas de Patemere, baker, were taken and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen at the Guildhall, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. John Port Latin [6 May], in the 9th year, with bread of theirs made of false, putrid, and rotten materials; through which, persons who bought such bread were deceived, and might be killed. Therefore they were handed over for punishment by the pillory.

On the Thursday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity in the 9th year, the halfpenny loaf of light bread of Agnes Foting of Stratford was found wanting [3] 7 shillings in weight. Therefore it was adjudged that her bread should be forfeited, and given to the prisoners in Neugate; because her husband did not come to [4] avow the bread.

[1] *adobbera.*

[2] Apparently, the same baker who had been convicted a few days before: see page 120.

[3] Or $4\frac{1}{5}$ ounces.

[4] Or own.

Punishment inflicted for selling bread deficient in weight.

9 Edward II. A.D. 1316. Letter-Book D. fol. cxc. (Latin.)

ON the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle [3 July], in the 9th year, the penny loaf of light bread of John in the Lane, baker, dwelling in Suthwerk, which ought to weigh 21*s.* 8*d.*, was found deficient to the amount of 3*s.* 5*d.* in weight. And upon this, being asked if he would avow that bread, he said that he is not his own baker, nor was the bread taken in his house: and as to this, he put himself upon the country. And Roger atte Watre, the serjeant, said that the bread aforesaid was the bread of the said John, and baked in his house, and by him sold to the regrators in the City; and this he offered to prove for the King, etc. And the said John said that it was not so, and put himself upon the country as to the same. Therefore the country was summoned for Friday etc.; and the said John was delivered to the Sheriff, to be kept until etc.

Afterwards, on the Friday aforesaid, the jury which remained to be taken as to the said John, was placed in respite until the following Saturday, for default of jurors. And the serjeant was ordered to bring together so many and such men [1] etc., by whom [1] etc. Upon which day the jurors appeared, by John de Wymondeham and others in the panel named; which jurors said, upon their oath, that the aforesaid John in the Lane did make the bread aforesaid, and that it was stamped with his usual seal etc., and that the same bread he sent into the City to be sold. Therefore it was adjudged that he should have the punishment of the hurdle. And he is now so punished for the first time.

Punishment inflicted for selling bread deficient in weight.

10 Edward II. A.D. 1316. Letter-Book D. fol. cxc. (Latin.)

THE [2] maslin halfpenny loaf of Gilbert Pany, which ought to weigh 28*s.*, was found deficient to the amount of 3*s.* 10*d.*, on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Martin [11 November], in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward. And upon this, the said Gilbert appeared, and avowed that bread as his own; but he said that because the flour of which he made that bread, had been drenched when coming by water from the mill, he had baked the same bread to sell it at the rate of two

[1] These abbreviations imply the omission of merely formal language.

[2] *mixtilio*: a mixture of wheat and rye. The name "maslin," for a similar mixture, is still used in the North of England.

loaves for three farthings, and had made other loaves at three farthings each, and in no other way had he sold the same; and as to this he put himself upon the country. Therefore by the country inquisition was to be made. And the jury was summoned from the venue of St. Swithin's Lane, Candelwikstrete, for the Tuesday next ensuing; and the same Gilbert was delivered to the Sheriff, safely etc.

Upon which day the said Gilbert came, and the jury appeared, by William de Camerwelle and others in the panel named. Who, being sworn, said upon their oath that the said Gilbert made the loaf aforesaid to sell for one halfpenny, and some others of the same dough for one penny, and not for three farthings, as he says etc.

And because it was found that he had been twice drawn on the hurdle, and was now for the third time found in default, it was adjudged that he should be drawn now for the third time, and should then forswear the trade of a baker in the City for ever. And he did abjure it before the Mayor and Aldermen in full Court, etc.

Inventory of goods received from the Executors of Richard de Blountesham.

10 Edward II. A.D. 1317. Letter-Book E. fol. lix. (Latin.)

On the Saturday next before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary [25 March], in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, came Matildis, who was the wife of Hugh de Oxenford, and acknowledged a certain writing as her deed, the tenor of which is as follows.—

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Matildis de Oxenford, "who was the wife of Hugh de Oxenford, late citizen of London, "in pure widowhood and of my lawful power, have had and re-"ceived, in the stead and name of Idonia, daughter of Margery, "who was the wife of Richard de Blountesham, late citizen of "London, from Walter Waldeschef, Matthew de Essex, and James "Beauflur, executors of the will of the said Richard de Blountes-"ham, the goods underwritten, which the said Richard by his will "left to the said Idonia, that is to say;—one feather-bed with a "bolster, value 10*s.* sterling; two complete beds, with two blan-"kets, two cloths called '*coverlitz*,' four linen sheets, two canvas "sheets, two mattresses, and two ear-pillows, value 40*s.* 8*d.* Also, "one piece of table-cloth containing 10 ells, value 3 pence per ell, "and one piece of towelling containing 14 ells, value 2 pence "halfpenny per ell, the total value of the said cloth and towelling

" being 5*s.* 5*d.* Also, one brass pot, weighing 67 pounds; also, " one brass pitcher weighing ten pounds; also, two pewter [1] wine " flagons, value 2 shillings, each flagon containing one [2] potel; " also one kettle, value 6*s.* 8*d.*; also, one great chest, which for- " merly belonged to the said Margery, mother of the same Idonia, " value 10 shillings. Also, three silver cups, ten [3] shillings in " weight. Also, I confess and acknowledge that I have had and " received of the executors aforesaid, in the stead and name of " Johanna, sister of Idonia before-named, the goods underwritten, " which the aforesaid Richard de Bluntesham by his will left to her " the same Johanna, namely "—[An assortment of articles is given, exactly similar to the preceding]. " Moreover, I have had and " received from the executors aforesaid, in the stead and name of " the said Idonia and Johanna, one [4] cupboard, in which the pewter " vessels of the said Richard deceased were kept, that is to say, " dishes, plates, and saltcellars; which cupboard is appraised at " 5 shillings sterling. Also, I have had and received in the stead " and name of the same Idonia and Johanna, 12 plates, 12 dishes, " and 18 saltcellars, of *peutere*, which used to be kept in the said " cupboard, value 5 shillings; and which the aforesaid Richard by " his will left to the said Idonia and Johanna. Also, I confess and " acknowledge that I have received and had from the executors " aforesaid, in the stead and name of the said Idonia and Johanna, " and in my own proper name, the jewels underwritten, in a certain " [5] desk of leather contained, and which the said Richard left to " me and the aforesaid Idonia and Johanna, among us proportion- " ably to be divided; that is to say, one three-cornered fermail, " called a [6] '*nuche*,' value 20 shillings; also, 2 gold rings, value 2 " shillings; also, two [7] diamonds, value 6*s.* 8*d.*; also, one pair of " [8] *paternostres* of pearls, value 20 shillings; also, 128 pierced " pearls, value 10*s.* 8*d.*; also, other small pearls on a string, value " 3*s.* 4*d.*; also, two girdles of silk, edged with silver, value 4 shil- " lings; also, one girdle of silk, edged with silver, value 12 pence; " also, another girdle of silk, edged with silver, value 8 pence: " also, seven cauls of silk, value 14 pence sterling. Which goods " aforesaid by the said Richard de Bluntesham left to me and the " said Idonia and Johanna, and by me received, as aforesaid, I do

[1] *pitalphos.*
[2] Two quarts.
[3] Or 6 ounces.
[4] *compotorium.*
[5] *scrinio.*
[6] Meaning "an ouche," a brooch, or clasp.
[7] *diamandas.*
[8] See page 20 *ante*, Note [2].

" promise and bind myself to keep to the behoof and use of the " same Idonia and Johanna, and either of them, until they shall " have become of fitting age for marriage etc."

Agreement made for plastering the Hall of John de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond.

10 Edward II. A.D. 1317. Letter-Book E. fol. lxi. (Latin.)

On Thursday the Feast of St. Dunstan [10 May], in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, came Adam le Plastrer, and acknowledged a certain writing to be his deed; the tenor of which is as follows.—

" Know all men that I, Adam le Plastrer, citizen of London, " am held bound and obligated to Sir [1] John de Bretagne, Earl of " Richmond, to find plaster of Paris, at my own proper charges, " good and sufficient, without default, proper for the [2] hall of the " said Earl; and also, that I will competently, at my own proper " charges, plaster and [3] complete the said hall, and will repair the " walls of the same with the said plaster well and befittingly within " and without; as also the [4] tewels, to the summit, in such manner " as befits the repair of the hall aforesaid; and this I will do for " 24 pounds sterling, which our Lord the said Earl has paid to " me beforehand. Faithfully to perform the which work within " eight weeks from the Day of the Holy Trinity next ensuing, I " do bind myself and all my goods, moveable and immoveable, " namely, my lands, houses, and tenements, within the City of " London being, to distress on part of any bailiff of our Lord the " King, etc., into whose hands soever the same may have come, for " enforcing observance of all and singular the premises. In testi- " mony whereof, etc. Given at London, on the Thursday next " before the Feast of Pentecost, in the 10th year of the reign of " King Edward, son of King Edward."

Delivery made of houses in the suburbs, as lodgings for the King's household.

11 Edward II. A.D. 1317. Letter-Book E. fol. lxv. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle [21 December], in the 11th year of the

[1] Son of Beatrix, daughter of Henry III., and cousin of Edward II.

[2] Probably that of his residence, mentioned as being near to St. Paul's, in page 98 *ante*.

[3] *faciendam*.

[4] The louvres, or flues for the smoke.

reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, Clement, the Clerk of the King's Marshalsey, came [1]here, and asked of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, that the serjeants of the City might be deputed, on the City's behalf, to go with him into the suburbs, to make [2]delivery there of lodgings for the use of the household of his lordship the King, on his next coming to Westminster.

And to do this there were deputed Roger atte Watre, and Roger le Barbier, serjeant.

Arrest for assault, and resistance to the authorities.

11 Edward II. A.D. 1317. Letter-Book E. fol. lxvii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that John de Saxtone, [3]furbisher, was committed to the prison of Neugate, on Saturday, the Eve of our Lord's Circumcision [1 January], in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward, because that on the same day, in the King's highway in the Poultry, as one [4] , a vadlet of Master Richard de Stanho, Dean of the Arches in London, was coming along and crossing the road, carrying a sword under his arm, he assaulted him, drawing out the sword which the said vadlet was carrying; and wounded him with it, and maltreated him, in breach of the peace of our Lord the King, and to the damage of the said vadlet etc. And further, because that the same John would not deliver himself up to the Mayor's serjeant, nor would he surrender to justice until Sir John de Wengrave, the then Mayor, had come to the spot.

Afterwards, on the Wednesday next after our Lord's Epiphany [6 January], the said John de Saxtone was brought from prison before the said Mayor and Aldermen at the Guildhall, and being arraigned thereof, he acknowledged the trespass aforesaid, and put himself upon the good graces of the Mayor. And the said John was liberated on the surety of William atte Ram, John de Bradlee, John Attehulle, and Henry de Farenbergh: on the understanding that in future he would well and peacefully behave himself, and would make satisfaction to the said vadlet for the trespass so committed upon him.

[1] To the Guildhall.

[2] This was done by sending a billet, arbitrarily seizing the best houses, turning out the inhabitants, and marking the houses so selected with chalk. Strictly speaking, the City itself was exempt from this annoyance.

[3] A polisher of arms.

[4] Name omitted.

Lease of the Gate of Bisshopesgate Without, with a Tourelle and a Garden thereto adjoining.

11 Edward II. A.D. 1318. Letter-Book E. fol. lxx. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 6th day of April in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, John de Wengrave, Mayor, Stephen de Abyndone, John de Gisorz, and other Aldermen, with unanimous assent granted the Gate of Bisshopesgate [1] above, with a certain tourelle on the Eastern side of the same gate, together with a certain garden against the wall of the said city, between the said gate and the tourelle aforesaid, with the appurtenances; the same being so granted and let to John le Long, the [2] Easterling, to have and to hold the same for the term of his life; on the understanding however, that in times of disturbance, the [3] Almaines of the Hanse for the time being should have the safe-keeping of the said Gate above, according to the form of composition between the Mayor and Commonalty thereon from of old made. Nor by reason of the said grant should any Easterling or Easterlings in future, after the decease of the said John, be able to claim or challenge any right or estate in the said gate, tourelle, or garden; save only that the Easterlings aforesaid should have the safe-keeping of the said gate above, according to the form of the composition aforesaid. And the said John le Long was to maintain the said gate and tourelle at his own proper charges against wind and rain, and to keep the same in good repair.

[4] Afterwards, the said John le Lunge, on Monday the Eve of our Lord's Nativity, in the [5] 18th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, came before Sir Hamon de Chiggewelle, Mayor, and renounced unto the said Mayor and Commonalty all the right which he had in the custody of the gate aforesaid, together with all the appurtenances thereof, for ever. And also, he remitted, released, and quit-claimed, unto Conrad de Brok, and all his fellows of the Hanse of Almaine, all actions, plaints, and all claims of debt, which he had against them from the beginning of the world unto that day.

[1] *superius*; probably meaning the room or rooms over the gateway. It can hardly mean the gate *beyond*, formerly known as "Norton Fallgate"; as this was quite without the City wall, and was probably only a drawbridge over one of the wide ditches of the marsh.

[2] The Easterlings were members of the Hanseatic League, merchants from the Eastern parts of Germany. As to their connexion with this Gate, see page 57 *ante*.

[3] Or Germans.

[4] An insertion of later date.

[5] A.D. 1324.

Acknowledgment by the King of aid sent by the City for his war with Scotland; and Answer of the City thereto.

12 Edward II. A.D. 1318. Letter-Book E. fol. lxxxiv. (Norman French.)

On the 4th day of December, in the 12th year, our Lord the King sent his letter to the Mayor, and Aldermen, and good men, of the City of London, in these words.—

"Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of "Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and "good folks of the Commonalty of our city of London, greeting. "We do thank you dearly for the great aid in foot-soldiers which "you have lately sent us for our expedition to Scotland, and we "do give you to understand that Roger de la Water and Manekyn "le Heaumer, who came to us as leaders and chieftains of the said "troops, together with the same soldiers themselves, have served "us well and painfully, in all matters with which they have been "charged on our behalf, like good and loyal folks; for the which "we do commend you very strongly, and we do pray you that in "matters of business which shall concern them, or either of them, "in the said city, they may find in the same, as regards you, the "greatest of grace and favour, for your love of ourselves. Given "under our Privy Seal, at York, the 24th day of November, in "the 12th year of our reign."

Answer given thereto, on the [1] 9th day of December, in these words.—

"To the most noble Prince, and their most dear liege Lord, Sir "Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ire-"land, and Duke of Aquitaine, his liege people, John de Wen-"grave, Mayor, the Aldermen, and all the Commonalty, of his city "of London, all reverence and honour, as unto their most dear "liege Lord. We do much thank your great Highness, for that it "has pleased your royal dignity so benignly to receive and maintain "our foot-soldiers whom we sent unto you in aid of your war "against Scotland; for the which thing, and for all other benefits "unto us done, may our Lord Jesus, King of heaven, recompense "you, and maintain you in all your needs. And know, most dear "Lord, that the said foot-soldiers came to London on the 12th "day of December last past, in good condition, in company with "William de Kyngestone, your clerk; and they acknowledged "that they had been well paid by the same clerk for all the time

[1] This must be an error for the 19th. See below.

" from their departure from York down to the day aforesaid, when " in London they were fully paid off. Most dear liege Lord, may " our Lord protect you, body and soul."

Lease of a Bakehouse, opposite to the Pillory, upon Cornhulle.

12 Edward II. A.D. 1318. Letter-Book E. fol. lxxxii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward, the following writing was read and acknowledged, in these words.—

" This is a covenant made between Hugh de Waltham, clerk, " of the one part, and Stephen atte Stouples, fishmonger, of the " other part; namely, that the aforesaid Hugh has granted and to " ferm let unto the said Stephen, a certain house which was for- " merly the [1] bakehouse, situate upon Cornhulle, and opposite to " the Pillory there, together with an oven and a certain furnace " with new [2] lead, therein being; and also, a certain shop with the " sollars facing the King's highway, together with a certain place of " vacant ground to the said house pertaining; to have and to hold " to the same Stephen and his assigns, of the aforesaid Hugh and " his assigns, from the Feast of St. Michael in the year of our Lord " 1318, and the 12th year of the reign of King Edward, son of " King Edward, to the end of six years next ensuing fully com- " pleted; he rendering yearly therefor to the said Hugh or his " assigns 60 shillings sterling at the four principal terms of the " year, and in the City of London customary, in equal parts. And " the same Stephen and his assigns will well and faithfully keep all " the rooms aforesaid, and from wind and rain and other mischances " whatsoever will defend the same, during the time aforesaid. Nor " shall it be lawful to the said Stephen or his assigns to remove " the said oven or furnace, or other the easements of the same house " or shop, or of the said sollars, without the assent and will of " Hugh aforesaid, or of his assigns, within the said term. And " further, the same Stephen or his assigns shall not incumber, or " allow to be incumbered, the [3] place unto the said house pertaining, " with fire-wood, timber, or any other things whatsoever, whereby " the light of the windows of the cellar which Thomas le Coteler " now holds, nor yet the light of the windows above the same " cellar, may in any way be impeded. In witness whereof, as well

[1] Probably the bakehouse of the Bishop of London, formerly the superior lord of the Soke.

[2] *plumbo.* A mixed metal is probably meant.

[3] Or yard.

" the aforesaid Hugh as the said Stephen to these presents have " respectively set their seals. Given at London, the 24th day of " September, in the year aforesaid."

[1] And he gives nothing, because he is the Common Clerk.

Inventory of cloths, seized in satisfaction for a debt due to London Merchants from the Commune of Malyns.

12 Edward II. A.D. 1319. Letter-Book E. fol. lxxxvi. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that whereas a plea was moved before John de Wengrave, Mayor of the City of London, on the Thursday next before the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, between Luke de Haveryng and James Beauflur, merchants of the said city, complainants, and the Commune of the [2]town of [3]Malyns, for goods and chattels belonging to the said Luke and James by the aforesaid Commune arrested, and in the hands thereof long detained; and process between the same parties had been continued until the Saturday next after the Octave of the Purification of St. Mary [2 February] in the year before-mentioned; it was adjudged by the Mayor aforesaid, Robert de Keleseie, and other Aldermen, then present at the Guildhall, and John Poyntel, one of the Sheriffs of the said city, there being, that the said Luke and James should recover against the said Commune, for the goods and chattels of theirs that were deficient at the time of the delivery to them of their goods, the sum of 240 pounds, and for damages incurred by reason of the arrest aforesaid, 100 pounds.

And the aforesaid Luke and James forthwith, for the nurture of concord, forgave the said Commune of the town of Malyns the said 340 pounds, save and except the sum of 200 marks, part thereof, which were to the said Luke and James to be paid. And thereupon, on the Friday next before the Feast of the Annunciation of St. Mary [25 March] in the year aforesaid, there were attached certain cloths belonging to the Commune of the said town of Malyns, and brought to the Guildhall, and in presence of the said Mayor, and of William de Flete, Robert Motoun, William de Combe, John Belle, James de Fulmer, and Adam atte Bowe, sworn duly to make appraisement, appraised; that is to say:—

Two vermilion scarlets, value 16 pounds. Also, one cloth of

[1] Hugh de Waltham pays no fee for registration, he being Common Clerk (or Town Clerk) of the City.

[2] *villæ*.

[3] Malines, or Mechlin.

brown russet, value 8 marks. Also, one cloth of [1]mesne blue, value 100 shillings. Also, one brown medley, value 8 marks. Also, one [2]*sursie*, value 5½ marks. Also, one [3]*marbryn* brown medley, value 6½ marks. Also, one [4]*murre* in grain, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Also, one brown medley, value 6½ marks. Also, one vermilion medley in [5]grain, value 7 pounds. Also, one cloth of brown russet medley, value 6½ marks. Also, two [6]*sanguynes* in grain, value 15 pounds. Also, one vermilion *cheker*, value 4 marks. Also, one cloth of Genoa, value 4 marks. Also, two [7]*acoles* medley, value by the piece, 50 shillings. Also, two *acoles* medley, value by the piece, 4 marks. Also, two medleys of Genoa, value by the piece, 50 shillings. Also, three short scarlets, value by the piece, 100 shillings. Also, five red medleys, value by the piece, 5 marks.

Which cloths, after being appraised as stated, were placed in the custody of Henry Darcy, draper; to remain in his charge until the said Luke and James should have been fully satisfied as to payment of the aforesaid 200 marks, at certain times between the same parties agreed. And if the said Commune should make default in payment of the said 200 marks, as before stated, then the said cloths were to be forthwith delivered to the said Luke and James, to do therewith whatever they might please.

Lease of a Tavern at the head of London Bridge, with covenant as to the sale of wines.

12 Edward II. A.D. 1319. Letter-Book E. fol. xxv. (Norman French.)

On Friday the Eve of the Translation of Saint Thomas the Martyr [7 July], in the 12th year, there was read and acknowledged a certain writing, in these words.—

"Be it known to all those who this letter partite shall see or "hear, that Thomas Drynkewatre, taverner of London, has let to "[8]James Beauflur, citizen and vintner of London, all his tavern "which he holds in the Parish of [9]St. Olave; which tavern the same

[1] "Middling;" probably meaning, light blue.

[2] Perhaps for *cursie*, meaning, a "kersey."

[3] ? Marbled, or mottled.

[4] Or "*murrey*," a dark red.

[5] Dyed with the kermes, the *coccus ilicis*.

[6] Cloths of crimson, or blood colour, are meant.

[7] This cloth cannot perhaps be now identified. It was probably an Italian cloth, known as "*aclus*," or "*acoletus*."

[8] It seems doubtful if this can be the London merchant named in the preceding article.

[9] In Southwark. This house, in all probability, was identical with the "Bear at the Bridge foot," famous as a house of entertainment in the 14th, 15th, and 16th, centuries.

" Thomas has recently built at the head of London Bridge; to have " and to hold all the same tavern, with the appurtenances, to the " said James, and to his heirs and his assigns, from the Feast of " Christmas in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward, son " of King Edward, to the full end of six years next ensuing, freely, " wholly, well, and peaceably, for a sum of money which the same " James has paid to the said Thomas beforehand towards the im- " provement of the said tavern, and towards expediting the busi- " ness of the said Thomas; by receipt whereof he holds himself " as fully recompensed. And the same Thomas, his heirs, and " his assigns, shall warrant, acquit, and defend the aforesaid tavern, " with the appurtenances, to the said James and to his assigns for " all the term aforesaid. And further, the same Thomas agrees " to sell the wines of the said James that are broached in the said " tavern, throughout the whole term aforesaid; and is to give " to him good and lawful account of such sale, and of as much as " he shall have received of him in the meantime, according as " shall be found by tallies and writings which in the meantime " they shall have made thereon, so often as the same James shall " desire to demand such account; and at least twice in the year, " that is to say, at Easter and at the Feast of Saint Michael; upon " taking which account, the same Thomas is to account for all " that of the said James he shall have received; the said James " also making allowance in the same account for all manner of " expenses necessary and due up to that day, and 20 shillings for " his [1]gown. And the same Thomas is to find [2]hanaps of silver " and of wood, [3]curtains, [4]cloths, and other things necessary for " the tavern. In witness of the truth whereof, the parties aforesaid " have to this indenture interchangeably set their seals. Given at " London, on Christmas Eve, in the year aforesaid. Of this are " witnesses, Ralph de Storteford, William le Cotiller, Robert de " Borham, Robert and Richard de Barsham, clerks, and others."

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling putrid beef.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1319. Letter-Book E. fol. xciv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Sunday next after the Feast of All Hallows [1 November] in the 13th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, Adam de St. Alban's, William ate Ramme, Nicholas

[1] *robe*. Probably presented to Thomas, on completion of the arrangement.

[2] Handled mugs.

[3] To be placed before the casks which are broached.

[4] *gaches*.

Dereman, and Gilbert de Dullyngham, sworn wardens for overseeing the flesh-meat brought to the shambles called [1] "les Stokkes," came before Hamon de Chiggewelle, Mayor, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, and other Aldermen, and Simon de Abyndone and John de Prestone, the Sheriffs, and caused to be brought before the said Mayor and Aldermen two beef carcasses, putrid and poisonous, the same having been taken from William Sperlyng of West Hamme, he intending to sell the same at the said shambles.

And the said William appeared before the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, and readily admitted that he did intend there to have sold those two carcasses; but he says that the flesh thereof is good and clean, and fit for human food; and he demands that inquisition be forthwith made thereon. And the jury, by William ate Ramme, Adam de St. Alban's, John le Chaundeler of St. Laurence Lane, and nine others, say upon their oath, that the said carcasses are putrid and poisonous, and are bodies that have died of disease. Therefore it was adjudged by the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, that the said William Sperlyng should be put upon the pillory, and the said carcasses burnt beneath him.

Punishment for attempting to defraud with a false garland.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. xcvi. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Wednesday next before the Feast of Saints Fabianus and Sebastianus [20 January] in the 13th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, one Richard le Forester was attached to make answer to a certain Richard de Dentone in a plea of trespass; and as to which he made plaint that on the Saturday preceding, as he was going through the street of Breggestrete for purposes of merchandize, the said Ralph le Forester met him, and made him go to a certain tavern, and there shewed him a [2] garland, which appeared to be a good one, and tried to deceive him with the same; saying that that same garland was worth one mark sterling and more, whereas he could have bought such a one for two pence; for the deceiving of him the same Richard, and of other persons to the City of London resorting, and therein abiding.

And the said Richard le Forester was brought before Hamon de Chiggwelle, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Hertpol, and Henry de Secchefford, Aldermen, and John de Prestone, Sheriff, and on being

[1] The Stocks. This market stood on the site of the present Mansion House.

[2] A metal chaplet, or circlet, for the head. Some *garlands*, worn by the Masters of the City Companies, are still preserved.

spoken to as to the premises, he said that he had attempted to do as was imputed to him. And the said Mayor and Aldermen further imputed to him that he was in the habit of so deceiving persons, and asked him how he would acquit himself thereof. And the said Richard, making answer, said that he had never done so before; and he put himself upon the country as to the same.

And the jury, by Ralph de Storteford, John ate More, Robert Abel, Simon le Cotiller, Peter de Wegenheie, John le [1] Bregerdelere, Bartholomew le Tableter, John Paterlyng, Robert le Cotiller, Aungerun le Bourser, Andrew le Bourser, and Thomas Spileman, say upon their oath, that he is in the habit of doing as charged, and that he has so deceived many persons. Therefore it was adjudged by the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, that he should have punishment of the pillory; there to stand from the hour of [2] Tierce to that of Vespers; and that this done, he should then forswear the City for a year and a day.

Lease of a piece of ground in the Seld of Roisia de Coventre, in West Chepe.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. xxiii. (Norman French.)

Be it remembered, that this writing was enrolled on Saturday, the morrow of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 January], in the 13th year of King Edward, son of King Edward.—

"To all those who this letter shall see or hear, John Sturmy of "[3] Dromundby, greeting in God. Whereas I have let to Hamon "Godchep, citizen and mercer of London, a place of ground in "the great [4] Seld which formerly belonged to the Lady Roisia de "Coventre, situate in the Westchepe of London, from the Feast of "Christmas in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward, son of "King Edward, to the end of eight years next ensuing and fully "ended, for 20 shillings sterling to me paid in each year; as in an "indenture between us made is more fully contained; I, the said "John, do acknowledge to have had and received beforehand from "the said Hamon all the rent for the said place throughout the term "aforesaid; of which rent I do acquit the said Hamon, his heirs, and "his executors, for myself and for my heirs for ever. In witness

[1] The "Brace-girdler;" maker, or seller, of *brael-girdles*; belts for supplying the place of *braels*, or braces.

[2] From 9 till about 4 in the afternoon.

[3] In the County of York.

[4] See page 22 *ante*. According to Letter-Book C. fol. liv. (28 Edw. I.) this Great Seld was situate in the "Mercery" of Chepe, probably near the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, the site of which is now occupied by Mercers' Hall.

" of the truth whereof, to this letter I have set my seal. Given " at London, on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Vincent " [22 January], in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward, son " of King Edward."

Kidels in the Thames, near Wolwiche, to the destruction of the small fish and salmon, ordered to be burnt.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. xcix. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Saturday the Octave of the Purification of St. Mary [2 February] in the 13th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, Laurence Albyn, William Trigge, Master John le Fisshmongere, Thomas Sprott, and five others, produced at the Guildhall, before the Mayor and Aldermen, sixteen nets called " kidels," taken in the Thames, while under the charge of John de Pelham, fishmonger, of Wolwiche, and John Godgrom, [1] *drynker*, of Plomstede.

Who said that the same kidels belonged to certain men of Plumstede, Lesnes, Berkynge, and Erhethe, who were there named; and that the said kidels were placed in the water aforesaid to the destruction of the small fish and salmon, etc. It was therefore adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that the kidels should be burnt, and that the said fishmongers, on the peril which awaits them, should not commit the like offence again.

Hides and cruppers forfeited, for being badly tanned.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. ci. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Wednesday, the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March] in the 13th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, 17 pieces of hide were taken from John de Portesmuthe, in the house of Robert de Gloucestre, by Richard Lussher and his fellows, sworn to supervise hides in the City. Who said that the said hides were not well tanned, nor fit for making shoes thereof; and that the said John brought them to the City, for making shoes thereof. And this they offered to prove. And the said John did not appear, nor did he say anything etc. Therefore there were sworn thirteen jurors forthwith, tanners by trade; who said upon their oath, that the said hides were false, and badly tanned. Therefore it was awarded by the Mayor and Aldermen that they should be forfeited to the Sheriffs.

[1] Probably the same as a " trinker," or " trinkerman;" a class of fishermen who used " trinks," nets attached to posts or anchors, for taking fish.

Afterwards, on Friday the Feast of St. Benedict the Abbot [21 March], in the year aforesaid, the same Richard made attachment, by [1] Joce, serjeant of the Chamber, upon Richard le Coffrer, of three straps called "*croupers*," and upon John de Bickleswade of one piece of black hide. And the said jurors said that they were false, and badly tanned, to the deceiving of the people, etc. Therefore, they were adjudged to be forfeited, as above.

Shoes forfeited, for being made of unlawful materials.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. ci. (Latin.)

On the same day, there were taken by Richard le Cordewanere of Grascherch, and his fellows, who had been sworn to supervise shoes, the shoes of divers persons; namely, from William de Waltham, 3 pairs; from William de [2] Grobbelane, 3 pairs; from Adam de Ailesbiri, 2 pairs; from Robert de Stortford, 2 pairs; from Robert de Kent, 3 pairs; from Roger Bogeys, 5 pairs; from John de Bradele, 3 pairs; from Thomas de Horneby, 3 pairs; from Paul, 1 pair; from John Richeman, 2 pairs; from William de Derby, 6 pairs; from John ate Bataille, 3 pairs; from Ralph de Coventre, 5 pairs; from William de Norhamptone, 3 pairs; from William Vast, 2 pairs; from John de Shene, 1 pair; from John de Wynchestre, 4 pairs; from Thomas Wastel, 1 pair; from William Wastel, 1 pair; and from Roger Broun of Norwich, 31 pairs: which shoes the aforesaid Richard le Cordewanere of Grascherche, and his fellows, say are false; for that every such pair, they say, is a mixture of [3] bazen and [4] cordwain. And they ask that inquisition may be held thereon; and the others in like manner, etc.

And the jurors say that the said shoes are false, as is imputed to them. Therefore they are adjudged to be forfeited, etc.

Expulsion of an intruder from the Gate of Crepelgate.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. cii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Wednesday next before the Feast of Saint Mark the Evangelist [25 April], in the 13th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, precept was given to the Chamberlain by the Mayor and Aldermen, to take into the hands of the City a small place of ground, enclosed with an earthen wall, on the

[1] The old English form of the name "Joseph."

[2] The "Grub Street" (now Milton Street) of more recent times. "*Grobbestrete*" is also named in the 35th year of Edward I., Letter-Book B. fol. 80.

[3] Or basil, inferior leather, made of sheepskin.

[4] Tawed leather; an imitation of the more costly "Cordovan" leather.

Western side of Crepelgate, without the Gate there. And the said Chamberlain went there, and attempted to take the place into the hands of the City, as by the said Mayor and Aldermen he had been enjoined. Whereupon, one William de Waltham, who was then dwelling in the same Gate, came and molested the same Chamberlain; being unwilling to allow him to make entry on that place, or to view it.

Afterwards, on the Thursday following, the said Chamberlain came to the Mayor at the Guildhall, and informed the Mayor that by reason of the said William he could not fulfil and perform his precept. Therefore Joce, the serjeant of the Chamber, was told to summon the said William, to be before the Mayor and Aldermen on the Saturday following, to shew if he had aught to say for himself.

Afterwards, on Saturday the said William appeared, and asked of the Mayor and Aldermen that he might hold the same gate as he had previously held it; and in like manner the place adjoining that gate. And seeing that he had nothing to say for himself, why he should hold that place, and no mention of the place was made in the paper, nor had he any deed as to the said gate, the said Chamberlain was instructed by Hamon de Chigwelle, the Mayor, and Nicholas de Farndone and other Aldermen, to take possession of the said gate, and in like manner the said place, etc.

Regrators forbidden to sell ale on London Bridge.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. cviii. (Latin.)

AT the Court of Hamon de Chigwelle, Mayor, holden on the Monday next after the Feast of our Lord's Ascension, in the 13th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, Robert de Amyas, Robert [1] le Ceynturer, Henry de Flete, Thomas ate Hide, and Anselm le Latoner, regrators of ale upon the Bridge, were forbidden by the said Mayor and Aldermen any longer to sell ale there, on the peril which pertains thereto.

Renunciation of his freedom by Michael Mynot, accused of attempting to subvert the liberties of the City.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. ciii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Tuesday next after our Lord's Ascension, in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, there being assembled in the Guildhall, Hamon de

[1] The Girdler.

Chigwelle, the Mayor, Nicholas de Farndone, John de Gisorz, and other Aldermen, and a great number of the commonalty, Michael Mynot, vintner, was questioned as to certain matters; namely, that he, contrary to his oath when he was admitted to the freedom of the City, since the Feast of the Purification of St. Mary [2 February] last past down to now, has been an adherent of [1] Robert de Keleseie and other enemies of the city aforesaid, doing his best to annul the liberties of the said city; and that he has convened evil meetings of persons for raising strifes between the citizens of the city aforesaid, to the injury of the liberties thereof, against his oath, as before stated, and to the no small peril of those dwelling therein.

To which the said Michael making answer, in a certain degree excusing himself, would not confess that he was guilty thereof; but knowing no way of making the defence that was needed, he entirely renounced the freedom of the city aforesaid, and surrendered it to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, though in no way compelled thereto.

Wherefore, it was ordained and agreed by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, that in future the said Michael should not be admitted to the freedom without the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, and that of the Commonalty, that is to say, twelve men of each Ward. And in case he should be admitted to the freedom contrary to such form, then such freedom was to be held as null and void, etc.

Payment made for paving the court of the Leaden Hall.

13 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. ci. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on Monday, the Eve of St. John the Baptist [24 June], in the 13th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, Robert Pany and John de Salesbire came to the Guildhall, and, by precept of Hamon de Chigwelle, the Mayor, delivered to Andrew Horn, the Chamberlain, one silver mark, arising from a certain small garden annexed to [2] Leaden Hall, and opposite to the choir of the Church of St. Peter on Cornhulle: which mark was

[1] A person of this name is mentioned as one of the Sworn Pleaders, in page 58 *ante*. An Alderman of Billingsgate Ward was also thus named.

[2] This is a very early mention of the Leaden Hall. At the beginning of the 14th century, it was occasionally used as a Court of justice: see the MS. *Liber de Antiq. Legibus*, at Guildhall, fol. 61. In October 1326, after the flight of Edward II., the Commons of London met there, when making terms with the Constable of the Tower. See the *French Chron. of London* (transl.) p. 264.

taken from the said Robert and John for completing the pavement belonging to the court of the said Leaden Hall.

Afterwards, on the Wednesday following, came Bartholomew, the clerk of the said Mayor, by precept of the Mayor, and received the said mark from the Chamberlain before-mentioned, for completing the pavement aforesaid. And be it known, that the said Robert and John are acquitted of payment of rent for the said garden from the Feast of our Lord's Nativity in the [1] second year until the same Feast at the end of two years now next ensuing.

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling putrid meat.

14 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. cv. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that in full Husting of Common Pleas, holden on the Monday next after the Feast of St. James the Apostle [25 July], in the 14th year etc., William le Clerk, of Hegham Ferrers, was brought before Hamon de Chiggwelle, Mayor, Nicholas de Farndone, and other Aldermen, with certain putrid and poisonous flesh-meat, unfit for human food. And because such flesh was putrid, and the body had died of disease, it was awarded by the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen, that the said William le Clerk, in whose possession the said dead body was found, should be put upon the pillory, and the body burnt beneath him.

Punishment of the Pillory, for making a false charge of intending to sell putrid meat.

14 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. cv. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 14th year, Thomas [2] the Smythe, of Stebenhethe, was brought before Hamon de Chigwelle, the Mayor, Geoffrey de Hertpol, Hugh de Gartone, and other Aldermen, and John de Prestone, Sheriff; for that it was imputed to him by one Nicholas Schyngal that he had bought putrid flesh-meat, and a dead carcass, from Alice la Coureors, to bring into the City for sale.

And the said Thomas says that he never bought such flesh-meat, and as to this he puts himself upon the country, etc.; but he says that the before-named Nicholas Schyngal bought that meat, for sale in the City. And the said Nicholas says that he never bought the said meat, nor has he any knowledge of it, and as to this he puts himself upon the country.

[1] Of the then reign.

[2] So in the MS., in English.

And the jurors, by William de Wrotham, brewer, and the others in the panel named, say upon their oath, that the aforesaid Thomas [1] le Smythe is not guilty of the things imputed to him. They further say, that the said Nicholas Schyngal did buy the said meat, and that he intended selling the same in the City, in deceit of the people. Therefore it was adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that the said Nicholas should be put upon the pillory, and the meat aforesaid be burnt beneath him. And the said Thomas was to go acquitted thereof.

A Chaplain put into the Tun, for being a night-walker.

14 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. cvii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that John de Sloghtre, Chaplain, was put into the Tun, for being found wandering about in the City, against the peace, on the night of the Friday next before the Feast of St. Matthew [29 September] in the 14th year.

Afterwards, on the Saturday following, he was taken before the Mayor, and because he was carrying arms, against the peace, and against the cry before made in the City, he was committed to the Gaol of Neugate, etc.

Committal to the Tun, for night-walking.

14 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. cxiv. (Latin.)

EMMA, daughter of William [2] le Wirdrawere, of York, was taken by William le Official, serjeant of the Ward of Chepe, and put into the Tun, on the night of the Sunday next before the Feast of St. Martin [11 November], in the 14th year of King Edward, because she was found wandering about after curfew rung at the place assigned, namely, at St. Martin's le Grand, together with a certain fardel of cloths.

Afterwards, on Tuesday the Feast of St. Martin, she was brought to the Guildhall before the Mayor, and was told that she must find security as to keeping the peace; and she was accordingly delivered to the said William le Official, that he might take pledge of her for so doing.

Letter of King Edward II. as to arrears of a pension granted to Robert de Foxtone, at his request.

14 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. cxiv. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that on Tuesday the Feast of St. Martin [11

[1] So in the MS., in French.

[2] The Wiredrawer.

November], in the 14th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, there was read a certain letter of our Lord the King, which had been sent to the Mayor, Aldermen, and reputable men of the City, in these words.—

"Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, etc., to the "Mayor, and to the Aldermen, and good folks of the Common-"alty of our city of London greeting. Whereas, at our request, "you did lately grant unto our dear clerk, Robert de Foxtone, a "pension of 100 shillings, the same to be received yearly from "your Chamber, for the whole of his life; for the which we do "thank you, and do hold ourselves indebted to you for the same; "and whereas we have since heard that he has not yet received "any letters as to the said pension, and that the same has been in "arrear to him for a long time past; at the which we do marvel, "seeing that you granted him the same at our request; we do es-"pecially and heartily pray you, that as to the same pension you "will let him have letters patent in due form under your Common "Seal, and will let him have satisfaction as to that which is in ar-"rear to him, without delay, in beseeming and courteous manner; "and from henceforth will let him have the same pension paid "punctually at the fitting terms of the year; for love of ourselves, "and so dearly as you do love us: and we will be unto you the "more gracious lord as to such matters as you will have to do as "regards ourselves. And by your letters and by our said clerk, "you are to send us back word what you shall have done herein. "Given under our Privy Seal, at Westminster, the 21st day of "October, in the 14th year of our reign."[1]

Custom as to retailing meat by Butchers at the Stokkes.

14 Edward II. A.D. 1320. Letter-Book E. fol. cxv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin [25 November], in the 14th year, the pork and beef of John Perer, John Esmar, and Reynald ate Watre, [alleged to be] [2]foreign butchers, were seized; because that they, against the custom of the City, had exposed the said meat for sale by candle-light at [3] les Stokkes, after curfew rung at St. Martin's le Grand: whereas it is enacted, that no foreign butcher, standing with his meat at the stalls aforesaid, shall cut any meat

[1] From a lengthy account added, we learn that the pension was forthwith formally granted, on the recipient making oath that he would well and faithfully serve the City in every way.

[2] Non-freemen.

[3] The Stocks House, or Market. See page 133 *ante*, Note [1].

after None rung at St. Paul's; and that as to all the meat which he has cut before None rung, he is to expose the same for sale up to the hour of Vespers, and to sell it without keeping any back, or carrying any away.

And the said John le Perer appears; and he says that he is free of the City, and asks that his meat may be given back to him: and upon it being testified that he is free of the City, his meat is delivered up to him. And the said John Estmar, being solemnly called, does not appear; therefore his meat remains forfeited to the use of the Sheriffs. And the aforesaid Reynald ate Watre appears; and being asked whether he is a foreigner, or free of the City, he says, a foreigner; therefore his meat remains forfeited, as above.

The manner of the safe-keeping of the City, in the King's behalf.

14 Edward II. A.D. 1321. Letter-Book E. fol. cxix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] HAMON DE CHIGEWELLE, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, were summoned to appear before our Lord the King at Westminster, on the Wednesday next before the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas [7 July], at the close of the 14th year. Upon which day, the said Mayor and Aldermen appeared before the King and his Council, sitting in the Green Chamber at Westminster, in council upon certain arduous matters touching the welfare of the realm. Of whom it was asked by the same our Lord the King, whether, by reason that certain dissensions had arisen between him, the King, and certain [2] nobles of the realm, they would be willing to preserve his city of London to the use of him and his heirs, as being the heritage of them, the Mayor and citizens, and at their peril.

And our Lord the King and his Council were answered by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that they were unwilling to refuse the safe-keeping of the City; but that they would keep the same in behalf of him, our Lord the King, and his heirs, as being the heritage of them, the Mayor and citizens. And order was thereupon given to the Mayor and Aldermen, to have the manner of safe-keeping of the same,—in what way they would be willing to guard the said City,—on the Saturday following, set down in writing, before him and his Council at Westminster; that they might hold counsel thereupon.

[1] In Latin.

[2] The Earls of Lancaster, Hereford, and others.

On which day the said Mayor and Aldermen came to Westminster, and reported the manner of safe-keeping of the City to the same our Lord the King, and his Council, in these words.—

[1] "The manner in which the safe-keeping of the City ought to "be performed.—

"That is to say:—that the Mayor and Aldermen shall be pro- "perly armed, in manner as pertains to them and all their house- "hold. And that every Alderman shall cause to assemble in his "Ward, in such place as he shall think best, the most proved and "most wise men of his Ward: and that they, to prevent perils "that may arise to the City—the which may God forbid—shall "survey all the hostels of the Ward, in which they understand any "strangers or suspected persons to be lodged; and that they shall "enjoin such manner of [2] hostelers and [3] herbergeours, that they "shall not harbour or receive any persons whomsoever, if they "will not be answerable for their deeds and their trespasses, if in "any way they offend.

"And that every Alderman, in his own Ward, shall cause all "those of the Ward to be assessed to arms; that so they may be "armed according as their condition demands, for maintaining the "peace of our Lord the King, and saving and preserving the same "in the said city.

"And that all the Gates of the City shall be well guarded by "day and by night; that is to say, every gate by day, by 12 "men, strong and vigorous, and well instructed, and well armed; "so as to overlook those entering and going forth, if perchance "any one be suspected of coming to do mischief to the City; and "by night, by 24 men: so that those who keep ward by day, "come at sunrise, and remain until sunset; and those who keep "watch at night, come at sunset, and remain until sunrise. And "that the bedels of the Wards of those who are summoned to "keep ward, shall be there ready with the names of those upon "whom they have made summons, before the Aldermen of their "Wards.

"And that every Alderman shall come there at the hour afore- "said, to see that those who are summoned to keep ward, are "strong and powerful men, and well and sufficiently armed.

"And that every night all the great gates shall be closed at "sunset by the Warders thereunto assigned; that is to say, by two "of the loyal and most powerful men of all the Ward, and sworn

[1] In French.
[2] Keepers of hostels, or hostreys.
[3] Keepers of herberges, or lodging-houses.

" thereunto; and that the wickets of the gates shall be kept open " until curfew rung out at St. Martin's le Grand; and that then, " all the wickets shall be closed, for all the night through, that so " no one enter until [1] Prime rung at St. Thomas of Acon: and " then all the wickets shall be opened until sunrise, at which time " the great gates shall be first opened.

" And that above the gates, and upon the walls between the " gates of the City, there shall be placed sufficient people for " watch and ward, that so no men-at-arms or other persons ap- " proach the walls or the gates, for doing mischief to the City. " And if any one shall approach there in manner aforesaid, then " the horn is to be sounded, that the nearest guards may be warned " to come to such spot in defence of the City.

" And that those who are assigned to a certain guard, shall not, " for any noise, for any cry, or for any affray, elsewhere in the " City, in any manner depart from their guard; unless by the " Mayor or by the Aldermen they be commanded so to do.

" And that every night there shall be ordained 200 men, well " armed, or more, according as need demands, to go throughout " the City to keep the peace, and to aid those who keep watch at " the gates, if need be.

" And that no ship or boat shall moor or lie to at night, else- " where than in the hythes of Billyngesgate and Queen Hythe, " from sunset, namely, to sunrise. And that two good and strong " boats shall be provided on the Thames at night, with armed " men, on the one side of London Bridge, towards the West, and " two boats on the other side, towards the East; so as to guard " the water by night, and watch that no one may enter this part of " the City to do mischief; and, if they see peril, to warn the people " of those Wards which are keeping guard upon the water.

" And whereas, my Lord, by far the greater part of the people " of your city live by their merchandize and by the workmanship " of their hands, their intent is, that the people and others of your " land, summoned to your Parliament, and others who come peace- " ably, like men of peace, as well to trade and bring victuals, as " for other purposes, may safely enter and go forth from the City, " in such manner as men of peace ought to do."

[1] At 6 A.M.

Regulations made by the Armourers of London.

15 Edward II. A.D. 1322. Letter-Book E. fol. cxxxiii. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that at the Husting of Common Pleas holden on Monday the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 January], in the 15th year of the reign of our Lord King Edward, son of King Edward, in presence of Hamon de Chigewelle, the then Mayor, Nicholas de Farndone, Robert de Swalclyve, and other Aldermen, and Richard Costantyn and Richard de Hakeneye, Sheriffs, by assent of Hugh de Aungeye, William de Segrave, Roger Savage, Thomas de Copham, William de Lanshulle, Richard de Kent, Gilot le Heauberger, Hugh le Heaumer, Master Richard le Heaumer, Simon le Heaumer, Robert de Skeltone, John Tany, Henry Horpol, Elias de Wodeberghe, William le Heaumer, Oliver le Heaumer, William de Staunford, John de Wyght, Richard de Seyntis, William de Lyndeseie, John de Kestevene, Robert le Proude, Robert Seymer, Reynold le Heauberger, Roger le Salte, Roger de Blakenhale, and Geffray [1] , armourers, it was ordained for the common profit, and assented to, that from thenceforth arms made in the City for sale should be good and befitting, according to the form which follows; that is to say:—

That a [2] haketon and a [3] gambeson covered with [4] sendale, or with cloth of [5] silk, shall be stuffed with new cotton cloth, and with [6] *cadaz*, and with old sendales, and in no other manner. And that white haketons shall be stuffed with old woven cloth, and with cotton, and made of new woven cloth within and without.

Also, seeing that as well lord as man have found theirs to be old bacinets, battered and vamped-up, but recently covered by persons who know nothing of the trade; such bacinets being then put away in some secret place, and carried into the country, away from the City, to sell; and that in the City of such men no cognizance can be taken, whether the same be good or bad; a thing from which great peril might ensue to the King and to his people, and disgraceful scandal to the armourers aforesaid, and to all the City; it is ordained and assented to, that no smith, or other man who makes the irons for bacinets, shall from henceforth himself cause any bacinet to be covered for sale; but he is to sell the same out of his hands entirely, and not fitted up, in manner as used to be done here-

[1] The name is omitted.

[2] See page 35 *ante*, Note 4.

[3] A stuffed and quilted vest. See page 35 *ante*.

[4] A thin kind of silk: fine linen appears to have been also so called.

[5] *seye*; possibly, "say," a fine woollen cloth.

[6] Or *cadas*; flocks of silk, tow, cotton, or wool.

tofore; and the bacinets so sold are to remain so uncompleted, until they have been viewed by the four persons who shall have been sworn thereto, or by two of them, as to whether they are proper to be fitted up or not.

And if there shall be found in any house, whether it be of an armourer or elsewhere, whosesoever house it may be, armour on sale of any kind whatsoever, which is not of proper quality, or other than has been ordained, such armour shall be immediately taken and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, and by them adjudged upon as being good or bad, at their discretion.

And this matter well and lawfully to observe and supervise, Roger Savage, William le Toneler, Master Richard le Heaumer, and John Tany, are sworn; and where the four cannot attend, any two of them are to do what pertains thereto.

Lease of the Moor of Haliwelle and Vynesbery for seven years, at four marks yearly.

15 Edward II. A.D. 1322. Letter-Book E. fol. cxxxvi. (Latin.)

At the Husting of Common Pleas holden on the Monday next before the Feast of Saint Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 15th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, the Moor of [1] Haliwelle and Vynesbery, belonging to the Chamber of the Guildhall, was let, by assent of Hamon de Chigewelle, Mayor, and the Aldermen, to one Robert le Joignour, and one Walter le Fannere; to hold from the Feast of Easter in the 15th year of the King aforesaid to the end of seven years then next ensuing, they paying for the same four marks yearly to the Chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid, at the four principal terms of the year, that is to say, one mark at each term.

For making good and faithful payment whereof at the said terms to the Chamber aforesaid, the said Robert and Walter found sureties; namely, Bernard le Carpenter and Thomas le Gardynere, dwelling without Bisshopesgate; who bound themselves, and each of them, for payment of the whole, and all their moveables to distress by any serjeant or other person on behalf of the Chamber, if, at the end of one month after each term elapsed, the rent, as before stated, should remain unpaid; or else, by the Chamberlain of the Chamber for the time being they shall be ejected, and as to the whole rent pertaining to the said seven years, they shall pay the same in full.

[1] The Moor, on which the Holy Well was situate, near Shoreditch, and of Finsbury.

Punishment of John Waldeshef, a sworn Serjeant of the City, for sowing discord therein.

16 Edward II. A.D. 1322. Letter-Book E. fol. xxi. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, Hamon de Chiggewelle, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, were informed by many persons in the City, that John Waldeshef, sworn Serjeant of the City, had promulgated certain things by way of impediment to the aid granted by the commonalty to our Lord the King as a subsidy for his war in Scotland; and that he maintained false charges in the City, and spread abroad so much of discord among the good men of the City, that unless he should be entirely removed from the counsel of the City, no small strife and contumely would make its appearance in the said city, among great as well as small, and the undoing of the City itself would in a short time ensue. They therefore entreated the same Mayor that, for the Saturday then next ensuing, he would be pleased to summon twelve of the most approved and best men of the[1] same Wards, and attach the said John by that day, to make answer as to the said matter, as well to the Commonalty as to our Lord the King.

Upon which day, Hamon de Chiggewelle, the Mayor aforesaid, Nicholas de Farndone, Richard de Gloucestre, and others of the Aldermen, and Richard Costantyn, Alderman, and Richard de Hakeneie, the Sheriffs, and a very great number of the commonalty, met together at the Guildhall; and the said John, who had been attached by Thomas de Kent, serjeant, to make answer on the matters aforesaid, did not appear, but fled privily from the City. Wherefore, counsel being taken thereon, and respect being had to what had been testified by the whole commonalty—that the same John, as before-mentioned, had offended against our Lord the King and the said commonalty, contrary to his oath, more especially in that he had given advice to the collectors of the 2000 marks that had been granted to our Lord the King, not to raise the moneys aforesaid; and that peril threatened the City, by reason of the discord sown by him among great as well as small,—it was adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen, with the assent of all the commonalty, that the said John should lose the freedom of the City, which had been previously granted to him, as well as the fee of 100 shillings which by the hands of the Chamberlain he had received

[1] Probably those in which Waldeshef had committed the alleged offences.

from the commonalty; and that from the counsel of the City he should be entirely removed, and, as to pleading for any one in the City, for the future he should remain silenced.

Lease of a Garden, called the "Hermitage," near the Gate of Alegate.

19 Edward II. A.D. 1325. Letter-Book E. fol. clv. (Latin.)

AT the Husting of Common Pleas holden on Monday the Eve of St. James the Apostle [25 July], in the 19th year of King Edward, son of King Edward, that garden on the South side of the Gate of Alegate, called the "Hermitage," which Roger atte Watre, the serjeant, held, was granted to Peter de Staundone, [1] blader, to hold to the said Peter for the term of his life, he paying for the same to the commonalty 10 shillings yearly in the Chamber of the Guildhall, at the four terms of the year.

Debt contracted by the City for an embroidered Cope, presented to Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury.

19 Edward II. A.D. 1325. Letter-Book E. fol. clx. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that Hamon de Chigwelle, the Mayor, and certain of the Aldermen, for themselves and the commonalty of London, made a certain acknowledgment in the Exchequer to John de Stebenhethe, clerk, as to 15 pounds which were in arrears of a sum of [2] due to him for an embroidered cope of silk and gold; which was given to Sir [3] Walter Reynald, Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Mayor and Commonalty, at the time when he was made [4] Archbishop.

Delivery of the Custody of the Conduit.

19 Edward II. A.D. 1325. Letter-Book E. fols. clxii, iii. (Latin.)

ON Friday next before the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward, William le Latonere, John Albon, and Richard le Gaunter, were sworn to keep the [5] Conduit; and the keys of the said Conduit were accordingly delivered to them.

On Friday next after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [13 December], in the 19th year, John Albon and Richard le Gaunter,

[1] Or corndealer.

[2] The amount is omitted.

[3] Previously Bishop of Worcester. See page 63 *ante*.

[4] The form of the recognizance, or acknowledgment (made on the 26th June 1325) follows: to which an acknowledgment of receipt of the money, in the 3rd year of Edward III., is annexed. The debt had been owing 17 years.

[5] The "Great Conduit in Chepe," at the West end of the Poultry, is meant.

who before had charge of the Conduit, were removed, and in their places were substituted Geoffrey de Gedelestone, cutler, and Henry de Ware; to whom was added Bennet of the Guildhall, [1] to do the work.

Acknowledgment as to property held in trust for the children of Paulin Turke.

19 Edward II. A.D. 1325. Letter-Book E. fol. clxiv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Thursday the Eve of St. Nicholas [6 December], in the 19th year of King Edward, Walter de Mordone came here before Hamon de Chiggewelle, the Mayor, Robert de Swalclif, Reynald de Conduit, and Roger le Palmere, Aldermen, and Andrew Horn, the Chamberlain, and acknowledged that he had in his hands goods belonging to the children of Paulin [2] Turke, namely;—3 lasts of herrings, value [3] ; also, 2 silver basins, weighing [3] ; and 7*l.* 10*s.* in ready money: all of which, together with the other goods aforesaid, the said Walter was ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, to deliver to [4] John de Comptone, to whom the wardship of the children of Paulin had been entrusted, in order that the same to the use of the said children might be improved.

Royal Letter to the Mayor of London, as to prohibiting the export of materials for making cloth.

19 Edward II. A.D. 1326. Letter-Book E. fol. clxvii. (Norman French.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England etc., to our "well-beloved Hamon de Chigewelle, Mayor of our City of Lon- "don, greeting. We have read the letters that you have sent us, "in the which you have signified unto us that Flemings, Brabanters, "and other aliens, have been suddenly buying throughout our land "all the teasels that they can find; and also are buying butter, "madder, woad, fullers' earth, and all other things which pertain "to the working of cloth, in order that they may disturb the "staple and the common profit of our realm; and further, that "you have stopped twenty tuns that were shipped and ready for "going beyond sea, at the suit of good folks of our said city; upon "your doing the which we do congratulate you, and do command "and charge you, that you cause the said tuns well and safely to

[1] *ad operandum.*

[2] The family of Turke seems generally to have carried on the trade of fishmongers.

[3] The amount is omitted.

[4] The delivery of the Wardship to John de Compton is described in the next page, fol. clxiv. b.

" be kept; and, if any such things come into our said city from " henceforth, to be sent beyond sea by merchants, aliens or denizens, " cause them also to be stopped and safely kept, until you shall " have had other mandate from us thereon; and you are not to " allow any such things to pass through your bailiwick, by reason " whereof the profit of our staple may be disturbed. We have " also commanded our Chancellor, that by writs under our Great " Seal he shall cause it everywhere to be forbidden that any such " things shall pass from henceforth out of our realm, in any way " whatsoever. Given under our Privy Seal, at [1]Saltwode, the 21st " day of May, in the 19th year of our reign."

Writ forbidding the exportation of teasels and fullers' earth.

19 Edward II. A.D. 1326. Letter-Book E. fol. clxviii. (Latin.)

" EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England etc., to the " Mayor and Sheriffs of London, greeting. Whereas for the " common advantage and profit of the people of our realm of " England, and of our [2]lands of Ireland and Wales, by us and our " Council it has been ordained, that the staple of wools, hides, and " woolfels, shall be held in certain places within the same our realm " and lands, and not elsewhere; and that no person of the said " realm and lands (certain persons only excepted) shall, after the " Feast of Christmas next ensuing, use any cloth of his own buy- " ing, unless such purchase shall be made within the realm and " lands aforesaid, on pain of heavy forfeiture unto us; and we do " therefore desire that none of the thistles that in English are called " [3]'*taseles*,' and no fullers' earth, shall be carried out of the same " kingdom and lands:—We do command you, strictly enjoining, " that in the same our city you do cause proclamation publicly to " be made, and in our behalf strict prohibition to be made, that any " merchant, foreigner or native, or other person, shall carry or send " such manner of thistles or such fullers' earth out of the same our " realm and lands, on pain of heavy forfeiture to us; or that any " one shall sell, or cause to be sold, such thistles or fullers' earth to " the merchants aforesaid, or other persons, to carry the same out

[1] Near Hythe, in Kent. The Archbishops of Canterbury had a fine castle there.

[2] This distinction is made, because in those days the sovereign was deemed King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Prince of Wales. The ancient Princes of the latter country did not wear a crown, but only a *garland*, or circlet of metal.

[3] Now "teasels," used for carding wool. They are still grown for this purpose in England and in Belgium; the use of cards of iron being found less advantageous. According to Stow (*Survey*) a piece of land in Bishopsgate, called "Tasel Close," was planted with them.

" of our said realm and lands. Nor are you in any way to allow " such thistles or earth to be taken or sent out of the city aforesaid " to any foreign parts. Witness myself, at Saltwode, the 30th day " of May, in the 19th year of our reign."

———◇———

Foreign Merchants removed from the freedom of the City.

20 Edward II. A.D. 1326. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxi. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [13 December], in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, by Richard de Betoigne, Mayor, Richard de Rothynge and Roger Chauntecler, Sheriffs of London, the Aldermen, the men and merchants of divers trades, and others of the commonalty of the City aforesaid, at their Guildhall assembled, for the great advantage of our Lord the [1] King, and of the said city, and for avoiding certain perils, which as well in the said city as elsewhere in the realm of England, and without the said realm, were evidently then imminent, from causes both certain and probable, it was, and is, thus ordained;—to the effect that all and singular alien merchants who from a foreign land had heretofore been admitted to the freedom of the said city, by any title whatsoever, should from the same freedom from thenceforth be wholly removed, and the enrolments of the same made in the papers or rolls of the Guildhall aforesaid be cancelled, and for the future held as null; the merchants of [2]Amias, Corbie, and Neele, excepted.

It was also expressly ordained, that from thenceforth no alien should under any circumstances be admitted to the freedom of the said city, save only at the Husting of London, and by assent of the commonalty, and upon the sufficient security of six reputable men of the trade which such person should have followed, and should intend to follow.

It was also further ordained, that if any persons so removed should in future have to be admitted to the freedom of the City, they should be readmitted at the Husting in form aforesaid, and in no other way.

[1] At this time, the King was a prisoner at Kenilworth, and the City wholly in the possession of Queen Isabel and her adherents.

[2] Amiens. The merchants of these places (in Picardy) as importers of onions, garlic, and woad, had especial privileges, granted by the citizens of London A.D. 1237; on which occasion they gave 100*l.* sterling towards the expense of bringing the water of Tyburn Springs to London.

Grant of timber and lead for the repair of the Chapel of the Guildhall.

20 Edward II. A.D. 1326. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxi. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that just before the Feast of Christmas, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, there came to the Guildhall of London Sir John de Stratford, [1] Bishop of Winchester, and Messire [2] Thomas de Wake, Lord of Lidel, on certain business touching our Lord the King and his said city. At which time, among other things, the said Bishop and Messire Thomas saw that after the Chapel annexed to the said Guildhall had been begun to be repaired, the work thereof had been suspended; whereupon, they asked the cause of the suspension of the said work.

And they were told by Richard de Betoigne, the then Mayor of the City, to this effect;—"By your aid, and that of the other "great men of the land, the works at the said chapel, by God's "grace, shall be properly and becomingly prosecuted." And thereupon, the said Messire Thomas de Wake, Lord of Lidel, granted timber sufficient for all the work of the said chapel: and the said Sir John, Bishop of Winchester, granted lead sufficient for the covering thereof.

Afterwards, the said Sir Thomas de Wake sent sufficient timber for the said chapel, as above stated.

[1] Afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He was an active supporter of Queen Isabel, and had just taken up the freedom of the City.

[2] Sir Thomas de Wake was brother-in-law of Edmund, Earl of Kent, then engaged in the rebellion against King Edward; and his present act of liberality may not improbably have had a political motive.

EDWARD III. A.D. 1327–77.

Charter granted to the Pellipers, or Skinners, of London.

1 Edward III. A.D. 1327. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxxiii. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, etc., to all persons to whom these "present letters shall come, greeting. Our well-beloved men of "our city of London, called the [1] 'Pellipers,' have entreated us "by their petition, before us and our Council set forth, that "whereas by the advice and assent of all men of the trade afore-"said in the said City dwelling, for the common advantage of the "commonalty of our realm to the same city resorting, it was of late "ordained that every [2] fur in itself should contain a certain mea-"sure;—namely, that every fur of minever of 8 tiers should con-"tain 120 bellies; a fur of minever of 7 tiers, 100 bellies; a fur "of [3] *bisshes* of 8 tiers, 72 beasts; a fur of *bisshes* of 7 tiers, 60 "beasts; a fur of [4] *popelle* of 7 tiers, 60 beasts; a fur of *popelle* of "6 tiers, 52 beasts; a fur of [5] *stradlynge* of 6 tiers, 52 beasts; a fur "of small *stradlynge*, 52 beasts; a fur of [6] *scurelle*, 60 beasts; hoods "of cleaned minever, 40 bellies; hoods of [7] half-cleaned minever, 32 "bellies; hoods of minever of 4 tiers, 24 bellies; hoods of minever "of 3 tiers, 18 bellies. And that a fur of beaveret, or lambskin, "should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ ells in length, and in breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ells beneath in one "part, and one ell in breadth in the middle of the fur. And that "every fur of this kind should be well and purely made, without "mixture of other furs. And that no pelliper or [8] pheliper should "sell old furs in other form than as they are taken off the garments, "that is to say, with the collars and the linings, and old hoods with "the necks thereof; seeing that with old furs and hoods as well "the great as others of the community aforesaid are oftentimes "deceived by such phelipers, believing them to be new furs,

[1] Or Pelterers. The Church of St. Mary Axe was also called "St. Mary Pelliper," from a plot of ground near, where the Pellipers dressed their skins.

[2] Or rather, "set of furs."

[3] Fur made from some part of the skin of the hind.

[4] Fur of the back of the squirrel in spring.

[5] Or "*stranlynge*"; fur of the squirrel between Michaelmas and winter.

[6] Squirrel; of other kinds than those before named.

[7] *semypurato.*

[8] Or fripperer; a dealer in second-hand clothes and furniture.

" whereas they are old. And that no pelliper or pheliper, for the " reason aforesaid, should carry any other furs than old ones, through " the streets and lanes, or into the market, of the said city for sale; " —we would approve of the said Ordinance, and confirm the same " unto the men of the trade aforesaid, to be held for ever by them " and their successors, men of the said trade;—We, assenting to " their entreaty in this behalf, and seeing that the premises are for " the advantage of the people of our realm, as aforesaid, ordained, " do by the tenor of these presents accept the same Ordinance, " and approve thereof; and, to the end that the same Ordinance " in all and singular its articles in future times may be the more " strictly observed, do will and do grant, for us and our heirs, that " certain good and trusty men of that trade of the City aforesaid, " by the assent of the men of such trade, shall be chosen and " assigned to make scrutiny as to the premises in the said city, " and the suburbs thereof, so often as need shall be; so that " the Mayor of the said city for the time being, upon the testimony " of the persons so to be chosen and assigned, shall punish and " chastise, according to their demerits, those whom he shall have " found offending in this behalf. And nevertheless, the furs " which shall chance to be found to have been made against this " Ordinance shall unto the Mayor and Commonalty of the same city " remain forfeited. And that the men of the city aforesaid belonging " to that trade, who frequent the different Fairs, namely, of [1]St. " Botolph, Winchester, St. Ives, [2]Staunford, and St. Edmund's, " and other fairs within our realm, shall exercise such scrutiny " in those fairs, for the common advantage of the men unto such " fairs resorting; so that those offending in this behalf shall be " punished and chastised upon their testimony before the stewards " of those fairs. And the furs that are found in the hands of " pellipers or phelipers at the same fairs, made against the Ordinance " aforesaid, shall in like manner remain as forfeited, in the possession " of the lords of those fairs. Witness myself, at Westminster, the " first day of March, in the first year of our reign."

Charter granted to the Girdlers of London.

1 Edward III. A.D. 1327. Letter-Book F. fol. lxxxviii. (Norman French.)

" EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England, etc., to all " those to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. The " Girdlers of our city of London have shown unto us by their peti-

[1] Boston. [2] Stamford.

" tion, put before us at our Council in our Parliament held at " Westminster after the Feast of the Purification [2 February] last " past, that heretofore it was ordained, and the custom in the said " city, that no man of the said trade should cause any girdle of silk, " of wool, of leather, or of linen thread, to be garnished with any " inferior metal than with latten, [1]copper, iron, and steel; and that " if any work should be found garnished with inferior metal, the " same should be burnt; and that now the said trade in the said " city is much impaired and defamed, by reason that some persons " of the said trade, dwelling without the City, and there making " and garnishing girdles, do garnish the same with false work, " such as lead, pewter, and tin, and other false things; whereby " the people of the said city, and of the realm, are deceived, to the " great loss of themselves, and the scandal of the good folks of the " trade. And the said girdlers have requested us that we would " approve the said Ordinance and usage, and would grant that from " henceforth in the said city, and elsewhere throughout all our " realm, the same for ever shall be strictly kept. We therefore, " such deceits and losses to avoid, and, for the common profit " of our people, willing to agree to this request, and to authorize " the aforesaid Ordinance and usage, do by the tenor of these letters " accept and approve thereof, and do will and grant, for ourselves " and for our heirs, that the same Ordinance and usage in the said " city, and elsewhere throughout the whole of our realm, shall be from " henceforth for ever kept and maintained. And that in the said " city, and in every other city, burgh, and good town, of the realm, " where such workmen are, or shall be, there shall be chosen by " the folks of the trade there dwelling, one man or two, good and " lawful persons of the same trade, for maintaining the same, and " making search thereon, at all times that they shall see that there " is need for them so to do. And if any work of the girdlers shall " be garnished with lead, pewter, or tin, or other false thing, the " same is to be presented by the said persons so chosen before the " Mayor of the said city, and before the mayors or chief wardens " of other cities, burghs, and towns, of the said realm, in the places " where such false work shall be found; and by award of the said " mayors and chief wardens the same shall be burnt, and at their " discretion the workmen punished for their false work; and the " amercements that shall arise from such punishments shall remain " with the same mayors and chief wardens, and the commonalty of

[1] *batterie*; in France, a set of metal vessels for kitchen use, is still known as a "*batterie de cuisine.*"

" the places where such false work shall be so found. And that " the folks of the said trade, who shall be chosen in the said city " of London, there to make search, at such time as they shall come " into other cities, burghs, or towns, in our realm, where the same " trade is carried on, may, with the folks of the same trade who are " chosen so to do in the places to which they shall have so come, " make search for such work; and present the defaults therein unto " the mayor and chief wardens of the same places, as aforesaid. " In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters patent to be " made. Given at Westminster, the 10th day of May, in the first " year of our reign."

Agreement made between the men of the trade of the Saddlers of London, of the one part, and the men of the trades of the Joiners, Painters, and Lorimers in copper and iron, of the same city, of the other part.

1 Edward III. A.D. 1327. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxvi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] Be it remembered, that whereas a certain affray lately took place between the men of the trade of the saddlers of the City of London, of the one part, and the men of the trades of the joiners, painters, and [2]lorimers, as well in copper as in iron, of the same city, of the other part, by reason of a certain rancour and dissension which had lately arisen between them, namely, on Thursday the Feast of our Lord's Ascension [20 May] last past; upon which day, certain of them, on either side, strongly provided with an armed force, exchanged blows and manfully began to fight, as well in Chepe as in the street of Crepelgate, and elsewhere in the same city; on which occasion certain among them were wickedly, and against the peace of our Lord the King, killed, and many others mortally wounded; by reason of which dissension and exchange of blows, the greater part of the City was in alarm, to the great disgrace and scandal of the whole city, and the manifest peril thereof: and which dissension and exchange of blows became so serious and so outrageous, as hardly to be appeased through the intervention of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and officers of the City: such contention being however at last, so well as it might be, allayed by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and other officers of the City, the said Mayor and Sheriffs appointed a day for the men of the trades aforesaid to appear before them at the Guildhall, namely, the Friday following, being the

[1] In Latin. [2] Makers of bits, and ornamental metal work for reins.

morrow of Our Lord's Ascension, to the end that they might set forth their reasons on either side.—

Upon the said day, there came accordingly to the Guildhall the men of the said trades, and, in presence of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, did set forth their grievances in writing. Whereupon, a certain Petition was presented to the Mayor by the joiners, painters, and lorimers; the tenor of which is as follows.—

[1]"To the Mayor, and to the Aldermen, and to the good Com-" monalty of London, shew and make plaint the joiners, painters, " lorimers in copper, and lorimers in iron;—that whereas they " have always been free of the City, in bearing their charge of " tallages and other contributions, as equals and as commoners, " according to their power; the saddlers of the City, against the " franchise of the same, by conspiracy and collusion among them-" selves, have ordained and established, and thereunto among them-" selves have made oath, that no one of the trades aforesaid shall " be so daring as to sell any manner of merchandize that unto " their own trade pertains, either to freemen of the City, or to " other persons, but only to themselves, in the business of saddlery: " the which thing is notoriously against all the commonalty of the " said city, and all the realm. And because that the trades afore-" said would not assent to this thing, against their oath to the City " made, the saddlers, against the peace of our Lord the King, " maliciously and by force of arms have assailed the trades aforesaid, " as well in their own houses as in the high streets; some persons " whereof have been killed, some maimed, and many wounded and " maltreated.—They therefore do pray the Mayor and all the " commonalty, that redress for this thing may be made to them, in " such due and good manner that they may be enabled to live in " peace, and to follow their trades as they have done heretofore.

" And further, the trades aforesaid make plaint;—that whereas " after the saddlers have received from them certain goods pertain-" ing unto their trades, and have become possessed of the said " goods in their own houses, if the good folks of the said trades " come there to ask for their payment, they are bandied about " among the said saddlers with offensive words, and sometimes " beaten, and in other ways maltreated; by reason whereof they " have not the daring to demand payment of their debts, and " therefore the said saddlers now are in their debt; that is to say, " they owe to the painters 100*l.* and 35*s.*; to the lorimers in copper,

[1] In French.

" 84*l.* 15*s.*, and to the lorimers in iron, 100*l.* 8*s.*; and to the joiners, " 10*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; the total of which amounts to 297*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*: to " the great damage and impoverishment of the said trades, and as " to the which they pray for favour and redress.

" And further, whereas the great lords of the realm do give their " old saddles to their palfreymen, these persons sell them to the " said saddlers, who then try to harness them afresh, and to sell " them for new, to the loss of all the commonalty of the realm."

Answer made to the Petition.—

" As to the first point in this Petition,—the saddlers say that " they never did so, and never will do so. As to the second " point,—they have their recovery before the Sheriff, by plea of " debt. As to the third point,—they concede that from hence- " forth no old saddles shall be harnessed for resale as new ones, " and that if any such be found, the same shall be adjudged upon " before the Mayor and Aldermen.

" And also, the saddlers aforesaid have conceded, for themselves " and for all their trade, that among them no confederacy or alliance " shall be made, either against the City, or against the aforesaid " joiners, lorimers, and others of their companionship, at any time " to come, on pain of paying 10 tuns of wine to the commonalty " of London, whosoever shall be convicted thereof. And that in " the same manner, the joiners, lorimers, in copper and in iron, " and painters, shall [be answerable] for themselves and for their " trades."

And a certain Petition was also presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, the tenor of which is as follows.—

" To the Mayor and to the Commonalty of the City of London, " shew and make plaint the saddlers of the said city;—that where- " as contumelious words had arisen between William de Karletone, " saddler, and William de Stokwelle, painter, and by reason of such " words, six good folks of the one trade and six of the other did " interfere therein, and appoint a day of love at St. Paul's Church, " as between the aforesaid William and William, namely, Wed- " nesday, the [2] Feast of St. Dunstan; the aforesaid William de " Stokwelle, compassing mischief, did cause all the painters, joiners, " lorimers, [and] [3] *gelders* to be collected, together with other " workmen, in order to act by force of arms, and in affray of " the said City; and then took counsel to make the saddlers afore-

[1] A day for making terms of reconciliation.

[2] The Deposition of St. Dunstan, 19 May, must be meant.

[3] Meaning, "gilders."

" said concede, by compulsion, that if any man of the one trade " shall have cause of offence as against any one of the other trade, " then in such case, all the painters, together with all the [other] " trades, shall no longer be bound to work, but shall close their " selds; and that if any offence shall be found to have been com- " mitted on the one side or the other, the parties shall not be " reconciled without two of each trade [1] [intervening therein].

" And further, the aforesaid [2] *copresmethes* have made an " ordinance among themselves, out of their own heads, that if any " strange workman of the same trade shall come to the said city, " he shall not be received on any terms, until he shall have made " oath to conceal their [3] misdeeds. And whereas the said painters " and joiners do set every point of their trade at a fixed price, at " no time has there been any certainty as to the aforesaid points in " practice established: by reason whereof, they are making them- " selves kings of the land, to the destruction of all the people of " the land, and to the annihilation of the saddlers aforesaid. As " to the which, they pray for redress."

" As to the first point in this Petition,—the lorimers and others " of their companionship have made answer, that they never have " done so, and they never will do so. To the second point they have " made answer,—that no strange workman of their trade ought to " work among them, if he be not admitted and sworn among them, " and have not done that, in presence of the Mayor and Aldermen, " which unto the franchise of the City pertains. And as regards " that they have set up certain prices in their trades,—they altogether " deny the same."

[4] And hereupon, for avoiding still greater peril, and for making and reestablishing concord and peace among the men of the said trades, it was ordered and agreed that six Aldermen should be chosen, to be present at a certain day and place; and that the men of the trades aforesaid should appear before them, for the purpose of treating of peace and concord among all. And the following Aldermen were chosen;—namely, Nicholas de Farndone, Hamon de Chigwelle, Reynald de Conduit, Henry de Seccheford, Thomas de Leyre, and John de Caustone; who, upon being so chosen, named a day for the men of the trades aforesaid to appear before them, the same Aldermen, at St. Martin's le Grand in London, the following Sunday, namely, there to treat of peace and concord, as before mentioned.

[1] These, or similar words, seem to be required by the context.

[2] Coppersmiths; the lorimers in

[3] *malveiste.*

[4] In Latin.

Upon which day there met at the place aforesaid, as well the Aldermen before-mentioned, as the men of the said trades, in great multitudes on either side. And after they had begun to treat of the business aforesaid, by reason of the multitude of people present, they were not able to expedite the business, or to bring it to a conclusion; whereupon, it was ordered by the said Aldermen, and agreed to by the men of the trades aforesaid, that certain persons of the trade of the saddlers, and, in like manner, certain persons of the trades of the painters, joiners, and lorimers, should be chosen to treat in behalf of each such trade, for reestablishing peace between them.

And hereupon, there were chosen, by assent of the whole commonalty,—of the trade of saddlers, Ralph de Blithe, Richard Bukskyn, Alan de Frechebeke, Gilbert de Balsham, John de Champaigne, and Robert de Bristolle. And of the trades of joiners, lorimers in copper and in iron, and painters, there were chosen, by assent of all of such trades, Robert de Suttone, and Walter le Keu, *copresmythes*, Ralph le Gilder and Richard de Bernham, *irensmythes*, Robert de Donemowe and Richard le Whyte, joiners, Henry de Denecombe, and Geoffrey [1] le Purtreour, painters. Who being so chosen, together with the Aldermen aforesaid, they began to treat of peace, as before stated. But on that day they could not bring the said matter to an end; by reason whereof, they named a future day, that is to say, the Tuesday following, then to meet again, in order to treat more at length of peace and concord, as beforementioned.

Upon which day they met, and there they did ordain and establish final peace and concord; which in a certain schedule, delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, is more fully set forth; the tenor of which is as follows.—

[2] "Whereas dissensions and strifes have been moved between the "folks who are saddlers of London, of the one part, and the folks "who are joiners, lorimers in iron, lorimers in copper, and painters, "of the same city, of the other part; thereupon, by ordinance of "common friends, that is to say, of Thomas Rys, Richard Denys, "Walter le Mazerer, Hugh de Brandone, John de Castelacre, "Nicholas Crane, and Thomas de Berkyng, the which have been "chosen and thereunto ordained by the saddlers before-mentioned; "and of Henry Moncoy, John Saleman, Adam Pykeman, Thomas "de Havering, John le Kynge, and John Coterel, the which have "been chosen and thereunto ordained by the joiners, lorimers, and

[1] The Portrayer.

[2] In French.

" painters aforesaid; the which ordainers, with one consent and one " will, have made agreement and peace in this form between the " parties aforesaid; [it was thus agreed], that is to say.—

" That if the saddlers aforesaid, or any one of them, or any of " their successors, shall at any time to come, after this present " time, offend against the joiners, lorimers, and painters aforesaid, " or shall maintain any one of their household, or any other person " whatsoever, in so doing, and shall thereof by good and lawful " persons be convicted, and will not in due form make amends; " then in such case, the saddlers aforesaid do will and do grant, for " themselves and for their successors, that they shall be bound to " pay unto the joiners, lorimers, and painters aforesaid, ten tuns " of good wine, and to render the same within one month next " ensuing after the offence of which conviction shall have been so " made; and also, other ten tuns of good wine unto the Mayor and " the Commonalty of London, at the same time to be paid and " rendered. And in all the ways in which the saddlers aforesaid, " for themselves, and for their vadlets and their successors, have " bound themselves as towards the joiners, lorimers, and painters " aforesaid, in the same manner have the ordainers aforesaid or- " dained that the joiners, lorimers, and painters before-mentioned, " for themselves, for their vadlets, and for their successors, shall " be bound as towards the saddlers before-mentioned.

" And further, by the said ordainers it is ordained, that if the " saddlers aforesaid shall receive or take back, or any one of them " shall receive or take, the persons of their trade hereinafter named, " or any one of them, who have withdrawn themselves for the " offences which they have committed against the joiners, lorimers, " and painters aforesaid, such names being here specified and set " forth, namely,—Nicholas Bonere, John Bonere, William de " Carletone, Alexander de Oundle, Roger de Wyndesore, John de " Houghtone, Roger le Clerke, his vadlet, John de York, saddler, " and John de Coventre, saddler,—or from their goods and chattels " in any manner shall maintain or sustain them, or maintain and " sustain any one of them, before they shall have given satisfaction, " and made peace, and agreed, with the joiners, lorimers, and painters " aforesaid, and shall by good and lawful persons be convicted of " so doing; then in such case they shall be bound to pay twenty " tuns of good wine; that is to say, ten tuns of wine to the same " trades of the joiners, lorimers, and painters, within the month " next ensuing after they shall have been so convicted; and the " other ten tuns of wine to the Mayor and to the Commonalty of

" the said city. And that these ordinances and grants shall hold " good and be valid, as well against the saddlers aforesaid, as the " joiners, lorimers, and painters before-mentioned, they shall be " enrolled in the Husting at London, for ever to endure; and also " in the paper of the Chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid."

And further, the men of the trades of joiners, painters, and lorimers in copper and in iron, presented to the Mayor and Aldermen a petition, the tenor of which was as follows.—

" To the Mayor, to the Aldermen, and to all the Commonalty " of London, make prayer the painters, joiners, and lorimers in " iron and in copper, dwelling in the City of London; that no " stranger, of whatsoever condition he may be, shall be admitted to, " or suffered to follow, any of the said trades in the same city, be- " fore he shall have been received at the Husting in presence of the " Mayor and the Aldermen, by assent of eight reputable men who " shall be chosen to keep and oversee the same trades; and shall " have found for the Commonalty sufficient surety among per- " sons of the same trades, as he is bound to do. And that if any " person shall be found to contravene the ordinance aforesaid, he " may be amerced in the sum of one mark, in manner below stated.

" And also, they pray that no manner of work belonging to the " same trades that has once been used, shall be afterwards repaired " for resale thereof: and if it shall so happen that any such re- " paired work shall be found on resale, that it shall be forfeited to " the Mayor and to the Commonalty.

" And further, they pray that every time that any freeman shall " be found to contravene the points aforesaid, or any one of them, " he shall be amerced in the sum of one mark at the Chamber of " the Guildhall, without having release or pardon thereof."[1]

Stealing dough by making holes in the Bakers' moulding-boards.

1 Edward III. A.D. 1327. (Latin.)

[2]A CONGREGATION of Richard de Betoigne, Mayor, John de Grantham, John de Caustone, Henry de Combemartyn, Reynald de Conduit, John de Prestone, and Hugh de Gartone, Aldermen, and Roger Chauntecler, one of the Sheriffs of London, holden at the Guildhall, on Thursday in the week of Pentecost, that is, on the

[1] The result of this petition is not stated.

[2] This account is referred to in the *Liber Albus*, fol. 289 a, apparently as having formerly appeared in one of the Letter-Books. It is no longer to be found there, but is here translated from the *Assisa Panis*, fol. 79 b, still preserved at Guildhall.

4th day of June, A.D. 1327, and in the first year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third.—

John Brid, baker, was attached to make answer as to certain falsehood, malice, and deceit, by him committed, to the nuisance of the common people; as to which, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City, were given to understand that the same John, for falsely and maliciously obtaining his own private advantage, did skilfully and artfully cause a certain hole to be made upon a table of his, called a [1] "*moldingborde*," pertaining to his bakehouse, after the manner of a mouse-trap, in which mice are caught; there being a certain wicket warily provided for closing and opening such hole.

And when his neighbours and others, who were wont to bake their bread at his oven, came with their dough or material for making bread, the said John used to put such dough or other material upon the said table, called a "*moldingborde*," as aforesaid, and over the hole before-mentioned, for the purpose of making loaves therefrom, for baking; and such dough or material being so placed upon the table aforesaid, the same John had one of his household, ready provided for the same, sitting in secret beneath such table; which servant of his, so seated beneath the hole, and carefully opening it, piecemeal and bit by bit craftily withdrew some of the dough aforesaid, frequently collecting great quantities from such dough, falsely, wickedly, and maliciously; to the great loss of all his neighbours and persons living near, and of others, who had come to him with such dough to bake, and to the scandal and disgrace of the whole City, and, in especial, of the Mayor and Bailiffs for the safe-keeping of the assizes of the City assigned. Which hole, so found in his table aforesaid, was made of aforethought; and in like manner, a great quantity of such dough that had been drawn through the said hole, was found beneath the hole, and was by William de Hertynge, serjeant-at-mace, and Thomas de Morle, clerk of Richard de Rothinge, one of the Sheriffs of the City aforesaid, who had found such material or dough in the suspected place before-mentioned, upon oath brought here into Court.

And the same John, here present in Court, being asked how he will acquit himself of the fraud, malice, and deceit aforesaid, personally in Court says that of such fraud, malice, and deceit, he is in no way guilty; and puts himself upon the country thereon, etc.

[1] A "moulding-boorde" is mentioned in M. Withals's Engl. and Latin Dictionary (A.D. 1634) three centuries later, as part of the furniture of a baker's shop.

Therefore, let inquisition as to the truth of the matter be made by the country, etc.

William atte Sele, John atte Barnette, Robert de Bertone, John de Polberowe, Robert de Brokesbourne, Roger de Miltone, and Richard de Honesdone, bakers, and Alice de Brightenoch, and Lucy de Pykeringe, bakeresses, in whose houses also, like tables, called "*moldingbordes*," were found, with like holes, and with like dough beneath, as aforesaid, fraudulently and maliciously collected, were attached to make answer as to the fraud, malice, and deceit aforesaid, in like manner as above mentioned concerning the said John, etc. Who appeared; and each of them being singly arraigned as to the matters aforesaid, they say that they are in no way guilty, and put themselves upon the country, etc. Therefore let inquisition as to the truth of the matter be made, etc.

And hereupon, Richard le Mitere, Richard de Bitterle, William de Keyle, Adam de Bokelonde, Roger le Bere, Elyas Dycun, Geoffrey de Holewelle, William Pope, Richard Frere, John Thedmar, John atte Wodehouse, and Adam de Walpole, upon whom [as jurors] the said John and all the others had put themselves, being sworn, and having held converse and counsel hereon, appeared; and they say upon their oath, that the aforesaid John and all the others are guilty of all, as well as to the hole so suspected, and the dough drawn through such hole, as the other things charged against them; and that for long they have been wont to commit the said falsehood and deceit. Therefore it was adjudged that the said John and all the others should be committed to the Gaol of Neugate, etc.; and because, for lack of Aldermen, the Court was then unprepared further to give judgment thereon, a day was given, being the Saturday then next ensuing, etc.; and in the meantime, all the Aldermen, with twelve, eight, or six, of each Ward, according as the Ward was great or small, were to be summoned to be here present upon that day; to the end that then might be done what of right, and according to the custom of the City, ought to be done.

Afterwards, on the said Saturday, there came Richard, the Mayor aforesaid, Hamon de Chigwelle, Nicholas de Farndone, Reynald de Conduit, Hamon Godchepe, John de Prestone, John Priour, Thomas de Leyre, Richard Costantyn, John de Oxenford, Anketin de Gisorz, Henry de Combemartyn, Richard de Hakeney, John de Caustone, Hugh de Gartone, John Poyntel, and Adam de Salisbury, Aldermen, Roger Chauntecler and Richard de Rothynge, Sheriffs, and in like manner certain men summoned from each

Ward, as set forth in the panel by the Sheriffs returned; and after counsel and treaty had been held among the Mayor and Aldermen, as to passing judgment upon the falsehood, malice, and deceit aforesaid; seeing that, although there is no one who prosecutes them, or any one of them, the said deed is, as it were, a certain species of theft, and that it is neither consonant with right nor pleasing to God that such falsehood, deceit, and malice, shall go unpunished; the more especially as all those who have come to the said bakers, to bake their bread, have been falsely, wickedly, and maliciously deceived, they themselves being wholly ignorant thereof, and have suffered no little loss thereby; it was agreed and ordained, that all those of the bakers aforesaid, beneath whose tables with holes dough had been found, should be put upon the pillory, with a certain quantity of such dough hung from their necks; and that those bakers in whose houses dough was not found beneath the tables aforesaid, should be put upon the pillory, but without dough hung from their necks; and that they should so remain upon the pillory until Vespers at St. Paul's in London should be ended.

And as to the two women aforesaid, because that they allege that they have husbands, namely, Alice William de [1]Brechenoke for her husband, and Lucy aforesaid Hugh de Pykerynge for her husband, and this same has by their neighbours been attested; seeing too that the same Alice and Lucy allege that the said deed was not their deed;—it was agreed and ordained that they should be sent back to the Prison of Neugate, there to remain until as to them it should have been otherwise ordained; and that all such tables with holes, as aforesaid, should be thrown down and utterly destroyed, and from thenceforth not allowed to be made; and that if any one of the said bakers should in future be found acting with such deceit, falsehood, and malice, he should stand upon the pillory for one whole day, and afterwards abjure the City, so as at no future time to return thereto.

It should also be known, that all the said bakers were found with dough, and had dough hung about their necks upon the pillory; save and except [2]John Brid and Robert de Brokesbourne, with whom no such dough was found.

It should also be known, that the women aforesaid remained in the said Prison of Neugate, in the custody of the Sheriffs before-mentioned.

[1] This name varies somewhat from that of the wife, previously given.

[2] This assertion, the reader will find, is contradicted in express terms, as to John Brid, by the previous context, page 163.

Petition of the Hostelers and Haymongers of London, and Ordinance made thereon.

1 Edward III. A.D. 1327. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] On Saturday next after the Feast of St. Peter's Chains [1 August], in the first year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, came the good men, the hostelers and haymongers of London, to the Guildhall, and, in presence of Richard de Betoigne, Mayor, Nicholas de Farndone, Hamon de Chigwelle, and other Aldermen, and of Roger Chauntecler and Richard de Rothyng, Sheriffs of London, and many others, commoners of the different Wards of the same city, there by summons assembled, presented to the same Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, the tenor of which is as follows.—

[2] "To the Mayor and to the Aldermen of the City of London, "shew and make plaint the hostelers and the haymongers of the "same city, for themselves and for all the commonalty; that "whereas they used to buy hay to serve our Lord the King and "the great people of the land, and the common folks coming and "repairing unto the same city, to the great easing and profit of "the said lords and of the people, and to live rightfully upon "their gains, as they were wont, and ought, to do; there now "come [3] foreign folks, and bring their hay from day to day by "water in ships unto divers quays in the City; and whereas, ac-"cording to the usage and franchise of the said city the said "foreigners ought, and were wont, to sell their said hay upon the "water, and not elsewhere; so far as they cannot sell it according "to their own will, they now stow it away in houses, gardens, and "other places, just as though they were free of the City; against "the said franchise of the City, and to the great enhancing of "such hay, and to the great damage of the [said] folks and of all "the people.

"And also,—whereas foreign folks who bring hay by land, in "carts, to the said city, according to the usage of such city ought "to sell their said hay by the whole cartload, or by trusses, and "that before the hour of None, on pain of forfeiture of such hay; "the said foreigners now come, and bring their carts laden with "dozens of small [4] *boteles*, powdered over with dust and other "refuse, and sell it by retail, for halfpennies and *ferthenges*, and

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] Non-freemen.
[4] Or "bottles," small bundles. The word still survives in the well-known proverb.

"stay to sell it as well after None as before, at their own will; "to the damage, and in deceit, of the people, and against the "franchise of the City. As to the which things they pray for "redress, for the common profit of the City, and of all the people. "For if speedy remedy be not had thereto, those who are foreigners "and strangers, who are charged nothing for making aids and "contributions in the City, will be in better plight than those who "are denizens and free of the City, and who have been charged, "and are charged from day to day, towards making the same."

[1]Which petition having been read and understood, and certain matters considered in the same petition contained, and also, certain other reasons having been propounded and alleged, it was agreed that hay belonging to foreigners, coming to the said city by land or by water, should in future not be sold in the same city by *boteles*, but only wholesale by shiploads, or half shiploads, or quarter shiploads; as also, by cartloads, and [2]*fesses* for horses, to be carried by men and women upon their heads, as has heretofore been the usage. And that strangers coming by water with hay, should not stow away such hay, or land the same, before it has been sold, on pain of forfeiting the hay with which it has been done otherwise.

And to oversee and look to the same on land, there were chosen and appointed,—John de Petewardyn, Walter de Lyndewode, Thomas Sencler, and John le Longe; and Walter Overhee and Denis le Otemonger, by water.

Imprisonment of the Provost of Welles, and fine made for him by one of the Sheriffs of London.

1 Edward III. A.D. 1327. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxx. (Norman French.)

[3]"To all persons who these letters shall see or hear, Richard de "Bettoyne, Mayor, the Aldermen, and all the Commonalty of the "City of London, greeting. Be it known unto all of you, that "whereas Master Robert de Haselshawe, Provost of Welles, was "lately by us arrested and delivered unto Richard de Rothyng, "one of the Sheriffs of the said city, by him safely to be kept, for "certain offences by divers folks of the same city to the said "Master Robert imputed, as having been by him against them "committed; which same Master Robert, to have the love and

[1] In Latin.

[2] Small trusses, but larger than the "bottles," mentioned above.

[3] The circumstances of this case, and the reasons for imprisonment of this ecclesiastical dignitary, are, unfortunately, not stated.

" good will of all the good folks of the same city, through John " le Mynour, his vadlet, agreed to give to the same commonalty " 100 pounds, saving to each person of the same city his action " for personal trespass against him. And whereas the said Master " Robert, without making payment of the said 100 pounds to the " said commonalty, or making answer to any one as to such " personal trespass aforesaid, has passed out of the custody of the " said Sheriff; know ye that we, the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, " and Commonalty, have received from the said Richard de " Rothyng, the Sheriff before-mentioned, for the said Master " Robert, the 100 pounds sterling aforesaid: and by these our " letters patent we do grant and do will, that the said Master " Robert and all his people may from henceforth safely and surely " come unto the said city, and remain among us, and depart when " he shall please, without receiving any molestation, damage, " grievance, or disturbance whatsoever: so nevertheless, that the " said Master Robert shall be answerable to every one who shall " think proper to make plaint against him by way of law. In " witness whereof, we have made these our letters patent, sealed " with our Common Seal. Given at London, the 18th day of " September, in the first year of the reign of our Lord King " Edward, after the Conquest the Third."

Delivery by the Mayor and Aldermen of coffers and books lately belonging to Robert de Baldoke.

1 Edward III. A.D. 1327. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxiii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]OUR Lord the King sent his writ to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London, under his Privy Seal, in these words.—

[2]" Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, etc., to our " well-beloved the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of our " City of London, greeting. Of late, upon the shewing of our " well-beloved Roger de Waltham, late Keeper of the Wardrobe " of our most dear lord and father, whom may God assoil, we " have been given to understand that among the goods and chattels " which belonged to Master [3]Robert de Baldoke, and were found " in the treasury of the Church of St. Paul, in London, after the " arrival of ourselves and of our most dear lady and mother, four " coffers, with books and other things touching his accounts for

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] An unworthy minister and favourite of Edward II., who had recently died miserably in Newgate.

" the time that he was Keeper of the said Wardrobe, and vest-
" ments and other property which he had in his keeping for our
" said lord and father, were taken and carried to the Guildhall in
" our said city, and there remain in your custody, as it is said;
" and we have commanded you by other our letters, to cause the
" same coffers and other goods and chattels to be delivered unto
" the said Roger, to the end that he might account by them for
" the time aforesaid; but as to the which nothing has been done,
" to the great falling in arrears of the same accounts, and the
" great loss of ourselves; at the which we do marvel. We do
" therefore again command you, that you cause to be delivered
" unto the said Roger the same coffers, together with the books,
" vestments, and other goods and chattels aforesaid, according to
" our first mandate; that so he may arrange his said account, and
" make answer unto us as to the said matters, in such manner as
" he is bound to do. Given under our Privy Seal, at Pontefract,
" the 20th day of November, in the first year of our reign."

[1]In virtue of which mandate, the said coffers were delivered in the Chamber unto the aforesaid Roger de Waltham, being under his seal, together with the other goods and chattels above-mentioned, there being present, Hamon de Chiggewelle, Mayor, Nicholas de Farndone, Henry de Sechford, Thomas de Leyre, and Anketin de Gisorz, Aldermen, and Andrew Horn, Chamberlain. Which coffers, goods, and chattels aforesaid, he caused to be carried away with him to his hostel.

A Coverlet valued to Richard de Betoyne, in part payment of his expenses as Representative of the City in Parliament.

2 Edward III. A.D. 1328. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxxiii. (Latin.)

On Wednesday next before the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James [1 May], in the second year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, it was ordered and agreed by Hamon de Chiggewelle, the Mayor, Gregory de Nortone, and other Aldermen, and in presence of [2]Richard de Betoyne, that a coverlet furred with minever, which was lately, in the time of the [3]disturbances, [4]delivered at the house of Isabel de Rokeslee and Andrew Horn, the Chamberlain, for the use of the City, should be sold.

[1] In Latin.

[2] Late Mayor of the City.

[3] Probably those in October 1326, when Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, the King's Treasurer, was brutally murdered by the populace.

[4] Probably rescued from the depredators, and, no owner for it being found, deposited at the house (or lodging) of the City Chamberlain.

And thereupon, the said Richard de Betoyne begged that the same coverlet, assessed at its true value, might be delivered to him, in part payment of his expenses for the time when he was last at Parliament for the City, at [1] York. And it was accordingly delivered to him, at the price of 8 marks.

Wardship granted of John, son of Robert Fitz-Walter.

Edward III. A.D. 1328. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxxvii. (Latin.)

THE wardship of [2] John, son of Robert Fitz-Walter, was granted and delivered by Hamon de Chiggewelle, Mayor, and the Aldermen, to Johanna, wife of the late Robert aforesaid; together with the tenements of the same John which the said Robert had in the City of London etc., until the full age of him, the said John; upon the surety of John de Writelee and Thomas de Maryns, on the Monday next before the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July].

Account of moneys disbursed in the purchase of presents sent to the King and Queen.

2 Edward III. A.D. 1328. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxxix. (Latin.)

ASSESSMENT made, by common assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, and also, of the Commonalty, in the month of December in the year of Our Lord 1328, and the second year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, for discharging the cost of a gift made unto our Lord the King, and our Lady the Queen: which presents were sent to the same at Westminster, on Thursday the morrow of St. Clement [23 November], in the same year.

There were sent to our Lord the King:—10 carcasses of beeves, price 7*l.* 10*s.*; 20 pigs, price 4*l.*;—these being bought of Nicholas Derman: 24 swans, price 6*l.*; 24 bitterns and herons, price 4*l.* 4*s.*; and 10 dozens of capons, price 50*s.*;—the same being bought of John Brid and John Scot: 5 stone of wax, price 19*l.* 19*s.* $\frac{3}{4}$*d*; 4 barrels of sturgeon, price 12*l.*; 6 pike and 6 eels, price 10 marks;—these being bought of Hugh Medefrei.

To our Lady the Queen:—5 carcasses of beeves, price 75*s.*; 12 pigs, price 48*s.*;—these being bought of the said Nicholas Derman: 12 pheasants, price 48*s.*; 12 swans, price 60*s.*;—these being

[1] Beginning February 7, 1328.

[2] John, Lord Fitz-Walter, descendant of the Fitz-Walters, Lords of Baynard's Castle, and Castellains and Bannerets of the City of London. For some particulars as to this family, see the *Liber Custumarum*, (printed ed.) Introd. p. lxxvi.

bought of the said John Brid and John Scot:—3 stone of wax, price 11*l.* 19*s.* 5¼*d.*; 2 barrels of sturgeon, price 6*l.*; also, 3 pike and 3 eels, price 66*s.* 8*d.*

Sum total paid for the gift aforesaid, 95*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Fine inflicted upon Robert le Bret, Goldsmith; and reconciliation of him with John de Castelacre.

3 Edward III. A.D. 1329. Letter-Book E. fol. cxcii. (Latin.)

On Saturday next after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary [2 February], in the 3rd year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, there being assembled in the Chamber of the Guildhall John Grantham, the Mayor, Nicholas de Farndone, and other Aldermen, and the Chamberlain; in their presence, Robert le Bret, goldsmith, made pledge unto the Commonalty in ten tuns of wine, by favour of the Mayor, for that he, the same Robert, had privily returned from the fellowship of his companions, who had been sent as messengers from the City to the King at Wyndesore: and it was accorded unto him that he should pay to the Chamberlain, to the use of the Commonalty, one tun of wine for his offence aforesaid.

And there also, peace was made as to a certain dissension that had taken place between the said Robert le Bret and John de Castelacre, on the following terms;—that each should forgive the other all the offence etc.; and whichever of them should happen from thenceforth to offend against the other, and the same should be clearly proved against him, such person should pay two tuns of wine, to the use of the Commonalty, here in the Chamber. And this each of them did promise and agree to do.

Unlawful Nets condemned to be burnt.

3 Edward III. A.D. 1329. Letter-Book E. fol. cxciv. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Wednesday next before the Feast of Easter, that is to say, on the Feast of St. Alphage [19 April], in the 3rd year of the reign of King Edward the Third, there came Estmar Coker and John Wychard, citizens of London, together with Ralph Bourghard, serjeant of the Chamber of Guildhall, and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, at the Guildhall, John Jacob of [1] Erhitthe, Edmund Dode of Reynham, Thomas Wychard of Erhitthe, William Nicce of Stokflete, Robert Scot of Erhitthe, John Noreys of Erhitthe, Alan le Spenser of Reynham, and Alexander of Dagenham, fishermen; for that they had been found fishing in the water of Thames with twelve nets which are

[1] Erith.

known as "*tromekeresnet*," and are a kind of [1] kidel: the meshes of which nets,—which are called [2] "*mascles*,"—ought to be one inch and a half in size, whereas they were hardly half an inch; and with which nets the said fishermen caught every fish, and every little fish even, that entered such nets. By reason whereof, the small fish, which are called "*fry*," were unable to escape or get out of the said nets; to the great damage of all the people of the city, and also, of others unto the same city resorting.

And the said John Jacob and others, being questioned as to this, did not deny it, nor could they deny that they had done as before stated, to the loss etc. It was therefore ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen that the said nets should be burnt at the Cross in Chepe; and the said fishermen committed to prison, until they should have made fine, etc. And they were accordingly delivered to the Sheriff in form aforesaid, and taken to Neugate.

Afterwards, on the Saturday next after the Invention of the Holy Cross [3 May], they were brought to the Guildhall, before the Mayor and Aldermen, from the prison aforesaid; and by assent of such Mayor and Aldermen, by especial favour and for charity's sake, seeing that they were but poor men, the fines were remitted to them for the present; on the understanding that they should behave themselves well for the future, and no longer presume to fish with such nets.

Proclamation made in the City, on the King's departure for France.

3 Edward III. A.D. 1329. Letter-Book E. fol. cxciv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3] THIS proclamation was ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen, on Saturday the morrow of St. Dunstan [19 May], in the 3rd year of the reign of King Edward the Third; and on the Sunday following throughout the City proclaimed; our said Lord the King being about to cross over to the parts of France on the Friday next ensuing, there to do his homage; and to the end that, while the King was there, his peace might be the more strictly observed.—

[4] "We do command, on behalf of our Lord the King, that his "peace shall be preserved and kept between both denizens and "strangers, throughout all the franchise of this city.

"Also,—that no person, native or stranger, shall go armed in "the same city, or shall carry arms by night or by day, on pain "of imprisonment, and of losing his arms; save only, the serjeants-

[1] See page 107 *ante*.
[2] In page 215 they will be found called "*masks*."
[3] In Latin.
[4] In French.

" at-arms of our Lord the King, and of my Lady the Queen, and " the vadlets of the Earls and Barons; that is to say, for every " Earl or Baron one vadlet, carrying the sword of his lord in his " presence; and save also, the officers of the City, and those who " shall be summoned unto them, for keeping and maintaining the " peace of the City.

" We do also forbid, on behalf of our said Lord the King, that " any one shall be so daring, on pain of imprisonment, as to go " wandering about the City, after the hour of curfew rung out at St. " Martin's le Grand; unless it be some man of the City of good re- " pute, or his servant; and that, for reasonable cause, and with light.

" And that no one shall hold covin or congregation, to make " persons pay fine, by imputing to them that they have committed " against them divers grievances or offences: but let those who feel " themselves aggrieved, shew their grievances unto the officers of " the City, and they will do them speedy right, according as the " law demands. And that no one of the City, of whatsoever con- " dition he be, shall go out of this city, to maintain parties, such " as taking seisins, or holding [1] days of love, or making other " congregations, within the City or without, in disturbance of the " peace of our Lord the King, or in affray of the people, and to " the scandal of the City. And if any person, of whatsoever con- " dition or estate he be, shall from henceforth be found guilty " thereof, let him be taken and put in the Prison of Neugate; and " there let him remain for a year and a day, without being re- " plevied; and if he be free of the City, let him for ever lose his " freedom.

" And whereas misdoers, going about by night, have their resort " more in taverns than elsewhere, and there seek refuge, and watch " their time for misdoing; we do forbid that any taverner or " brewer keep the [2] door of his tavern open after the hour of cur- " few aforesaid, on the pain as to the same ordained; that is to " say, the first time, on pain of being amerced in the sum of 40*d.*; " the second time, half a mark; the third time, 10*s.*; the fourth " time, 20*s.*; and the fifth time, let him forswear the trade for ever.

" We do also forbid that any person, denizen or foreign, be so " bold as to menace, malign, or slander, the great men of the land, " or any other person, or to carry lies or bad news among the " people, by reason whereof damage may arise in the City; but " all good folks are safely and surely to come to the City, and

[1] Days for reconciliation between persons at variance.

[2] *oeps* in orig., an error for "*buys*."

"there remain, without harm or grievance, according as from of "old they used to do.

"And that every hosteler and herbergeour in the City shall "cause his guests to be warned as to the points of this cry; and if "any stranger shall from henceforth be found in the City armed "or bearing arms, for default of such warning, his host shall have "the punishment in his stead. And that no host shall harbour "any man beyond a day and a night, if he will not be answerable "for him, if he should do aught against the peace.

"We do also forbid that any person shall be received in the City, "if he be not of good repute, and in [1] frank-pledge.

"Also, we do strictly command, on behalf of our Lord the King, "that if there shall be any who will not submit to justice in main- "tenance of the King's peace, all persons shall be ready and pre- "pared to come in aid of the officers of the City, for arresting the "same, and bringing them to justice, according as the law demands."

———◇———

Proceedings against Hugh de Hecham, lime-burner, for extortion and intimidation.

3 Edward III. A.D. 1329. Letter-Book E. fol. cxcvii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]BE it remembered, that on Monday the morrow of the Holy Trinity, in the 3rd year of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, a certain petition was delivered to John de Grantham, Mayor of the City of London, in these words.—

[3]"Shew unto you the good folks of the Ward of Tower, as to "the great grievances which Hugh de Hecham, [4] *lymbrennere*, has "committed; in that he has caused all those who are of his trade "to make oath, that whereas people used heretofore to have one "sack of lime for one penny, or at the rate of 3*s*. 6*d*. per hundred, "at the time when sea-coal was selling at 40*d*. the quarter; "now one is not to have of the said Hugh any sack of lime for "less than 1½*d*. or 2*d*., or else at the rate of 6*s*. or 5*s*. the hun- "dred; either from him or from any other of the trade, by reason "of his great conspiracy; seeing that at present the value of sea- "coal for this year is no more than [5] 16*d*.

"And further,—the said Hugh de Hecham has forbidden and "hindered by his great menaces the workers of lime of Grene- "hithe, who heretofore used to bring lime from that place to "London to sell, to such a degree that they dare not come with

[1] *I.e.* have certain freemen in readiness as sureties for his good behaviour.
[2] In Latin.
[3] In French.
[4] Lime-burner.
[5] By the quarter.

" their wares, as heretofore they used to do. And if any one of " them does come to London with lime, as a forestaller he em- " braces such person, and so makes his own sale, as before stated, " to the great damage of the City. As to the which grievances " pray the good folks aforesaid,—as in their Wardmotes they have " set them forth,—that remedy be had."

[1]In virtue of which petition, precept was given to Simon Fraunceys, the Sheriff, to summon the same Hugh de Hecham, so as to have him here on the Monday following, to make answer as to the matters aforesaid. Upon which day the Sheriff made answer, that the said Hugh was summoned to be here on that day, but that he did not then appear. Therefore precept was given to the Sheriffs to distrain the same Hugh de Hecham by all his goods and chattels, so that he be not allowed to lay hands thereon; and to have his body before the said Mayor and Aldermen here on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June], etc. Upon which day the said Sheriffs made answer, that the said Hugh de Hecham had been mainprised by Walter Cobbe, Ralph de Stokes, John le Hottere, and John de Romeneye. And as upon the said day the said Hugh did not appear, therefore his [2]mainpernors were amerced, and the said Hugh was to be further distrained to be here on the Monday next ensuing. Upon which day the Sheriffs made answer, that the said Hugh had not been found, nor had he anything within the liberties of the City by which he might be distrained. Therefore precept was given to the same Sheriffs to take the same Hugh etc., and keep him in safe custody, so as to have his body here, before the same Mayor and Aldermen, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle.

Upon which day the said Hugh was taken, and being questioned as to the articles in the said petition contained, before the said Mayor, Henry de Combemartyn, Sheriff, Gregory de Nortone, Benedict de Fulham, Simon de Swanlond, Thomas de Leyre, John de Caustone, and John Poyntel, Aldermen; seeing that he, the said Hugh de Hecham, did not gainsay, nor could gainsay, that he was guilty as to the articles in the above petition contained, but acknowledged that he had done as was imputed to him, and put himself upon the favour of the Mayor and citizens etc., it was therefore awarded that the said Hugh should go to prison.

Afterwards, on Wednesday the Eve of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], in the year aforesaid, certain of the Aldermen

[1] In Latin. [2] Or sureties.

being called together in the Guildhall of London, before Nicholas de Farndone, deputy of the Mayor aforesaid, Simon Fraunceys, the Sheriff, and a great number of the commonalty there assembled, by common counsel and assent it was ordered and enacted, for the common advantage of the City, that every hundred sacks of burnt lime should from thenceforth be sold at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and every half hundred at 21*d.*, and the quarter hundred at 10½*d.*; and that every sack of burnt lime, to the measure of one quarter, should be sold at one penny. And by their assent the same Hugh was mainprised by Richard de Wyrhale, John Hardel, William le Trompour, and eleven others, who became sureties to have him up to hear judgment, each one of them, body for body, etc.

Afterwards, on the Wednesday next before the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], in the year aforesaid, there came here into Court William Haunsard, Walter le Mulleward, and other citizens of the City of London, and said, for the whole of the Commonalty, that the said Hugh does not now sell, or allow to be sold, his lime in manner above ordered; but that he sells, and causes to be sold, each sack at 1½*d.*, and not less; to the loss of the whole commonalty, and to the hurt of the ordinances aforesaid. Therefore precept was given to the Sheriffs to warn the sureties aforesaid to have here, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, the body of the said Hugh on the Saturday next ensuing, on the peril which pertains thereto.

Upon which day the said Hugh came, and, being questioned how he would acquit himself thereof, he said that he was not guilty, and requested that inquisition might be made by the country, upon the Monday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July]. And the same day was given to the said Hugh, on the mainprise aforesaid. Upon which day came the said Hugh, and the [1]country likewise, by Henry de Prestone, Elias de Thorp, and ten others; which jurors said, upon their oath, that Hugh aforesaid was guilty of all and singular the articles by William Haunsard and others above imputed to him. Therefore it was awarded that he should lose his freedom, and go to prison.

Acquittance of the Executors of Andrew Horn, Chamberlain.

3 Edward III. A.D. 1329. Letter-Book E. fol. clxxii. (Latin.)

"To all the faithful in Christ to whom these present letters shall "come, John de Grantham, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the other

[1] Or jury.

" citizens of the City of London, greeting in the Lord. Whereas " Sir William Horn, Rector of the Church of Retherhethe, John " atte Vyne, and Master John de London, Notary, executors of " the will of [1]Andrew Horn, late our Chamberlain of the Guild- " hall of London, being lawfully called before us to render ac- " count for the same Andrew, for the time during which he held " the said office and did not so render his account, did duly " appear; and before Hamon de Chigwelle and his fellows, by us " appointed to be auditors, did at a certain time and place render " their account. Whereupon, after computing all things that ought " to be computed, as well for the receipts as the expenditure of " the said Andrew, and allowing on either side all things that " ought to be allowed, from the time, that is, from which the " last account became due, it was found that all the moneys which " had come to the hands of the said Andrew, and which are set " forth in the roll of his receipts and expenses, had been by him " faithfully expended on the business of the said city. And in " like manner, the said executors did deliver up all the different " things to the Chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid pertaining, " which the said Andrew had held in his charge, unto Henry de " Seccheford, the present Chamberlain, by indenture between them " and the same Henry made, as in the same indenture is more " fully contained.—Therefore we, the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, " and Commonalty, do pronounce the said Andrew and his heirs, " as also his executors aforesaid, quit and absolved of and from all " and singular the receipts and expenses in the said account con- " tained, and also, of and from the things unto the said Chamber " pertaining, and so delivered up as aforesaid. In witness whereof, " our Seal has been appended to these presents. Given at London, " on Monday, the Eve of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin " Mary [15 August], in the 3rd year of the reign of King Edward, " after the Conquest the Third."[2]

Increase of the salary of Gregory de Nortone, the Recorder.

3 Edward III. A.D. 1329. Letter-Book E. fol. cxcviii. (Latin.)

On Saturday next after the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin [8 December], in the 3rd year of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, there being called together here in the Chamber

[1] The learned lawyer, and former fishmonger of Bridge Street. See p. 116 *ante*.

[2] An abstract of Andrew Horn's accounts for his last year of office is added. One of the items is: "For cleansing and repairing the Springs"—those at Tyburn, for the Great Conduit in Chepe, no doubt.

of the Guildhall, Simon de Swanlond, Mayor, and Nicholas de Farndone and other Aldermen, and a great number of the Commonalty being there in like manner assembled; by common assent, it was agreed that Gregory de Nortone, the Recorder of the City, in consideration of the immense labour which he oftentimes does bestow upon the City, and in future will bestow, shall from henceforth receive by the hands of the Chamberlain for the time being, by way of increase of his fee, 100 shillings yearly, as also, his robe, of the same pattern as the Aldermen's robes; and that in his account allowance shall be made unto the Chamberlain for the same.

Ordinances of the Tapicers.

4 Edward III. A.D. 1331. Letter-Book E. fol. ccx. (Norman French and Latin.)

[1] "THESE are the Ordinances of the trade of [2]Tapicers, made by "the good folks of the same trade: the which Ordinances were "approved and accepted before John de Pulteneye, Mayor, the "Aldermen, and the Commonalty, in the Court of Common Pleas "holden on Monday, the morrow of St. Hilary [13 January], in "the 4th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest "the Third.—

"In the first place,—they have ordained, and they pray, that "no thief or misdoer, acting against the peace of our Lord the "King, may be sojourning among them; and if any such there "be, they pray that he may be removed, and have his punish-"ment, according as right demands.

"Also,—they have ordained that no tapice in the said trade "shall be made, if it be not of the lawful assize used in ancient "times; that is to say, of the common assize, every tapice being "4 ells in length, and 2 ells in breadth; and of the smaller assize, "the tapice of 3 ells in length being one ell and a half in breadth: "and that no such tapice be made with arms thereon, unless it be "made wholly of wool; and that if any tapice be found in any "other manner made against the form aforesaid, it shall be for-"feited to the Chamber of the Guildhall of London.

"Also,—that no cushions be made with arms thereon, if they "be not of wool, and half an ell square, and at least half a [3]quarter. "And that this measure shall be observed in length and breadth. "And that if any cushion be found, made in any other manner, it "shall be forfeited to the said Chamber.

[1] In French.

[2] Makers of *tapices*, or tapistry, and, probably, of some kinds of carpets.

[3] Probably meaning, in depth.

"Also,—that no [1] banker shall be made in the said trade, unless "it be the size of the cushions aforesaid; and that if any banker "be found made in any other manner, it shall be forfeited to the "said Chamber.

"Also,—they have ordained that no man shall keep any manner "of *handwerke* of the said trade, if he be not free of the City: "and that if any such shall be found, it shall be forfeited to the "said Chamber.

"And that no man of the said trade, other than a freeman, "shall take an apprentice in such trade; and that every freeman "of the said trade shall maintain his apprentice, according to the "usages and the franchise of the City. And that if any other "person than a freeman shall take an apprentice, the same must "be done by permission of the Mayor and the Aldermen.

"And that from henceforth there shall be used in the said trade "nothing but good wool of England and of Spain; and if any "other wool shall be found in the said trade, the same shall be "forfeited to the said Chamber.

"And that no [2] chalon of ray, or other chalon, shall be made, if "it be not of the ancient lawful assize, ordained by the good folks "of the trade; that is to say, 2 ells and half a quarter in length, "and 5 quarters in breadth, and not less. And if any such shall "be found, the same shall be forfeited to the said Chamber."

[3] The Articles before-written were shown unto the Mayor and Aldermen, in the full Husting aforesaid, by Walter de Stebenhuthe, Richard Merk, Richard Frere, Nicholas atte Forde, John de Bromholm, and Nicholas de Suthereye, men chosen of the trade aforesaid. And because it seemed that the Articles aforesaid had been made to the common advantage of the City, it was granted that from thenceforth they should be kept, and in their points strictly observed.

Petition of the Butchers of Stokkes Market.

5 Edward III. A.D. 1331. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxviii. (Norman French and Latin.)

[4] "Unto the Mayor, and to the Aldermen, of the City of London "make prayer the Butchers of the Stokkes, that their trade may "by your ordinance be amended, to the profit of the commonalty.

"In the first place,—that no butcher sell there his wares, after "he has once or twice failed in his payment, until such time as he

[1] A cushion or cloth for banks (or benches) in the room in which dessert was taken; whence our word "banquet." See page 44 *ante*, Note [11].

[2] Or "striped chalon"; a thick stuff, much used for blankets, and for coverlets.

[3] In Latin.

[4] In French.

" shall have fully paid up all that he is in arrear: this, in order to " destroy the bad repute of the trade.

" And further,—that no foreigner sell his wares there by retail, " any more than other foreigners do in other trades in the City.

" And further,—that no person take unto him another's man, " until such man shall have accounted, and made payment to his " master of his arrears, or have found good surety for the same. " And that if any person in any manner shall take unto him such " man, before he shall have made such payment, the person who " so takes him, shall be bound to pay all the debts and damages for " which such man shall be liable to his former master.

" And further,—whereas many of the butchers who have bought " their freedom, and are sworn of the franchise, do rent their houses " at Stratforde, and around Stratforde, and never come at any " summons, nor bear their part in the franchise of the City; but " shut out the [1] citizens in divers markets where they ought to buy " their wares, so that through them no wares they can get, to the " great undoing of the citizens;—that it may please you to ordain " that such butchers must dwell within the City, and hold the " franchise equally with the other citizens, or else wholly do the " same as foreigners do.

" And further,—that if any person shall infringe any one of the " points aforesaid, he shall be bound to pay 40 shillings sterling to " the Chamber of the Guildhall of London."

[2] Before John de Pulteney, [Mayor], and Nicholas de Farndone, Gregory de Nortone, Thomas de Leyre, John de Caustone, and Henry de Seccheford, [Aldermen], this petition was delivered on the Monday next after the Feast of St. [3] Gregory the Pope, in the 5th year, by Nicholas Derman, William de Dullyngham, William le Redere, William atte Noke, Alexander Cowe, Walter Cowe, Thomas de Caxtone, John de Caxtone, and other butchers; who, in behalf of themselves and others, as well those present as absent, consented thereto.

Ordinance against the Bakers and Taverners; and resistance of the Taverners thereto.

5 Edward III. A.D. 1331. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxxi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[4] BE it remembered, that on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul [29 June], in the 5th year of the reign of King

[1] Meaning, those butchers who dwell within the City.

[2] In Latin.

[3] Probably, Gregory XII., 12 March.

[4] In Latin.

Edward, after the Conquest the Third, it was agreed by John de Pulteneye, Mayor of the City of London, John Hautayn, John de Caustone, John Priour, and Henry de Seccheford, Aldermen, and a great number of the Commonalty of the citizens in the Guildhall assembled, that by reason of the immense loss by the City in times past incurred through the malignity of bakers withdrawing themselves and hiding in their mills and elsewhere without the City, so that they cannot be brought to justice, as the custom is; and then placing and assigning their men and servants in their stead, to make loaves that are false, as well as to the dough as the weight thereof; such persons not having been wont to undergo punishment of the hurdle for their offences; and by reason whereof, as well the said master-bakers, as their men and servants aforesaid, so making false loaves have hitherto remained unpunished; to the immense loss of the common people, and to the retarding of the judgments thereon pronounced:—it was so agreed and ordained by the aforesaid Mayor, and Aldermen, and Commonalty, that from henceforth, so often as the master-bakers shall so absent themselves, and shall be unwilling to submit to judgment, and their men and servants shall be found to have so offended, such their men and servants shall have the same sentence as the master-bakers would have had, if they themselves had been present; and that all false loaves found in the hands of regratresses and elsewhere in the City shall be forfeited.

Also,—by reason of the multitude of the kinds of wines now brought to the said city, it was agreed and ordered by the same, that the gallon of best Gascon wine shall be sold from henceforth at 4*d.*, and the gallon of Rhenish wine at 8*d.*; and that all taverners of the City shall keep the doors of their taverns and of their cellars open, that so, the buyers of their wines may be able to see where their wines are drawn. And cry was made thereupon in the City, in these words.—

[1] "Whereas the bakers of this city do withdraw themselves from "the same, and hide in the mills and elsewhere in the [2] foreign, to "escape the punishment which they ought to have for their false "loaves; and do put in their place their men and others who so "make the loaves, false as to the weight and as to the dough thereof, "the which things have not been permitted heretofore,—to the great "damage and in deceit of all the people; it is agreed by the Mayor, "Aldermen, and the good folks of the Commonalty, that if a "master-baker shall so absent himself, and cannot be found, then

[1] In French.

[2] Parts beyond the City and its liberties.

" those who shall have made the bread otherwise than good and " lawful, shall have the same punishment as the master-baker would " have had, if he had been found; and that any false bread that " shall be found in the hands of a regratress, shall be forfeited.

" It is also agreed, that the gallon of best wine of Gascoigne " shall not be sold dearer than at 4*d.* the gallon; [1] on pain of im- " prisonment of him who shall sell or buy the same at a higher " rate; and that every one who wishes to buy wine, shall be at " liberty to see where his wine is drawn."

[2]And hereupon, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, were given to understand that all the taverners of the City, making a confederacy and alliance among them, had closed the doors of their taverns, and would not allow their wines to be sold; in contempt of our Lord the King, and to the annulment of the Ordinances aforesaid, and the common loss of all the people. Upon hearing which, the Mayor and Sheriffs went through the middle of the Vintry and of Chepe, and through other streets and lanes of the City, that they might know the truth as to the same; and they had the names of the taverners so closing their taverns written down, which were as follow:—

William de Croydone, John Fynche, William le Gaugeour, Robert de Lenne, John Osekyn, Alice atte Laneende, John atte Conduyt, John Blaunche, John Janyn, Agnes Ballard, Alan atte Conduyt, Geoffrey de Bodelee, Richard de Rothinge, John Reynfri, Roger de Thorpe, William de Shirbourne, Edward Cosyn, John de Oxenforde, Alexander de Burgoyne, John Wrothe, Adam de Burgoyne, Thomas Heyroun, Gilbert le Gaugeour, Simon atte Stockes, Richard de Boterwyke, Hugh le Bevere, Richard Sterre, Thomas de Seford, and Ralph Beauflour.

And forthwith, to put a check upon their malignancy, the same Mayor caused twelve of the best men to be summoned, of each Ward of the City, to be here at the Guildhall on the Thursday following; when it was agreed that inquisition should be held as to the matters aforesaid, and that it should be further done as to the same according to the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

And on the same day four inquisitions were held, of the best men of the whole city, seeing that there was an immense congregation of citizens there; the first jury being made by John de Bixle, John de Denham, and ten others: who said, upon their oath, that all the taverners of the City, by common assent, had shut the doors of

[1] There seems to be an omission here, as to Rhenish wine.

[2] In Latin.

their taverns, and would not allow their wines to be sold; to the annulment of the Ordinances aforesaid, and to the common loss of all the people. And they said that Hikeman le Taverner, of Smethefeld, and Reynald de Thorp, had sold their wines against the assize made thereon, after the same had been prohibited, secretly within their taverns, their doors being closed, etc.

And Ralph de Prestone and eleven others, jurors on the second inquisition, said upon their oath, that John de Oxenforde, Alan atte Conduyt, Stephen atte Conduyt, [1] Frank atte Brokenselde, Simon le Taverner, near the Stockes, William Isamberd, John le Taverner, of Bredstretende, and twenty-six other taverners[2]—

Deposit of a Box in the safe-keeping of the Chamberlain, by Richard and William de la Pole.

5 Edward III. A.D. 1331. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxviii. (Norman French.)

In remembrance that on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Th[illegible] [7 July], that is to say, the 13th day of July, in the year [illegible]ace 1331, and in the 5th year of King Edward, after the Co[illegible]t the Third, [3] Richard de la Pole, and William de la Pole, h[illegible]ther, delivered into the keeping of Henry de Seccheford, Cham[illegible] of the Guildhall, by the hand of Huwe de Waltham, clerk, [illegible]sealed with the seals of the aforesaid Richard and William[illegible]pon the box there is written in manner as follows.—

"In this box is [illegible]ire, touching Richard de la Pole and "William, his bro[illegible] it is to remain in the safe-keeping of "the Chamberlains of th[illegible]uildhall of London; and is not to be "delivered unto any one, unless it be in the presence of both the "aforesaid Richard and William, or of him who shall live the "longest, and of the executors of him whom God shall have taken "unto himself."

This box was so delivered in presence of Sir John de Pulteneye, Mayor, Richard de Betoyne, and other Aldermen and other persons.

Conveyance of a Dwelling-house in Bradestrete.

5 Edward III. A.D. 1331. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxxviii. (Latin.)

"This indenture witnesseth, that whereas Edmund Crepin, son of "Walter Crepin, late citizen of London, has given, and by his

[1] *Francus.*

[2] Somewhat provokingly, this recital of the misdeeds of the London Taverners ends abruptly here, the page being left unfinished.

[3] Members of a family of wealthy merchants in London and Hull. The De la Poles, afterwards Earls, Marquises, and Dukes, of Suffolk, were of this family.

" deed of feoffment has confirmed, unto John de Yakeslee, tent-
" make to our Lord the King of England, all that principal [1]dwell-
" ing-house which he, the same Edmund, had in the Parishes of St.
" Peter Cornhulle, St. Benedict Fynke, and St. Martin de Otes-
" wyche, in the Wards of Cornhulle and [2]Bradestrete, in the City
" of London, with the great gate of the same dwelling-house towards
" Cornhulle, and with the sollar above the same, as built; and also,
" with another great gate of the same dwelling-h[illegible], towards Brade-
" strete; together with ingress and egress to and from the dwelling
" aforesaid, as well by the said great gate towards Cornhulle, as by
" the said gate towards Bradestrete; and together with all other
" appurtenances to the same dwelling-house within the said two
" gates whatsoever pertaining: which dwelling-house aforesaid Sir
" Oliver de Ingham, Knight, has hitherto held of the aforesaid
" Edmund, and inhabited the same; it being situate, in breadth,
" between the tenement of William de Manhale, the tenement of
" Agnes Rikeman, the tenement of [illegible]enry de Coventre, the
" late Rector of the Church of Sain[illegible]id in Fletestrete, and
" the tenement which John de Totenh[illegible]rpenter, holds of the
" aforesaid Edmund, towards the East[illegible]tenement of the said
" Edmund, the tenement of the Fria[illegible]. Austin in London,
" which Thomas Lyoun holds for [illegible] of his life, and the
" tenement of the late Henry de Sh[illegible]vards the West; and
" extending lengthwise from the Ki[illegible]way of Cornhulle, and
" from the tenements of the said E[illegible]owards the South, as
" far as the tenement which the afo[illegible] de Totenham, car-
" penter, holds of the said Edmun[illegible]e King's high street
" of Bradestrete, towards the North: in such manner as the said
" principal dwelling-house, by boundaries now of late placed there,
" is divided and separated from the other tenements of the said
" Edmund, situate around the same.—To have and to hold the
" whole of the aforesaid principal dwelling-house, with the two
" gates aforesaid, and with the sollar above the said great gate built,
" towards Cornhulle, free ingress and egress by the two great
" gates aforesaid, and with all other appurtenances to the same
" dwelling-house within the same two gates in any manner belong-
" ing, to him, the said John de Yakeslee, his heirs and assigns, of
" the chief lords of that fee, by the services unto them due and
" accustomed for the same, for ever; as in the said deed of feoff-

[1] This mansion occupied the site of the present Merchant-Taylors' Hall in Threadneedle Street, formerly, Threeneedle Street.

[2] Broad Street.

[3] Or Bride.

" ment, which the aforesaid Edmund has made unto the said John " de Yakeslee, and sealed with his seal, is more fully contained, etc.[1] " In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Edmund, for himself, as " the aforesaid John de Yakeslee, for himself, have interchangeably " to this present indenture set their seals ; John de Pulteneye then " being Mayor of the City of London, John de Mockinge and " Andrew Aubrey, Sheriffs of the same City, John Hauteyn, Alder- " man of the Ward of Bradestrete, and Henry de Gisorz, Alder- " man of the Ward of Cornhulle. These being witnesses hereto, " Hugh de Waltham, John Poyntel, and others. Given at London, " on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. John Port Latin [6 " May], that is to say, on the 11th day of the month of May " aforesaid."

Exemption of William de Rameseye, Master-mason of the works at St. Paul's from serving on Assizes, or Juries.

6 Edward II. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxxiii. (Latin.)

It was agreed by John de Pulteneye, Mayor, and the Aldermen, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], in the 6th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, that Master William de Rameseye, mason, who is Master of the new works at the Church of St. Paul, in London, attending especially and assiduously giving his whole attention to the works of the same church, shall not be placed on any assizes, juries, or inquests; nor shall he be summoned by the serjeants of the Mayor, Sheriffs, or bedels of the Wards, to come upon any summonses, special or common, to the Guildhall or elsewhere, so long as he shall be in the service of the church aforesaid; unless his presence shall be especially required for any certain cause.

Account of moneys[2] expended by the Chamberlain, for the City.

6 Edward III. A.D. 1332. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxxx. (Latin.)

Moneys expended by Henry de Seccheford, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, the account being rendered in the month of July A.D. 1332, in the 6th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third.

The said Henry renders account of 104*l.* 8*d.*, paid to Gregory de Nortone, Recorder, Hugh de Waltham, Common Clerk of the

[1] The covenant of Crepin with Yakeslee, secured by bond of Statute Merchant, which is of great length and no interest, is omitted here.

[2] The account of receipts is omitted here, as being only a bare list of sums received.

City, John de Ilford, Clerk of the Chamber of the Guildhall, William de Iford, Common Serjeant of the City, and others receiving fees from the City, for two years, as set forth in the Roll of Particulars.

Also, for 25*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, paid for divers presents sent to Sir Geoffrey Lescrope, John de Eltham, brother of the present King, and then Guardian of England, Master Henry de Clifford, deputy of the Chancellor, and the Bishop of Norwich, as set forth in four sums in the Roll of Particulars.

Also, for 80*l.* 7*s.* 1¾*d.*, paid in divers outlays and payments for necessary expenses, by precept of the Mayor and assent of the Aldermen, as set forth in eight particulars summed up in the Roll of Expenses; of which particulars the first begins,—"For clean-"ing the Chamber etc.";—the second,—"Also, for 5 dozens of "parchment";—the third,—"Also, for boatage for the said "Thomas and others";—the fourth,—"Also, for 19 dozens of "parchment";—[the fifth]—"Also, for buying rushes";—the sixth,—"Also, for buying red wax etc.";—the seventh,—"Also, "for buying parchment etc.";—the eighth,—"Also, delivered "to John de Pulteneye, etc."

Also, for 27*l.* 12*s.* 8¾*d.*, paid for divers expenses incurred about the repair of the decay of the house and wharf at St. Botolph's Wharf; and for making a certain gate there, and for buying timber at Kyngestone and elsewhere, and for paying carpenters and other workmen working thereon, as set forth in ten particulars summed up in the Roll of Expenses; of which particulars the first begins,—"In the first place, for 6 pieces of timber bought "etc."; and the last begins,—"Also, for the wages of John de "Piritone, carpenter, etc."

Also, for 10*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, paid to Sir Simon de Swanlond, late Mayor, for expenses incurred for the City at the Coronation of our Lady Philippa, Queen of England, in the third year of our Lord the King now reigning, etc.; as set forth in the particulars in the Roll of Expenses.

Sum total of all the expenses, 258*l.* 8*s.*, short by one halfpenny.

Further account of moneys expended by the City.

6 Edward III. A.D. 1332. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxxxii. (Latin.)

[1]Out of two sums received for murage in the 5th and 6th years of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, making in all 235*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, there was paid for presents sent by the Mayor,

[1] Some of these items, in the form of sums total and deductions, are omitted, as consisting solely of amounts, and being of no interest.

Aldermen, and Commonalty, during the time of Parliament, to the following,—our Lord the King, our Lady the Queen, our Lord the [1]Earl of Cornwall, our Lord the Earl of Lancaster, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Bishop of Ely, Sir Hugh de Courtenaye, Sir John de Beauchampe, Sir Richard de Bury, Sir Henry Lescrope, Sir Geoffrey Lescrope, Sir William Herle, Sir John de Stonore, Thomas [illegible] Lincoln, and his fellows,—126*l.* 11*s.*

Also, for a present bought and sent to Sir Robert de Morlee at [2]Stebenhuthe—10*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Also, to Henry de Seccheford and Edward Cosyn, for repair of the City Wall and the [3]Tun,—40*l.* For wines bought and sent to the Chancellor and Treasurer, in the sixth year,—16*l.* To Richard de Prestone, for the [4]work of the Chapel at the Guildhall of London,—14*l.* 12*s.* To Master Thomas de Canterbury, mason, for the same work,—6*l.* 17*s.* To Master William de Hurlee, carpenter, for the same work,—20*s.* To the aforesaid Master Thomas, for the same work, 37*s.* 2*d.* To a certain messenger, for carrying letters to the Duke of Brabant, by counsel of the Aldermen,—40*s.* To Thomas le Portere, for carrying letters to [5]Staunford, by Thomas de Chigwelle,—10*s.* To John de la Rokele, for free-stone bought of him, for the Chapel aforesaid, 5½ marks. Allowed to John Vincent for the freedom of divers merchant strangers, granted unto them, 20*l.*

Also, Richard de Prestone received from divers men of the City, in the 5th year before-mentioned, for divers expenses contracted by reason of the [6]tournament in Chepe,—88*l.* 12*s.*

Also, on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Martin [11 November] in the 6th year above-mentioned, Sir John de Pulteneye lent to the Mayor and Commonalty, for the repair of the Guildhall, —10 marks; and to John de Caustone, for the Foss at Alegate—22*s.*

Collection of 1200 *marks, for sending one hundred horsemen and as many foot-soldiers into Scotland.*

8 Edward III. A.D. 1334. Letter-Book E. [7]fol. 2*. (Latin and Norman French.)

[8]BE it remembered, that on the Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 8th year of the

[1] John of Eltham, brother of Edward III.

[2] Stepney.

[3] The Prison on Cornhill.

[4] Repair of the Chapel there, built in the reign of Edward I.

[5] Stamford.

[6] At this tournament, the scaffold (near Bow Church) fell, from which Queen Philippa was viewing it, she and her ladies narrowly escaping severe injury therefrom.

[7] Some leaves inserted before the original commencement of the volume; and probably misplaced in the rebinding at some former period.

[8] In Latin.

reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, there met together in the Guildhall of London, Reynald de Conduit, the Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a great multitude of citizens of the same city; where it was agreed that 1000 marks should be raised for finding men-at-arms, to aid our Lord the King in his approaching war with Scotland, and that those moneys should be raised according to the form and manner of the last fifteenth granted unto the King: and hereupon, bills were sent to each of the Aldermen of the City aforesaid, in form as follows:—

[1] "Cause to assemble the good folks of your Ward, and that "they choose two, three, or four, of themselves, to assess and levy in "the said Ward [2]100 —— for the men-at-arms who are to go to our "Lord the King, in aid of his war against Scotland; that so they "may have the same moneys at the Guildhall, on Saturday the "morrow of St. Martin [11 November], at the latest; on pain of "losing as much as they may forfeit unto our Lord the King, and "to the City; in such manner that the poor may not be aggrieved "thereby."

[3] Afterwards, on the Tuesday next ensuing after the Feast of St. Martin, in the year aforesaid, the said Mayor caused the Aldermen to be convened there, and the more powerful and better citizens of the same city: to which meeting came John de Pulteneye, John de Grantham, John de Frestone, Gregory de Nortone, Henry Darcy, William de Caustone, Henry de Combemartyn, John de Oxenford, Richard de Rothinge, John de Kyngestone, Anketin de Gisorz, Andrew Aubry, and Richard le Lacer, Aldermen, and an immense multitude of citizens; where, for the honour of the city aforesaid, it was ordered that 100 men-at-arms, horsemen, and as many foot, should be sent to our Lord the King, in aid of his war aforesaid; and that an increase of the assessment of the said 1000 marks should be made proportionably throughout the Wards, to the extent of 200 marks, for the pay and expenses of Edmund Flambard, the leader of the same men, and for gowns, lances, and standards, and for the wage of a minstrel, as set forth [4] below. Of which increase Ralph de Uptone and Richard de Berkinge were chosen as receivers, and Richard le Lacer, Simon Fraunceis, and Thomas de Chetyndone, receivers of the 1000 marks beforementioned. Who accordingly received the said moneys, and delivered the same, as set forth in the rolls of their receipts.

[1] In French.
[2] The denomination is not stated.
[3] In Latin.
[4] Given in fol. 1* preceding, in *Letter-Book* E. See foot of next page.

And further, inquisition was made by the Mayor how and in what manner the rebels and opponents of the said assessment ought to be punished and distrained: to which the Aldermen and Commonalty aforesaid made answer, by distresses, sequestrations, and all other means of coercion whatsoever, seeing that the business stood in need of such great haste. After this, the men were selected by Edmund Flambard, Simon de Stapelford, and John Amys; and then they were again chosen and surveyed by the Mayor and Aldermen: whereupon, each man-at-arms received ten marks and his gowns,—the same being for himself and his [1]groom,—and his horse, for going to the King and returning, and staying 40 days after coming to him: and the men were put on the rolls of the Constable of the King.

[This entry is followed by the names of the 100 men-at-arms, or horsemen, and 100 foot-soldiers, so chosen, with the names of those who were sureties for the due fulfilment of their engagement. Among them, we find the names of "John Go in the Wynd" and [2]"John de Maundeville," serving as foot-soldiers.]

And be it known, that all the persons whose names are before-written were sworn in manner as follows.—

[3]"You shall swear that well and loyally you will serve our Lord "the King, and the City of London, in this expedition to Scotland; "and will be obedient and attentive to your leaders and governors, "and will take nought of any one against their will; and for that "which you shall buy you shall readily pay; and you shall loyally "remain with our Lord [the King] for 40 days after you shall have "come to him, and been entered on the roll of the Constable, at "the wage which you have received from the said city; and that "you shall not withdraw yourself, or absent yourself, without warn-"ing and leave from your said leaders and governors; so help "you God, etc."

[The accounts of the receivers of the 1200 marks above-mentioned are given in folio 1* of the same volume (in Latin). The only items of any interest are the following:—

"To Reynald atte More, in part payment of a present sent to "the [4]Earl of Chester and other children of the King, at the Feast "of the [5]Nativity in the same year, 7*l.* To 99 armed horsemen, "10 marks each. To a certain minstrel who rode with them, 100*s.*

[1] *garcio.*

[2] The celebrated traveller of this name was of a noble family at St. Alban's, and was at this time on his travels in the East.

[3] In French.

[4] Edward, the Black Prince.

[5] Christmas.

" For 14 pieces of cloth bought for the gowns of the said men, " 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* For shearing the same cloth, 16*s.* 3*d.* For green " [1]hoods bought, 115*s.* For making such hoods, 22*s.* For 8 " pieces of [2]cloth of Candelwykestrete, with the shearing thereof, " for gowns of one hundred foot-soldiers, 16*l.* 8*d.* To John de " Cologne, for making the said gowns, 11*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* For 107 " pennons and 6 standards, 4*l.* 5*s.* For lances for the same, ——. " And to a certain [3]man, called 'Quadewille,' who went into Nor- " mandy and Brabant, to espy as to the rumours that prevailed " in those parts, 40*s.* To a certain man, who went to Dunstaple " with letters of the City, and for wine given to the tailors, 14*s.* " 2*d.* Given as a [4]courtesy to the hundred foot-soldiers, by assent " of the Aldermen, 10*l.* For a present made to our Lord the " Earl of Chester, and the other children of the King, who were " at the Tower, 14*l.*"

From certain moneys received by Reynald atte More, vadlet of the Mayor, out of 500 marks collected for the hobelers, or horsemen, and delivered to him by Thomas de Maryns, the Chamberlain, and from sums collected at the City Gates, he paid—" to John " Knyght, William Tithynglombe, and Robert de Bedeford, for " a certain present given, by assent of the City, to our Lord the " Earl of Chester, and the other children of the King, who were " at the Tower, 11*l.* Also, for one cup, bought of John de " Toppesfeld for the wife of Sir William de St. Omer, mistress of " the said children, [6]to match the glass, 20*s.* 6*d.* To the pages " of the said mistress, 20*s.* To divers vadlets of the household " of the said Earl, 20*s.* For a present sent to our Lord the Count " of Julers, by assent of John de Pulteneie and the Aldermen, " 6*l.* 6*d.* For a present sent to our Lord the Count of Namurs, " 4*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* For the repair of houses near Alegate, 109*s.* Paid, " by precept of the Mayor, to divers messengers and minstrels of " the King and Queen, 100*s.*"]

Punishment of William de Mordone for breach of sequestration, and for rebellious conduct against the authorities.

8 Edward III. A.D. 1334. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxliv. (Latin.)

PLEAS holden before Reynald de Conduit, Mayor of the City of London, John de Pulteneye, John de Grantham, Gregory de

[1] *capitia.*

[2] Cloth made by the weavers of that street; now Cannon Street.

[3] Or serving-man, *garcio.*

[4] Or present.

[5] *ad sectam veri.* See page 206, Note [4].

Nortone, Andrew Aubry, John de Caustone, Richard le Lacer, Ralph de Uptone, and Henry de Seccheford, Aldermen, and John de Hynxtone, Sheriff, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle [30 November], in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third.—

William de Mordone, stockfishmonger, was attached to make answer to our Lord the King as to contempt etc.; and as to which John de Ry, serjeant of Walter Turk, one of the Sheriffs, who, with him, prosecutes for the King, on the Sunday last past, was sent to the house of the same William, in Bridge Ward in London, together with Walter de Mordone and other collectors of the moneys granted for finding men-at-arms to go to Scotland in aid of our Lord the King, by the said Mayor and Aldermen, for levying one mark, upon him, the same William, by the said collectors and by the commonalty upon him assessed: whereupon, he, the same William, refused to pay such moneys. Wherefore, the same John atte Ry, serjeant of our Lord the King, as aforesaid, sequestrated the goods of the same William in his shop there being, as the usage is, and shut the doors and windows of the shop; and, according to the custom of the City, in like manner sequestrated them under his seal; whereupon, the said William forthwith by violence opened his shop, and broke the said sequestration, and exposed for sale the goods so sequestrated, and removed the same: to the disparagement of the estate of our Lord the King, and of the City; and in contempt of our Lord the King, to the amount of 100 marks. And this the said serjeant offers to verify for our Lord the King, etc.

And the said William came, and he could not deny the matters aforesaid. Therefore it was awarded that he should go to prison etc., until he should have made fine to our Lord the King for such contempt, as the usage is. And immediately hereupon, the said Mayor, and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, were given to understand that the said William de Mordone, on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, in the same year, in the Ward aforesaid, said before many trustworthy persons of the City, that instead of paying the said assessment, so made for the estate of our Lord the King and of the City, he was sure of a hundred men, forty of whom were ready to drag the greatest and wealthiest men of the City out of their houses, and behead them without the Gates thereof.

As to which the same William, being there questioned how he would acquit himself, said that he was not guilty thereof, and put himself upon the country as to the same etc. Therefore the [1]country

[1] Or jury.

of the [1]venue of the Bridge was ordered to be summoned against Tuesday etc.; and in the meantime, the said William was to be committed to prison. Upon which day came the said William, and the jury likewise, by Adam Lucas and the others in the panel named. And thereupon, the said William de Mordone acknowledged that he had said the things before stated as imputed to him, and put himself upon the favour of the Mayor and Aldermen, etc. Therefore it was adjudged that he should go to prison.

Afterwards, on the Saturday following, the said William made fine of 100 shillings for the breach of sequestration aforesaid; upon the surety of Robert Swote and Adam Lucas. And he was delivered upon bail to Robert Swote, Adam Lucas, John de Mockynge, and nine others, to have him at the next Husting, and from Husting to Husting, to hear judgment upon him etc. And the said Robert Swote and others were sureties for the aforesaid William de Mordone, each of them, body for body, that he would well and peaceably behave himself towards the officers of the City, and all other persons whatsoever.

Proclamation made for the safe-keeping of the City.

8 Edward III. A.D. 1334. Letter-Book E. [2]fol. 2*. (Norman French.)

IN the time of Reynald de Conduit, Mayor of London.—This proclamation was made on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [13 December], in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third.—

"Forasmuch as our Lord the King, whom may God save and "preserve, is now engaged in his war against his enemies in Scot-"land, and every man ought to be most tender of keeping and "maintaining his peace;—it is ordained and granted by the Mayor, "Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of London, for main-"taining the peace between all manner of folks in the said city, "that no person, denizen or stranger, other than officers of the City, "and those who have to keep the peace, shall go armed, or shall "carry arms, by night or by day, within the franchise of the said "city, on pain of imprisonment, and of losing the arms.

"Also, it is agreed that whosoever shall draw sword, or knife, or "other arm, in affray of the people, shall be forthwith attached, "and shall have imprisonment, without being left to find surety, "according to the discretion of the Mayor and of the Aldermen "of the City.

[1] Or vicinity.

[2] See page 187 *ante*, Note [7].

"Also, we do forbid, on behalf of our Lord the King, and on "behalf of the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the "City of London, that for any offence that shall or may be com- "mitted in time to come, as between any and singular persons, the "people of the trades to which such offenders belong, shall make "alliance or understanding as among them, to support or to em- "bolden such offenders; or that any man of the said trades shall "seek vengeance against another, under colour of such offence. "But if they shall be able to make good accord between the parties, "let them make it; and if not, let them bring the parties before "the officers of the City; and before them let them have their re- "covery, according as law and right demand.

"Also, it is ordained and assented to, that no person shall be so "daring, on pain of imprisonment, as to go wandering about the "City, after the hour of curfew rung out at St. Martin's le Grand; "unless it be some man of the City of good repute, or his servant; "and that, for reasonable cause, and with light.

"And whereas misdoers, going about by night, commonly have "their resort more in taverns than elsewhere, and there seek refuge "and watch their time for evil-doing; it is forbidden that any "taverner or brewer shall keep the door of his tavern open after "the hour of curfew aforesaid, on the pain as to the same or- "dained; that is to say, the first time, on pain of being amerced "in 40 pence; the second time, half a mark; the third time, 10 "shillings; the fourth time, 20 shillings; and the fifth time, he is "to forswear the trade.

"Also, we do forbid, on the same pain of imprisonment, that "any man shall go about at this Feast of Christmas with com- "panions disguised with [1] false faces, or in any other manner, to the "houses of the good folks of the City, for playing at dice there; "but let each one keep himself quiet and at his ease within his "own house."

Inquisition held as to property in St. Martin's, Ludgate; and Inventory of a Brewer's implements.

8 Edward III. A.D. 1335. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxxvii. (Latin.)

INQUISITION held before Reynald de Conduit, Mayor, Henry de Seccheford, Chamberlain, and the Aldermen, of the City of London, on the Saturday next before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 January] in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, for enquiring what lands and

[1] Visors, or masks.

tenements Richard, son of the late Laurence le Long, a child under age, has in the city aforesaid, or in the suburbs thereof; upon the oath of William de Toppesfeld, and eleven others. Who say upon their oath, that the said Richard has one brewhouse and three shops in the Parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, in London, which are worth yearly, in all the issues thereof, 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; from which are to be deducted, quit-rent, due yearly to the Church of St. Paul in London 22*s.* 6*d.*, and quit-rent, due yearly to the Abbot of Westminster, 13*s.*; as also, for [1] reprise on the house and shops aforesaid yearly, 16*s.*; and so, the clear yearly value of the said house and shops is 40*s.* 2*d.*

They say also, that the said Richard has in the said brewhouse certain utensils; namely, two leaden vessels, one leaden cistern, one [2] *tappetroghe* of lead, one old chest, and one [3] *masshfat*, value 18*d.*; one [4] *raryngfat*, value 6*d.*; one [5] *heyr* for tuns, value 12*d.*; three sets of handmills, value 4*s.*; one piece of lead, value 2*d.*; one tun, and one half tun, value 8*d.*; one [6] *yelfat*, value 18*d.*; five [7] *kemelynes*, value 10*d.*; one [8] *clensingbecche*, value 4*d.*; also, one [9] *alegiste*, value 2*d.*

Which house, together with the shops and utensils aforesaid, was delivered by Reynald de Conduit, Gregory de Nortone, and certain others of the Aldermen, to Simon Marz, goldsmith, to hold the same for the benefit of the aforesaid Richard, until his lawful age etc.[10]

Letter of Geoffrey de Say, Admiral, granted to John Pope, mariner.

10 Edward III. A.D. 1336. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxlviii. (Norman French.)

"GEOFFREY DE SAY, [11] *Ameraille* for our Lord the King from the "mouth of the Thames as far as the parts of the West, to all who "this letter shall see or hear, greeting in God. Know that I have "given leave unto John Pope to take his ship, which is called "[12] 'Cokiohan,' laden with wool, to Flanders; so that he be with "us [13] in the Douns on the tenth day after the date hereof. And "he begs of all people, that he [John] may safely go there and

[1] Deduction for rent-charges, or annuities.

[2] Tap-trough.

[3] Mash-vat.

[4] Q. fining-vat.

[5] This perhaps means, a high (*hey*) stand.

[6] Qy. ale-vat.

[7] Tubs for brewing.

[8] Qy. as to this.

[9] Probably, a "*gist*," or stand, for small casks.

[10] This is followed by the usual provisions that he will faithfully perform the trust.

[11] An early form of the word "Admiral," of Eastern origin.

[12] Probably meaning "Cogg John."

[13] For convoy.

"return. In witness whereof, to these letters patent I have set "my seal. Given at [1]Berlynge, the 12th day of August."

Removal of timber and stone at the Guildhall.

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book E. fol. cclii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 January], in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, in the time of Thomas de Maryns, Chamberlain, 76 pieces of timber, then in the Guildhall, were removed and laid in the lesser garden of the same Guildhall, and placed under the wall there, to the [2]chamber of the late John de Baukewelle adjoining. Of which timber, 42 pieces were afterwards used in the repair of the Gate of Crepelgate, by Richard de Berkyng, Alderman, and Thomas de Maryns, Chamberlain.

The same day and year, there were taken into the [3]cellar of the same Guildhall 24 stones unwrought: and many other stones that were wrought, which were in the said garden, in the [4]lodge there, were removed to the said cellar.

Trial and punishment for burglary, by hanging.

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxli. (Latin.)

DELIVERY made of [5]Infangenthef, before John de Pulteneye, Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs, on the Friday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary [2 February].

John le Whyte, of Cauntebrigge, skinner, was taken at the suit of Geoffrey Punte, of London, mercer, with the [6]mainour, that is to say, rings of gold and silver, pearls, linen thread, bracelets, tablets, and other goods and chattels of his, to the value of 100 shillings, feloniously stolen at night from the shop of the same Geoffrey, at the corner of the Lane of St. Laurence Jewry, towards Chepe, on the Friday next before the Feast of our Lord's Epiphany [6 January], in the tenth year of the reign of the King aforesaid. And he accused him of the burglary in the shop aforesaid, and found sureties that he would prosecute him for felony, namely, John atte Barnet, and Richard le Mirourer.

[1] Probably Barling, near Rochford, in Essex.

[2] In Backwell Hall.

[3] Probably still existing, as the continuation at the West end of the crypt under the present Guildhall.

[4] *logia*; probably, a garden-house, or summer-house.

[5] The privilege, or liberty, granted to the lord of a manor, or other jurisdiction, of judging a thief taken in his demesne.

[6] The stolen goods in the thief's hand, or possession; the *hand-habende* of the Saxon and early English law.

And the jurors say etc., that the said John is guilty of the felony aforesaid. Therefore he is to be hanged. Chattels he has none.

Trial and punishment for theft, by hanging.

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book E. fol. ccxli. (Latin.)

DELIVERY made of Infangenthef, in the Guildhall of London, before Sir John de Pulteneye, Mayor, and the Aldermen, on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], etc.

Desiderata de Toryntone was taken at the suit of John Baret, of Bydene, in the County of Barkshire, for a certain robbery committed upon him in the hostel of the Bishop of Sarum in Fletestrete, in the suburb of London, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. John Port Latin [6 May] in the 11th year aforesaid of the King now reigning; of 30 dishes and 24 salt-cellars of silver, belonging to the Lady Alice de Lisle, mistress of him, the same John Baret, value 40*l.*, being then in his keeping, and out of the same stolen; as to which he accused her, and of which number, 14 dishes and 12 salt-cellars were found upon her. His sureties that he would prosecute her for felony, were William de Toppesfeld and Reynald de Thorpe.

The jurors say etc., that the said Desiderata is guilty of the felony aforesaid. Therefore she is to be hanged. Chattels she has none.

Expenditure of moneys by the City Chamberlain.

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book F. fols. v. ix. (Latin.)

EXPENDITURE of moneys received from an assessment made in the City about the Feast of St. John the Baptist [24 June] in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, for sending archers in the King's service, by way of Bristol, into Gascoigne; and for obtaining a confirmation of the liberties of the City, the King's Council being at Staunford.

For 200 ells of red cloth, 15*l.* For shearing the same, 9*l.* 4*s.* For 17½ pieces, and one quarter, of cloth of Candelwykestrete, 35*l.* 10*s.* Paid to 190 of the said archers, 126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To 8 [1] vintainers, 7*l.* 4*s.* To two [2] centenars, 53*s.* 4*d.* To Robert Flamberd, who escorted the archers as far as Bristol, 4*l.* As a [3] courtesy to the said archers, one tun of wine, 50*s.* To Robert Seymor, for flags and pennons, 21*s.* To John le Freynshe, for 10 lances, 16*s.* 8*d.*

To the Lord Chancellor, 2 basins and 2 chargers of silver, value

[1] Commanders of 20.
[2] Commanders of 100.
[3] Or present.

14*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Two cloths of [1]Brucels, bought of the Society of the [2]Bardi for the Lord Archbishop, 18*l.* 9*s.* For Sir Geoffrey Lescrope, 2 basins of silver, and [3]spices bought for him, 10*l.* To Sir John de St. Paul, 100*s.* To Sir John de Stonore, 100*s.* To Sir William de Sharshulle, 50*s.* To Sir William Trussel, 50*s.* For fee upon the sealing and writing of the Charter, 45*s.* 4*d.* To John de Caustone, for his expenses at the [4]Council at Norhamptone and Leycestre, 60*s.* To the same John, for loss of a horse in going to the Council at [5]Staunford, 60*s.* To Roger de Depham, for his trouble in going to the Council at Norhamptone and Leycestre, 5 marks. For one long cloth of [6]Malyns, for the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, 10*l.* For two silver basins that remain in the safe-keeping of John de Pulteneye, Mayor, 9*l.* 17*s.*

Afterwards, on Friday before the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October] in the 11th year aforesaid, the said two basins, in the custody of the said John de Pulteneye, were presented to the same John, with 20*l.*, by the Aldermen and Commonalty, for his labour and expenses in obtaining the Charter of Confirmation of liberties, and the restitution thereof.

On the same Friday, before John de Grantham and other Aldermen, William Haunsard and other Commoners, auditors thereof, there were allowed to the said Thomas de Maryns, Chamberlain, 60 shillings; which had been paid by him to John de Grantham, for a horse which the same John had lost on the business of the City, in going to the [7]Parliament at York, in the 9th year of the reign of our Lord King Edward the Third.

After which, Richard de Berkynge, Alderman, and the said Thomas, the Chamberlain, were appointed by the said John de Pulteneye and the Aldermen, to make a new wall near the Gate of Crepelgate, and to repair and cover the said gate and the Gate of Aldresgate with lead; and to make two small houses beneath the said Gates, for lodging the porters therein, etc.

Extract from the Account of the expenditure of the City Chamberlain.

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book F. fols. ii. iii. (Latin.)

Account of Thomas de Maryns, Chamberlain, at the Husting of Pleas of Land holden on [8] Monday the Feast of St. Dunstan [7 September], in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the Third.—

[1] Brussels.

[2] A company of merchants of Florence.

[3] A general name for dried fruits, as well as the "spices" of the present day.

[4] Held 28 June 1336.

[5] Or Stamford; held 30 May 1337.

[6] Mechlin, or Malines.

[7] In July or August 1335.

[8] This is apparently the date, being

Paid for 2 pieces of cloth, and for shearing the same, for a surcoat of the serjeant-at-arms of our Lord the King, 109*s.* 5*d.* Also, to the King's messengers, to the holder of the Queen's bridle, and to the minstrels, 68*s.* 8*d.* Also, to Gilbert de Savenake, the King's serjeant, half a mark. Also, to Gilbert and his fellows, messengers of our Lady the Queen, half a mark. Also, for a robe with fur, for Sir William de Montacute, 6*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Also, for a robe for Gregory de Nortone, the Recorder, without fur, 29*s.* 8*d.*

Also, paid to Nicholas Pyke, owner of the [1]ship called "La "Jonette" of London, of which John Ram is master. For the wages of 60 men in the same ship for 20 days, each of them receiving 6*d.* per day, 30*l.* Also, for the master of the same ship, 10*s.* Also, for the constable of the same ship, half a mark. Also, for 6 flags bought for the 3 ships, and repairing the same, 45*s.* Also, for rigging the said ship, 60*s.*—Total 36*l.* 20*d.* Also, to Thomas Potyn and his fellows, owners of the ship called "La Cogge of All "Hallows," of which Richard Bartholmu is master, [2]etc. Also, to [3]William Haunsard, owner of the ship called "La Seinte Marie "Cogge," of which John Arnald is master.

Expenditure of moneys raised by loan for presents made to the King and Queen, and certain nobles, at the Parliament holden on the Monday after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 *September*].

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book F. fols. iv. v. (Latin.)

Moneys sent to our Lord the King, 200 marks. To our Lady Queen Philippa, 100 marks. To the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England, in victuals, 20*l.* To the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Treasurer of England, in victuals, 15*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* To Sir Geoffrey Lescrope, 10*l.* To Master Robert de Stratford, 2 silver basins, value 9*l.* 17*s.* To Master William la Souche, 2 basins, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* To Sir Michael de Wathe, 5 marks. To Sir John de St. Paul, 5 marks. To Sir Thomas de Evesham, 4 marks. For gloves, bought for holding the above 14 marks, 6*d.* To Sir William de Montacute, 50 marks. To the men of the King's Chamber, and his household and serjeants, 24*l.* For 3 silk cloths, bought for making an offering to the body of the [4]Earl of Cornwall, 60*s.* To Sir John de Molyns, 4 marks. To the minstrels

that of another account by the same officer which immediately follows, and in the same hand.

[1] Ships partly fitted out by the City, for the service of the King, in France, in the preceding year.

[2] The items are of the same nature as the preceding.

[3] See page 205 *post.*

[4] John of Eltham, the King's brother, who had died the year before.

and palfreyman of our Lord the King, 6*l.* To a clerk of Master Robert de Chigwelle, John de Mildenhale, and Brother John de Podenhale, 4 marks. To our Lady Queen Isabel, in victuals, 10*l.* To the vadlets of the Chamber, 40*s.* To the messengers of the King, Queen, and others, 40*s.* To Hugh Lovet, for boatage and other small expenses for the Mayor, Aldermen, and others, in the time of Parliament, and before, 40*s.* To Nicholas de la Beche, Constable of the Tower, 100*s.* To Sir Thomas de Bradestone, one silver cup and one water-pot, value 65*s.* 7*d.* To Sir Reynald de Cobham, one cup and one water-pot, of silver, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* To the Lord Bishop of Durham, in victuals, 10 marks.

Inventory of goods and chattels belonging to Hugh le Bevere, a felon.

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book F. fol. xii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Saturday next before the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 11th year of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, came John Fot, citizen and vintner of London, before Gregory de Nortone, Recorder, and Thomas de Maryns, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, into the Chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid, and acknowledged that he had received of Walter de Mordone and Ralph de Uptone, late Sheriffs of London, the goods and chattels under-written, in the presence of John de Shirbourne, Coroner, and the Sheriffs of London, as appraised on the oath of Edward Mohaut, pheliper, and others. Which goods belonged to Hugh le Bevere, who was indicted before the said Coroner and Sheriffs for the death of Alice, his wife; and which same Hugh, being questioned before the Justiciars of our Lord the King, assigned for delivery of the Gaol of Neugate, as to the death aforesaid, refused the law of England; whereupon, by award of the same Justiciars, the same Hugh was committed to prison, there in penance to remain until he should be dead: the same being.—

One mattress, value 4*s.*; 6 blankets and one serge, 13*s.* 6*d.*; one green carpet, 2*s.*; one torn coverlet, with shields of cendale, 4*s.*; one coat, and one surcoat of *worstede*, 40*d.*; one robe of [1] perset, furred, 20*s.*; one robe of medley, furred, one mark; one old fur, almost consumed by moths, 6*d.*; one robe of scarlet, furred, 16*s.*; one robe of perset, 7*s.*; one surcoat, with a hood of [2] ray, 2*s.* 6*d.*; one coat, with a hood of perset, 18*d.*; one surcoat, and one coat of ray, 6*s.* 1*d.*; one green hood of cendale with edging, 6*d.*; 7 linen

[1] Either peach-coloured cloth, or of an azure colour, it is uncertain which.

[2] Striped cloth.

sheets, 5*s.*; one table-cloth, 2*s.*; 3 table-cloths, 18*d.*; one camise and one [1] *savenape*, 4*d.*; one canvas, 8*d.*; 3 feather-beds, 8*s.*; 5 cushions, 6*d.*; one haketone, 12*d.*; 3 brass pots, 12*s.*; one brass pot, 6*s.*; 2 pairs of brass pots, 2*s.* 6*d.*; one brass pot, broken, 2*s.* 6*d.*; one candlestick of *latone*, and one plate, with one small brass plate, 2*s.*; 2 pieces of lead, 6*d.*; one grate, 3*d.*; 2 *aundirons*, 18*d.*; 2 basins, with one washing-vessel, 5*s.*; one iron [2] herce, 12*d.*; one tripod, 2*d.*; one iron headpiece, 12*d.*; one iron spit, 3*d.*; one frying-pan, 1*d.*; one [3] *tonour*, 1*d.*; one small canvas bag, 1*d.*; 7 *savenapes*, 5*d.*; one old linen sheet, 1*d.*; 2 pillows, 3*d.*; one cap, 1*d.*; one [4] counter, 4*s.*; 2 coffers, 8*d.*; 2 curtains, 8*d.*; 2 remnants of cloth, 1*d.*; 6 chests, 10*s.* 10*d.*; one folding table, 12*d.*; 2 chairs, 8*d.*; one [5] aumbrey, 6*d.*; 2 [6] *anceres*, 2*s.* Also, firewood, sold for 3*s.*; one mazer cup, 6*s.*; 6 casks of wine, 6 marks, the value of each cask being one mark. Total, 12*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

The same John also received, of the goods of the said Hugh, from Richard de Pulham, one cup called [7] "*note*," with a foot and cover of silver, value 30*s.*; 6 silver spoons, 6*s.* Also, of John de Whytsand, one surcoat, and one woman's coat, value 8*s.*, which were pledged to the said Hugh by Paul le Botiller, for one mark. Total, 44*s.*

Complaint as to waste of the water at the Conduit in Chepe; and Order made thereon.

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book F. fol. xx. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that in full Husting of Pleas of Land, holden on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Martin [11 November], in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, came John de Enefelde, Thomas de Kestevene, and other neighbours, dwelling around the Conduit at London, and, for the commonalty, shewed to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, that the same commonalty of the City cannot be served with water from the said Conduit, as it used to be served; because that men who keep brew-houses in the streets and lanes near the said Conduit, send day after day, and night after night, their brewers to the said Conduit with their vessels, called [8] "tynes," and make the ale which they sell with the water thereof; and so in like manner they make malt with the same water, to the loss of the commonalty: and they ask that this

[1] Probably, an apron.
[2] *herciam*; a frame on which candles were arranged, around the bodies of the dead. See also page 284, Note [3].
[3] A funnel.
[4] *comput.*
[5] Or portable cupboard.
[6] Or tubs.
[7] Nut; meaning cocoa-nut.
[8] Tubs of very large size.

common damage may be corrected, and that the said Conduit may from henceforth be kept for the public good, as of old it used to be kept.

And talk and converse being had thereon, order was given in full Court by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, to the keepers of the Conduit, that if in future any such vessel as those aforesaid should chance to be brought to be filled at the Conduit, they should not allow it to be taken away, but retain it in their own possession for the benefit of the said Conduit.

---

[1] *Account of the Keepers of the Conduit; and Complaint thereupon.*

11 Edward III. A.D. 1337. Letter-Book F. fol. xix. (Latin.)

RICHARD DE [2] GAUNT and Thomas le Peutrer, keepers of the Conduit in the 9th year of King Edward the Third, account for 6*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* received in quit-rents for tynes and [3] tankards thereat. The said Richard discharges himself as to 4*l.* 22*d.*, for making a clay wall about the head of the Conduit at Tyburne.

On the Feast of St. Clement [17 November] in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward etc., John atte Barnet and William le Peutrer were chosen keepers of the said Conduit; who made complaint before Henry Darci, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty, on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin [25 November], in the same year, in manner as follows.—

Richard de Gaunt, late keeper of the Conduit in London, with Thomas le Peutrer, now deceased, was summoned to answer the Commonalty, and William de Iford, who prosecutes for the same, for that the same Richard, on rendering his account in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London etc., made many concealments of goods and things to the said Conduit belonging, such as lead etc. And the jury, by Thomas Hauteyn and eleven others, say upon their oath, that the said Richard has in his possession both money and lead, property belonging to the said Conduit, to the value of 10 marks. Therefore it was awarded that the Commonalty of the City should recover 10 marks as against the said Richard, to the use of the said Conduit, and the said Richard be amerced.

And on the Wednesday following, the said Richard de Gaunt brought back lead to the Guildhall belonging to the Conduit, which he had in his possession, the same being valued in presence of

[1] Only a selection from these accounts is here given; the other items being of no interest whatever.

[2] Ghent.

[3] See page 6 *ante*, Note [2].

the Mayor, on the oath of Richard le Peutrer, at 49*s.* 7*d.* And 23*s.* 9*d.* was allowed to the said Richard by the Mayor, which the same Richard on his oath affirmed that he had expended out of his own moneys upon the said Conduit.

Payments made to the men sent by the City to aid the King in his war with France.

12 Edward III. A.D. 1338. Letter-Book F. fol. xviii. (Latin.)

PAID to the 40 [1]men-at-arms for their arms and wages, 60*l.* Paid to the 60 archers, for their wages, bows and arrows, and other necessaries, 30*l.* Paid to the men-at-arms and the archers aforesaid, as a courtesy, by order of the Mayor and Aldermen, 10*l.* Paid to William Hauteyn, the centenar, and to William Maleseurs, for their trouble in selecting the said 100 men, by precept of the Mayor and Aldermen, 40*s.* For the purchase of 346½ ells of red and green cloth, for gowns, 22*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* For buying 70 ells of blanket for their hoods, 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* For making such gowns and hoods, 100*s.* Paid to Nicholas de Abyndone, serjeant, for escorting the said men to our Lord the King at Ipswich, 4 marks. For buying a standard, flag, and trumpet, and for the carriage of arms, 11*s.* Total, 137*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Royal mandate for fortifying the City against an expected attack by the French.

12 Edward III. A.D. 1338. Letter-Book F. fol. xix. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, etc. to the Mayor, Aldermen, "and Sheriffs, of London, greeting. Forasmuch as our enemies, "collected in galleys, in no small multitude, have in hostile manner "entered our kingdom in divers parts, and purpose shortly to in- "vade our city aforesaid, if they can, there to perpetrate such evil "and wickedness as they may; we, desiring to provide for the safety "and defence of the city aforesaid against such hostile attacks, "do command you, strictly enjoining, that with all the speed that "you may, you cause the City to be closed, and fortified against "such hostile attacks towards the water, with stone or with board, "and that you cause piles to be driven across the water of Thames, "for the defence of the city aforesaid, in such manner as you shall "see to be expedient; and all men who hold rents in the city "aforesaid, as well religious as others, of whatsoever estate they be, "you are to compel to make such defence, by distress and other

[1] Or horse-soldiers.

"such ways and means as you shall deem most expedient, sparing "no one in this behalf: to the end that such defence may be "expedited in such manner as it most speedily may. Witness, "Edward, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, our most dear "son, Guardian of England, at Kenyngtone, the 23rd day of "October, in the 12th year of our reign."

Royal Letter in behalf of Robert Flambard, mace-bearer of the City.

12 Edward III. A.D. 1338. Letter-Book F. fol. xx. (Norman French.)

At a congregation of Henry Darci, Mayor, the Aldermen, and a great number of the Commonalty, holden on Monday, the Feast of All Souls [2 November], in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, Robert Flambard presented letters from our Lord the King, as follows.—

"Edward, by the grace of God, King of England etc., to the "Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of our city of London, greeting. "Whereas we have heard that there was lately granted by you "unto our dear vadlet, Robert Flambard, our serjeant-at-arms, "the office of mace-bearer in our said city, for the term of his life, "he receiving as others have received heretofore, who held the "same office; we do beg you in especial, that by reason that the "said Robert is now staying with us, nothing may be taken from "him as touching his said office; but that as to the same office, "and all other matters which concern him as regards yourselves, "you will be to him most gracious and most assisting, by reason "of the good stead which he holds as towards us, and the good "service that we do witness in him. Given under our Privy Seal, "at Antwerp, the 18th day of October, in the 12th year of our "reign."

Indenture as to a sale of Jewels, and Inventory thereof.

12 Edward III. A.D. 1338. Letter-Book F. fol. xxxii. (Latin.)

"To all those who this letter shall see or hear, Walter Adryan, "pepperer, of London, greeting in God. Know ye, that I have "sold and granted unto Margery Randolf, of the same city, jewels "and other things below written, that is to say—; a circlet, a hanap "of silver with a foot, a [1]fermail of gold, a girdle of silver, 12 "silver spoons, a [2]nut on a foot, and silver covercle, a silver cup and "covercle, a [3]hanap of mazer, with an impression of St. [4]Thomas

[1] Or buckle.
[2] Cup of cocoa-nut; see p. 200, Note [7].
[3] Or handled cup.
[4] Cousin of Edward II., and executed by his order.

" of Lancaster thereon, and with a covercle, a hanap of mazer with " an impression of a head, 2 chaplets of pearls and of [1]prayer- " beads, a [2]table-cloth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells, and 4 linen sheets; all for 10 " marks sterling, which the said Margery has paid me in the City " of London beforehand, for all such jewels and the other things " before named, etc. Given at London, on Wednesday, the Feast " of St. Katherine the Virgin [25 November], in the 12th year of " the reign of our Lord King Edward, after the Conquest the " Third."

Overseers of the trade of Pouchmakers appointed.

13 Edward III. A.D. 1339. Letter-Book F. fol. xxv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Eve of the Ascension, in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, before Henry Darci, Mayor, and the Aldermen, John de Thremhale, Thomas de Hokyng, William de Bury, Thomas of [3]Ismongeres Lane, Richard Paterlyng, and William Gandre, pouchmakers, were chosen and sworn to keep and supervise the Articles contained in [an order published] in the Husting holden on Monday[4]

in the first year of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, as to pouches, braces, and sheepskins, and counterfeited skins of [5]Roon etc.

Inventory of munitions of war, provided by the City.

[6]13 Edward III. A.D. 1339. Letter-Book F. fly-leaf. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that in the house called [7] " La Bretaske," near the Tower of London, there are 7 [8]springalds, and 380 [9]quarels for the same, feathered with [10]*latone*, and with heads; and 500 quarels feathered, of wood, with heads; and 29 cords, called " *strenges*." Also, 8 bows of ash, for the same springalds.

Also, at Alegate, namely, beyond the Gate thereof, one springald,

[1] *prientes*; probably the same as "*paternosters*."

[2] *nape*.

[3] Ironmonger Lane.

[4] Hiatus in the MS.

[5] Probably, Rouen.

[6] This is, no doubt, the correct date to be assigned to this entry in the fly-leaf at the beginning of *Letter-Book* F; as the expenses upon most of the articles here mentioned are contained in the Chamberlain's accounts down to 7 September 1339. The munitions of war herein mentioned, were provided against an expected invasion by the French, and the entry on the fly-leaf states how they were then disposed of: (see page 202 *ante*).

[7] This "Bretask" or "Bretache," was probably a fortified house, built in the present year as a depot for arms.

[8] Engines of war, resembling large cross-bows.

[9] Arrows with square heads.

[10] Or latten; a hard, yellow, mixed metal, closely resembling brass: see page 216, Note [3].

with two *strenges*, and one [1]*faussecord* for the same. Also, 40 quarels, feathered with *latone*, and headed with iron.

[2] Also, in the Chamber of the Guildhall there are six instruments of *latone*, usually called "*gonnes*," and five *roleres* to the same. Also, [3] pellets of lead for the same instruments, which weigh 4 hundredweight and a half. Also, 32 pounds of powder for the said instruments.[4]

[5] Be it remembered,—as to one springald with 80 quarels, feathered with *latone* and headed with iron; and two *strenges* and one *fausscord*, with bows of ash, for the same; and 24 targets of the same pattern as the other targets let to [6] William Haunsard, under the penalty * * * to the Commonalty; as he admitted before Henry Darci, the [7] Mayor, and the Aldermen.

[1] Or "false-cord"; a cord probably used for bending the bow, but not for discharging it.

[2] This passage, of such singular interest, is as follows, in the original:—"*Item, in Camera Gildaulæ sunt sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gonnes, et quinque roleres ad eadem. Item, peletæ de plumbo pro eisdem Instrumentis, quæ ponderant* iiii^{c} *libræ et dimidium. Item,* xxxii *libræ de pulvere pro dictis Instrumentis.*" These are the *gunnæ*, beyond a doubt, which are afterwards mentioned in the Chamberlain's accounts, along with the expenses of the "Bretask" and the springalds, delivered in September 1339, (see page 207 *post.*) This is probably the earliest passage at present known, that bears reference to the use of cannon in England; and this taken into consideration, the information it gives is remarkably full; the earliest hitherto pointed out in the Privy Wardrobe Accounts (in Mr. Hewitt's *Arms and Armour of the 14th Century*) being five years later in date. From it we learn that they were made of latten (a metal resembling brass), that they were moved on rollers, and that the pellets, or balls, were made of lead. The use of the word *vocitata*, "usually called," shews that they had then become comparatively well known. Had the Chamberlain's Rolls of Particulars been still in existence, we should no doubt have learned their price, and of whom they were bought; but the probability is, that the Bardi, a mercantile society of Florence, had imported them, as they are mentioned as supplying the City authorities with cloth, two years before (see page 197 *ante*); and M. Libri has discovered that cannon were already used for the defence of Florence in 1326. This valuable passage, on the fly-leaf of *Letter-Book* F., is almost illegible, and to a great extent all but obliterated, owing to the creases in the parchment. If that care is not taken of it, which its singular literary value demands, in a year or two hence it will have inevitably disappeared, owing to the friction upon the page every time the volume is opened, however carefully.

[3] This passage, including the mention of "*gonnes*," pellets, and powder, is illustrated by the lines of Chaucer, in the "*House of Fame*," Book III.,—

> "Swift as a pellet out of a gonne,
> "When fire is in the powder ronne."

[4] After this, a memorandum of three lines and a half, of no interest, is inserted; of evidently a later date, October 7, in the 14th year of Edward III. A.D. 1340.

[5] This passage is written below the memorandum above-mentioned, and at the foot of the page in the fly-leaf; though it bears reference to the Mayoralty of Henry Darcy, October 1337 to October 1339, it was probably written later than the memorandum above it of October 1340, as it differs in the ink, if not in the writing, from both that memorandum, and the insertion above as to the Bretask, springalds, and guns.

[6] In all probability the same as the person of that name who is mentioned *s. a.* 1337 (page 198 *ante*), as being the owner of the ship called "La Seinte Marie Cogge," fitted out by the City for the service of King Edward, on his expedition against France.

[7] Mayor in the 11th and 12th of Edward III. A.D. 1337, 38.

Trial and punishment for theft, by hanging.

13 Edward III. A.D. 1339. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxvii. (Latin.)

DELIVERY of [1]Infangthef, made before Henry Darci, Mayor, and certain Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [15 August], in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third.

Walter, son of John Barry, was taken at the suit of Robert de Barkeworthe, tailor, with the [2]mainour of one surcoat of [3]*appel-blome*, and one coat of blanket, value one mark, by night from the house of the said Roger feloniously stolen, in the Ward of Bredstrete, in London, on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward the Third; whereof he accuses him. His sureties that he will prosecute for the felony, are Gilbert le Palmere and John Janyn, cook, etc.

The jury appears by William le Botiller and eleven others; and they say upon their oath, that the said Walter is guilty. Therefore he is to be hanged. Chattels he has none.

[In the same and the following folios, are given the cases of Adam de Notyngham, hanged for stealing a cup, value 8*s*., called [4]"*Tour* "*de verre*" (Tower of glass) in the [5]"Goldsmithery" (*Aurifabria*) of London, in the Ward of Farndone Within; and of Walter Curteys, blacksmith, for stealing in the Ward of Chepe the foreign articles contained in a [6]*male*, namely, 12 girdles of Paris, value 4*l*.; 30 pieces of velvet, value 60*s*.; 20 dozens of purses, value 40*s*.; 8 pieces of cloth of divers colours, value 60*s*.]

[7] *Expenditure of Thomas de Maryns, Chamberlain of the Guildhall, to the 7th day of September, 1339.*

13 Edward III. A.D. 1339. Letter-Book F. fols. ix. x. (Latin.)

THE said Chamberlain's account for fees, 108*l*. 12*s*. For small expenses and presents, the particulars set forth in the Rolls of

[1] See page 195 *ante*, Note [5].

[2] See page 195 *ante*, Note [6].

[3] From the not unfrequent mention of it, "apple-bloom" seems to have been a favourite colour in those days.

[4] Probably, a tall glass, set in gold or silver.

[5] The locality occupied by the present Goldsmiths' Hall, but extending to Chepe.

[6] Travelling-bag, or portmanteau; hence our present word "mail."

[7] Among his receipts, in fol. x., there are the following items:—"For moneys received for making engines in the time of the war, 87*l*. 15*s*. 8*d*. For moneys borrowed for making piles [*pilis*] and the Bretask, 110*l*."

Account, 59*l.* 18*s.* 9¾*d.* For expenses upon the gutter in [1] Secollane. For expenses upon the new wall near Crepelgate, 10*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.* For expenses on the pavement of the Gate of Aldresgate, 20*s.* 4*d.* For expenses upon two shops without the said gate, 6*l.* 5*s.* 6¾*d.* For expenses upon the Gate of Crepelgate, the pavement, and the kitchen thereof, 14*l.* 7*s.* 7¾*d.* For expenses incurred upon 6 shops without the said gate, 30*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* For expenses upon the chimneys of the said shops, and the pavement, 62*s.* 11*d.* For expenses incurred upon the springalds, [2] guns, and targets, as set forth in the [3] roll, 72*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* For the expenses of 10 tuns of wine sent to the Bishop of London, 34*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* For expenses upon the Chamber of the Guildhall, for putting the springalds and targets there, 57*s.* 6½*d.* For moneys paid to John Lucas, the Sheriffs' clerk, by precept of the Mayor and Aldermen, by indenture, for the expenses of driving piles in the water of Thames, and making a certain house, called the "Bretask," near the Tower of London, in the time of the war in the 13th year aforesaid; as set forth in the particulars in a certain Roll by the hand of the said John written, and delivered into the Guildhall, 126*l.* For moneys delivered to William Simond, serjeant of the Chamber, by precept of the Mayor and Aldermen, for making the pavement within Newgate, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Election of Andrew Aubrey as Mayor; and charges made by Gerard Corpe against the late Mayor, and then withdrawn.

13 Edward III. A.D. 1339. Letter-Book F. fol. xxvii. (Latin.)

A CONGREGATION of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty, on Thursday, the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third; there being present Henry Darci, Andrew Aubrey, and fourteen other Aldermen.—

At this congregation, Andrew Aubrey, by assent of the said Aldermen and of the whole Commonalty, was chosen Mayor in place of Henry Darci, Mayor for the two preceding years; and hardly had the oath of the said Andrew been finished, according to the custom of the City, as to well and faithfully filling the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, when there came one Gerard Corpe, full of wrath, into the presence of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and the whole Commonalty; and then mounted the [4] counter at which the

[1] Seacoal Lane.

[2] See page 205 *ante*, Note [2].

[3] These Rolls, in all probability, perished in the fire at the Royal Exchange in December 1837.

[4] *computatorium*; meaning, the table, at which the accounts are taken.

clerks of the City sit, and uttered words of contumely against the said Henry Darci, threatening him, and imputing to him that when he was Mayor, he had called him, Gerard, a malefactor and common [1] rifler; and the same Gerard there with divers oaths affirmed, that no words had been uttered in the City for the twenty years last past at a dearer rate than those would prove to have been, by reason of his revenge. And upon this, the same Gerard asserted that he was ready to produce twenty men of his acquaintance and condition in life, to testify that he, Gerard, had not been a rifler.

Which words, threats, and reproofs, being heard by the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the Commonalty, and by Roger de Depham, the Recorder, being immediately repeated, by order of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and all the Commonalty, the said Gerard was delivered to the Sheriffs, in the Prison of Newgate at their discretion safely to be kept.

Afterwards, at a congregation of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, on Wednesday, the morrow of All Souls [2 November], in the year aforesaid, there being present Andrew Aubrey, the Mayor, Henry Darci, and other Aldermen, came the aforesaid Gerard, and acknowledged that he had spoken slanderously, and had undeservedly censured the said Henry, the late Mayor, in manner aforesaid, asking pardon of him for the same; and he put himself, first, upon the favour of him, the same Henry, and, after that, on the favour of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty; and he bound himself and all his goods, moveable and immoveable, in 40 tuns of wine, to be paid to the Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London for the time being, to the use of the Commonalty, in case he, the same Gerard, should presume to offend in future against the aforesaid Henry or any officer of the City, and should be convicted thereof. And the same Gerard made oath that to the best of his power he would inviolably keep the peace of our Lord the King, and would well and peaceably behave and conduct himself. And that he should do this, twelve sureties engaged; each of them, body for body.

Negotiations for a loan from the City to King Edward the Third.

14 Edward III. A.D. 1340. Letter-Book F. fol. xxxii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Ash Wednesday [12 April], in the 14th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., Sir Robert de Asheby, Clerk of our Lord the King, came to the Guildhall of London, and on the King's behalf brought word to Andrew Aubri,

[1] Or plunderer; *rifiator*.

the Mayor, that he and all the Aldermen in the City, together with the wealthiest and most discreet persons of the same city, were to appear before our Lord the King and his Council, at Westminster, on the Thursday following, upon certain arduous business touching the estate of the same our Lord the King, and the whole realm of England.

Upon which Thursday, the said Mayor and Aldermen, and a great number of the Commonalty of the City, appeared before our said Lord the King and his Council, at Westminster. And the King then orally made mention of the expenses incurred by him in his war in the parts beyond sea, and still to be incurred therein, and he requested them to lend him 20000*l.* sterling for the business aforesaid, until a certain time for repayment thereof. And the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, asked leave to discuss the same. Whereupon, they were told to be there on the Friday following, then to make answer as to the matters aforesaid.

Upon which day the said Mayor and Aldermen, and a great number of the Commonalty of the City, were assembled in the Chapter-House at Westminster; and there holding counsel among themselves as to the said 20000*l.*, asked of them as a loan by our Lord the King, they unanimously agreed to lend him 5000 marks; which sum they said they could not exceed. And hereupon, there came, on behalf of the King and his Council, the Earls of Warwick and Huntingdone, Sir John de Stonore, Robert de Sadyngtone, and William de Killesby; and, after hearing of the proposed loan of 5000 marks to the King, they reported the same; whereupon, our Lord the King altogether rejected it, and commanded the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, upon the fealty and allegiance in which they were bound to him, to take better counsel as to the matters aforesaid, or else bring the names of all the wealthier citizens, in writing, before the King and his Council at Westminster, on the Sunday following; so that he and his Council might assess such wealthier men of the City as to the said sum of 20000*l.*

Upon which Sunday, a little after sunrise, there were assembled in the Guildhall of London Andrew Aubri, the Mayor, John de Grantham, Henry Darci, and fourteen other Aldermen, and an immense number of the wealthier and more reputable men of the City. And after divers reasons of several persons had been set forth and listened to with due circumspection, in order to avoid the indignation of our Lord the King, and other perils, by unanimous consent,—although it was a hard thing, and difficult to do,—they agreed to lend 5000*l.* to our Lord the King for the matter before men-

tioned; on the understanding that it should please the King, by his Council, to provide them sufficient security for repayment to them of such sum at a certain date. And in order to learn the wishes of our Lord the King as to such offer, whether the same was pleasing to him or not, Sir John de Pulteneye, Andrew Aubry, Mayor, and Roger de Depham, immediately went to the King at Westminster, to inform him of the wishes of his citizens, and the offer of the said 5000*l.* Which offer the King accepted, having regard to the divers tallages and aids which had been paid to him by the said citizens, and which had been before recited in his presence by Roger de Depham, the Recorder; and he commended his said citizens in friendly manner.

And on the same Sunday, by assent of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and all the Commonalty, twelve persons were chosen and sworn to assess all men in the City aforesaid, and in the suburbs thereof, every one according to the requirement of his condition, for levying the said sum of 5000*l.*, and lending the same to our Lord the King, as before mentioned; they sparing no one for favour or for love, nor yet injuring any person for hatred or dislike.[1]

Letter from King Edward the Third, commending Andrew Aubrey, the Mayor, for his prompt execution of two offenders, in Chepe.

14 Edward III. A.D. 1340. Letter-Book F. fol. xlv. (Norman French.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England and of France, "and Lord of Ireland, to our well-beloved, the Mayor, Aldermen, "Sheriffs, and Commons, of our city of London, greeting. We "do remember how, before our first passage to the parts beyond "sea, you did undertake in our presence the keeping of our said "city at all risks; and thereupon we did strictly charge you, that "you should inflict punishment upon misdoers and disturbers of "our peace in our said city, if any such should there be found; "and we since have heard that there has been a conflict in our said "city between the Pelterers and the Fishmongers thereof; to put "an end to the which conflict, and appease the same, you, the "aforesaid Mayor and Sheriffs, together with other our servants of "our said city, did attach some of the misdoers: against the which "attachment arose other misdoers, and rescued them, and upon

[1] The names of the assessors are added, and then five columns of the names of persons assessed. William de Caustone, Alderman, is assessed at 400*l.*, the highest sum; John de Oxenford and Simon Fraunceys, at 300*l.* each; and Andrew Aubrey, the Mayor, at 100*l.*

" you, the aforesaid Mayor and Sheriffs, and other our servants, " made assault. And that one Thomas, son of John Haunsard, " fishmonger, with his sword drawn, seized you, the aforesaid " Mayor, by the throat, and would have struck you on the neck, " if he had been able; and one John le Brewere, a porter, wounded " one of our serjeants of our said city, so greatly that his life was " despaired of; in contempt of us, and in great affray of the good " folks of our said city: by reason whereof, the aforesaid Thomas " and John were forthwith taken and brought to the Guildhall, and " there before you of their violence and excess were arraigned, and " thereof by their own admission convicted; and by your award " were condemned to death, and beheaded in Chepe. Wherefore " we do signify unto you, that upon what has been so done to the " said misdoers, to the punishment of the bad, and to the comfort- " ing of the good, we do greatly congratulate you; and your doing " therein do accept, and, so much as in us lies, do ratify the same. " And we do let you know for certain, that contempts and out- " rages so committed against our servants, we do hold as being " committed against ourselves: and if you had not acted in such " manner therein, we should have taken the same so grievously as " towards yourselves and the franchise of our said city, that it " would have been for an example to you, and to all your successors " in time to come. We do therefore command and charge you, " that if any one in our said city by the good folks thereof, or by " good inquisition, shall be found to be a maintainer or abettor " thereof, or to menace you or other our servants, or any other " person of the commonalty, or to excite others among the people " to make riot or conflict in our said city, in disturbance of the " peace, either for the reason aforesaid, or for any other reason, to " the offence of our royal dignity, you will cause him to be taken, " and in our prison safely kept, until you shall have other com- " mands from us thereon. And this you are in no manner to " omit. Given under our Privy Seal, at [1]Gaunt, the 6th day of " December, in the 14th year of our reign in England, and in " France the first."

Trial and punishment for theft, by hanging.

15 Edward III. A.D. 1341. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxviii. (Latin.)

DELIVERY made of [2]Infangthef, before Andrew Aubrey, Mayor, and certain of the Aldermen, on Friday, the morrow of our Lord's

[1] Ghent.

[2] See page 195 *ante*, Note [5].

Ascension, in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third.

Stephen Salle, of Canterbury, was taken at the suit of Borewald Meausone of [1] Dordraghe, mariner, with the [2] mainour of one hood of russet, one green hood, three [3] courtepies of blanket, two pieces of linen cloth, girdles, purses, knives, and other goods, to the value of half a mark, from the ship of the said Borewald feloniously stolen, at the Wollewharf, in the Ward of the Tower of London, on Thursday, the Feast of our Lord's Ascension, in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, at twilight in the night thereof; whereof he accuses him. And he finds sureties that he will prosecute him for felony, [4] John Lovekyn and Hugh de Craye.

The jury appears, by Peter atte Vyne and eleven others; and they say upon their oath, that the said Stephen is guilty of the robbery aforesaid. Therefore he is to be hanged. Chattels he has none.

False blankets ordered to be burnt on Cornhulle.

15 Edward III. A.D. 1342. Letter-Book F. fol. lv. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on Monday, the morrow of St. Hilary [13 January], in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, John de Bromholme, Richard Frere, [5] *tapicers*, and other reputable men of the same trade, brought here before John de Oxenford, Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen, ten false blankets that had been vamped in foreign parts with the hair of oxen and cows, and brought from those parts by Robert de Boys to the City for sale.

Which blankets having been viewed, and by the men of the said trade found to be false, it was awarded by the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, that the same should be burnt beneath the pillory on Cornhulle: and they were so burnt on the same day.

Death of John de Oxenford, Mayor, and election of Simon Fraunceys, on the same day.

16 Edward III. A.D. 1342. Letter-Book F. fol. lxii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on Tuesday, the morrow of St. Botolph the Abbot [17 June], in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward

[1] Dortrecht.

[2] See page 195 *ante*, Note [6].

[3] Short cloaks; a French name, apparently.

[4] Afterwards Mayor, in 1358.

[5] Makers of tapistry, and probably, carpets: see page 178 *ante*.

the Third, etc., John de Oxenford, Mayor of London, died at the hour of Parish Mass; and his death being announced to Roger de Depham, Alderman and Recorder, the same Roger immediately, on behalf of our Lord the King, and of the Commonalty, gave orders to Richard de Berkyng and John de la Rokele, Sheriffs of the said city, that they should immediately, all other things set aside, by their serjeants summon all the Aldermen and the more wealthy and more reputable commoners of the City, in the said City then being, to appear on the same day, at the [1] third hour at the latest, in the Guildhall of London; there to elect a Mayor in the place of the said John, who had gone the way of all flesh.

And on the same day, the Aldermen and the more reputable commoners chose Simon Fraunceys, Alderman, to be Mayor, who was immediately sworn, as the usage is. And on the Wednesday following, they presented the said Simon, by them according to the custom of the City chosen to be Mayor, to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, at the Exchequer there; where by the same Treasurer and Barons, without any objection or controversy, he was honourably admitted, and sworn to do those things which unto the office of the Mayoralty pertain.

Ordinance made as to the sale of wines within the City.

16 Edward III. A.D. 1342. Letter-Book F. fol. lxiii. (Latin.)

At a congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and an immense number of the Commonalty, on Monday, the Feast of St. Peter's Chains [1 August] in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc., there being present, Simon Fraunceys, the Mayor, John de Grantham, and other Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, it was [2] ordained and agreed, that no taverner should mix putrid and corrupt wine with wine that is good and pure, or should forbid that, when any company is drinking wine in his tavern, one of them, for himself and the rest of the company, shall enter the cellar where the tuns or pipes are then lying, and see that the measures or vessels into which the wine is poured, are quite empty and clean within; and in like manner, from what tun or what pipe the wine is so drawn. And if any taverner should refuse to do this, he was to incur punishment, at the discretion of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, upon him to be inflicted.

And be it known, that all the vintners underwritten were present,

[1] It seems doubtful whether this means the hour of Tierce, 9 in the morning, or 3 P.M.; most probably, the latter.

[2] In compliance with an injunction issued by the King on the 14th of July.

and to the same ordinance consenting;—namely, Thomas Gisors, Nicholas Ponge, John Hablond, John Blaunche, John Fynche, John Chaucer, — Blakecolle, Robert de Hanwode, Henry Fannere, John de Stodeye, Walter atte Goote, John de Coggeshale, John Fychet, John Beauflour, and John de Cliftone, vintners.

Lease made to the Butchers of St. Nicholas Shambles, on annual payment of a boar's head.

17 Edward III. A.D. 1343. Letter-Book F. fol. lxvii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that at the Husting of Common Pleas, holden on the Monday next before the Feast of St. [1]Gregory the Pope, in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, Simon Fraunceys, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty, of the City of London, for the decency and cleanliness of the same city, granted upon lease to the butchers in the Parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, in London, a piece of land in the lane called "Secollane," near to the water of Flete, for the purpose of there in such water cleansing the entrails of beasts. And upon such piece of land, the butchers aforesaid were to repair a certain quay at their own charges, and to keep the same in repair; they paying yearly to the Mayor of London for the time being, at the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, one boar's head.

Inquisition as to the use of unlawful Nets.

17 Edward III. A.D. 1343. Letter-Book F. fol. lxxi. (Latin.)

AT a congregation of the Mayor and Aldermen, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [15 August], in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third, William de Clopham, Richard de Kent, John Burdeux, Richard de Kay, Thomas de Grene, and Laurence de Lambethe, fishermen of London, brought to the Guildhall eight nets, by them found in the water of Thames, on the West side of London Bridge, upon the men whose names are under-written; namely, on Alan atte Were of Chesewyke one net, on William atte Stile two nets, on John [2]atte Stronde one net, on John Doddynge of Chesewyke one net, on John Morice of Petersham one net, on John Poleyn of Fulham one net, and on William Mede of Chesewyk one net; alleging the same nets to be false, to the

[1] It is doubtful whether of Gregory the Great, 12 March, or Gregory VII. 25 May; probably the former.

[2] "at the Strand"; probably meaning the present Strand on the Green, in the Parish of Chiswick.

destruction of the advantages of the water of Thames, as regards the fish of the same water, and to the loss of all people, as well those of the same city, as others dwelling far and near; seeing that the [1] *masks* of the same nets, according to the custom of the City, ought to be 2 inches wide at least, whereas small fishes, of the size and thickness of one inch, could not pass through the meshes of the nets so taken.

And the said fishermen asked that, after inspecting the [2] Memoranda in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, as to of what size the meshes of the nets now taken ought to be, there should be done with the same whatever, according to the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, ought to be done. And the Memoranda in the Chamber of the said Guildhall, namely folio xci of the Lesser Black [3] Book, having been examined, as to the size which the meshes of the nets so taken ought to be, it was found by the same, that the nets now taken ought to be in the mesh 2 inches in width. Therefore precept was given to the serjeant of the Chamber, to summon hither on the Saturday following the more discreet fishmongers of the City, who had knowledge as to nets; and after they had viewed the same nets, and the size of the meshes thereof, if any should be found good, the same were to be delivered to their owners, and if any should be bad and false, and wanting in the dimension of 2 inches, they should, according to the custom of the City, be burnt.

Upon which Saturday, there came Adam de Kyngestone, Richard atte Gate, and six other fishmongers; and being sworn to survey, examine, and measure, the meshes of the nets aforesaid, they say upon their oath, that the meshes of the same ought to be measured across from one knot to the next knot, as here set forth [4] ; and that the net of the aforesaid Adam atte Were is false, one net of William atte Stile is good, and his other net is false, one net of John atte Stronde, and one net of John Moriz of Petersham, are false, one net of John Doddynge, one net of John Poleyn, and one net of William Mede, are good.

Therefore it was adjudged that the four good nets should be given back to their owners, and the said four false nets should be burnt.

[1] Or meshes: see page 172, Note [2].
[2] Or Remembrances.
[3] Now *Letter-Book* A.
[4] A rough sketch of the mesh and the knots is here given in the original.

Articles of the Girdlers.

18 Edward III. A.D. 1344. Letter-Book F. fol. lxxxviii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]BE it remembered, that on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [3 July], in the 18th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., the men whose names are set forth below were sworn to keep the Articles underwritten touching the trade of the Girdlers; before John Hamond, the Mayor, and the Aldermen read, and, as befitting the common advantage, received:—Richard Wayte, Gilbert Broune, John Styward, William Waleys, and John Colewelle.—

[2]" Unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, of the City of " London, pray the good folks, the Girdlers of the same city, that " certain defaults which they find in their trade may be amended, " and by certain folks of the trade be regulated; the same persons " before you to be sworn to do the same.

" In the first place,—that no man of the trade shall work any " manner of tissue of silk, or of wool, or of linen thread, if the " tissue be not of such length and assize as was wont to be used " heretofore, that is to say, 6 quarters.

" Also,—that no man of the said trade shall garnish, or cause " to be garnished, girdles or garters, with any but pure metal, such " as [3]latten, or else with iron or steel.

" Also,—that no one of the trade shall make girdles or garters " barred, unless there be a [4]rowel beneath the bar.

" Also,—that no tissue of silk or wool, or of thread or leather, " that is in breadth of sixth size, fifth, third, or double size, shall " be garnished, unless it have a double point in the buckle, and in " the tongue; as also, the bars with a double point down to the " rowel below; that is to say, as well with reference to *closherneys*, " as other [work].

" Also,—that no tissue or leather shall be garnished in the said " trade without a rowel beneath the bar, whether it be wide or " narrow.

" Also,—that no man of the trade shall take an apprentice, " unless he be free of the City; and if he be free, that he shall take " no one for less than seven years.

[1] In Latin.

[2] In French.

[3] Or *latone*. See p. 204 *ante*, Note [10]; as also an exhaustive article on this metal, in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, vol. xii. p. 301, and Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 289.

[4] *ruel*, a small wheel. This technicality, perhaps, cannot now be explained; nor yet what " close-harness " was.

"Also,—that no strange man shall be admitted to work in the "trade, if he will not be an apprentice in the trade, or buy his "freedom.

"Also,—that no man of the trade shall work on Saturday, or on "the Eve of a [1]Double Feast, after None has been rung.

"Also,—that no man of the trade shall work in such trade "at either [2]*roset* or *tirlet*.

"Also,—that no man of the trade shall keep his shop open on "Sundays, or on Double Feasts, to sell his wares. But if any "strange person, passing by chance through the City upon any "Feast day, shall have occasion in a hurry to buy anything touch-"ing the said trade, it shall be fully lawful for a man of the same "trade, whosoever he may be, to sell to him within his own house "whatever he shall wish to buy; but without opening his shop.

"Also,—that no one of the trade shall set any woman to work, "other than his wedded wife or his daughter.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall be so daring as to "work by night at the said trade, on the pain hereafter written.

"Also,—that no man from henceforth shall make a girdle of "any worse leather than ox leather.

"And hereupon, it is ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, "with the assent of all the good folks of the said trade, that if any "one of the trade shall be found by the men so sworn acting "against the Ordinances aforesaid, or any one point of them, the "first time, he shall be amerced in 40 pence, the second time half a "mark, the third time 10 shillings, the fourth time one mark, and "the fifth time 20 shillings, to the use of the Chamber. And such "girdles as shall be found to have been falsely made, against the "points aforesaid, by the sworn men before mentioned, shall be "burnt."

Articles of the Cutlers.

18 Edward III. A.D. 1344. Letter-Book F. fol. xc. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3]Be it remembered, that on the Friday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [29 August], in the 18th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc., the Articles underwritten were read before John Hamond, Mayor, Roger de Depham, John de Caustone, and other Aldermen; and, seeing that they were befitting, were accepted and entered, in these words.—

[1] *I.e.* when two feasts, or festivals, fall on the same day.

[2] Query as to these terms: a *tiret*, a leather strap for hawks or hounds, may possibly be meant.

[3] In Latin.

1 " In the first place,—that certain persons of the trade of cutlery " shall be chosen by advice of the Mayor and Aldermen, and by " assent of the Cûtlers, that so they may search and make assay of " all manner of cutlery that they shall find, both in houses and out " of houses, as well in the hands of workmen as in the hands of " dealers, without sparing any person, rich or poor. And that so " often as they shall find any false work, touching the said trade, " they shall cause the same to be taken, and brought before the " Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, and there adjudged upon, " according as shall be found; that so the falseness of the false " workmen and of the dealers who sell such things, in deceit of " the people, may be detected and defeated, according to the dis- " cretion of the said Mayor and Aldermen. And he who shall be " convicted thereof, shall pay, the first time, to the Chamber of " the Guildhall of London 40 pence, the second time half a mark, " the third time 10 shillings; and the fourth time he shall forswear " the trade.

" Also,—that no Master or Warden of the said trade shall main- " tain any person, of whatsoever condition he may be, wrongfully " against the folks of the said trade, whereby they may be in any " point injured or damnified, on pain of paying half a mark to the " Chamber, so often as he shall be convicted thereof.

" Also,—that no cutler shall make any common sale on Sun- " days; seeing that their journeymen and their apprentices have " wasted and purloined the property of their masters, while they " have been attending at their parish churches, or elsewhere.

" Also,—that no one shall take an apprentice for a less term " than seven years.

" Also,—that no cutler shall keep a shop, or receive an appren- " tice, if he be not free of the City.

" Also,—that as to all those of the said trade who do not wish " to be judged by the Wardens of the trade for the time being, " upon matters touching the trade, the names of such shall be pre- " sented to the Mayor and to the Aldermen, and by them they " shall be judged as to the wrong or falsity which they have com- " mitted: and if they be convicted, let them pay to the Chamber " half a mark.

" Also,—all the Articles which are now ordained touching the " said trade, shall be confirmed in such manner that they cannot " another time be contradicted.

" Also,—whereas many pieces of work, touching the said trade,

1 In French.

" which have been made by night, have not been convenient or pro-
" fitable to the common people, as they should be, seeing that they
" have not been assayed by the Wardens of the said trade, as they
" ought to be; and such work has been sent privily to sell in divers
" Counties of the realm, in deceit, and to the loss, of the common
" people, and to the prejudice and scandal of the folks of the said
" trade; be it ordained and granted, that from henceforth every
" work touching the said trade shall be made by day, and not at
" night; that so, the Wardens of the said trade may conveniently
" make assay before it be set for sale; under penalty of half a mark,
" to be paid to the said Chamber.

" Also,—that no one of the trade shall receive the apprentice or
" journeyman of another, in prejudice, or to the loss, of his master,
" until his term has been fully accomplished; on pain of paying
" to the said Chamber, so often as he shall be convicted thereof,
" half a mark."[1]

Inspectors of Nets appointed; and unlawful nets condemned.

18 Edward III. A.D. 1344. Letter-Book F. fol. xci. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], in the 18th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc., Thomas Prat and William de Clopham, fishmongers of Bridge Street, and Nicholas Madefrey and William Trig, fishmongers of Old Fish Street, were sworn before John Hamond, Mayor, and the Aldermen, to make scrutiny as to false nets placed in the water of Thames, from the place called [2]" Yen-
" lete," on the East, as far as the bridge of Stanes, on the West, for taking the small fish, to the destruction of the fish of such water; and to bring such nets to the Guildhall, when found.

Afterwards, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January] in the year aforesaid, William Bright, vadlet to our Lord the King, was admitted to the freedom of the City, and sworn to make the like scrutiny.

On Wednesday, a fortnight after St. Michael, in the 18th year aforesaid, the fishmongers so sworn brought eleven nets to the Guildhall of London, which had been found upon the men below-mentioned;—namely, one net upon John Pyndore of Erehithe, one upon Richard Wychard of the same place, two upon Edmund

[1] Eight names of Wardens are added; and below it is stated that in the 23rd year of the same reign (5 years after) they were all dead, and others chosen. Most of them had fallen victims to the great Pestilence of 1349, no doubt.

[2] Yantlet, in Kent, near the confluence of the Thames and Medway.

Dodde, and John his brother, of [1] , one upon Adam Bryan of Erehethe, one upon Richard Hastevillyne, one upon Walter Noreys, one upon John Gardenere, one upon John Bright, all of the same place, and one upon Alan Waryn of Berkyng. And after examination had been made of the same nets, the nets of the aforesaid Adam, John, Richard, Walter, John, John, and Alan, were found to be good and sufficient; therefore they were restored to them, and they were sworn that they would not fish with false nets in that water in future. And the nets of the aforesaid John Pyndore, Richard Wychard, Edmund Dodde, and John Dodde, were found to be false. Therefore it was awarded that the same should be burnt.

Unlawful nets condemned to be burnt.

18 Edward III. A.D. 1344. Letter-Book F. fol. xcii. (Latin.)

On Wednesday, the Eve of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 18th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc., three nets, found in the water of Thames, were brought to the Guildhall of London, before John Hamond, Mayor, and the Aldermen; of which one net, called a "*draynet*," belonged to the Abbot of Stratford; the second net, called a [2] "*coanet*," belonged to Robert Pesok of Plumstede; and the third net, called a "*kydel*," was claimed by no one.

And after examination had been duly made upon oath, by six fishmongers, the said nets were found to be false. Therefore, by award of the Mayor and Aldermen they were burnt near the [3] Stone Cross, in the high street of Chepe.

Regulations for the sale of Poultry, at the Leaden Hall and elsewhere.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. cii. (Norman French.)

Proclamation made at the Leaden Hall, for men of the poultry trade, on the Saturday next before Palm Sunday.—

"Whereas heretofore folks bringing poultry to the City have "sold their poultry in lanes, in the hostels of their hosts, and else-"where in secret, to the great loss and grievance of the citizens, "and at extortionate prices, and to the enhancement of the said "poultry;—we do command, on behalf of our Lord the King, "that all strange folks bringing poultry to the City, shall bring

[1] The locality is omitted.

[2] A net with a cod, or pouch, still known by that name.

[3] Or "Stone Crouche"; afterwards known as the "Brokyn Cros," near the North door of St. Paul's.

" the same to the Leaden Hall, and there sell it, and nowhere else;
" on pain of forfeiting the poultry, and going bodily to prison,
" there, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, to remain.

" Also,—that no person resident in the City who sells poultry,
" shall be so daring as to come to the Leaden Hall, to sell or buy
" poultry there among the strangers, on pain of imprisonment; but
" let such persons sell their poultry at the [1] stalls, as of old they
" were wont to do.

" Also,—that no cook or regrator shall buy any manner of
" poultry at the Leaden Hall, nor yet at the stalls, before Prime
" rung at the Church of St. Paul; on pain of forfeiting the poultry
" bought, and going bodily to prison."

Further Regulations for the sale of Poultry.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. ccii. (Latin.)

AT a congregation of the Mayor and Aldermen, holden on the Friday next before the Feast of St. George the Martyr [23 April], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc., it was ordered, for the common advantage of all the citizens dwelling in the same city, and of others resorting to the same, that no poulterer of the City should in future presume to sell any poultry on the East side of the Tun on Cornhulle, on pain of forfeiting the poultry there exposed for sale.

Also,—that all foreign poulterers bringing poultry to the city, should take it to the Leaden Hall, and sell it there, between [2] Matins and the hour of Prime, to the reputable men of the City, and their servants, for their own eating; and after the hour of Prime, the rest of their poultry that should remain unsold, they might sell to cooks, regratresses, and such other persons as they might please; it being understood that they were to take no portion of their poultry out of the market to their [3] hostels, on pain of losing the same.

Trial and punishment for theft, by hanging.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxx. (Latin.)

DELIVERY of Infangthef, before John Hamond, Mayor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, and Coroner, of London, on Saturday the Feast of St. George the Martyr [23 April], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc.—

Byndo of Florence, a Lombard, was taken at the suit of John de Croydone, servant of John [4] atte Belle, vintner, with the mainour

[1] In the Poultry.
[2] From midnight to 6 A.M.
[3] Their temporary lodgings.
[4] at the Bell.

of six silver cups, and half of a broken silver cup, value 4*l.*, belonging to the said John atte Belle, his master, and in his custody being, and out of his custody feloniously stolen, in [1]Bercherners-lane in the Ward of Langebourne, in London, on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. George the Martyr, in the 19th year aforesaid; of which he accuses him. And he finds sureties that he will prosecute him for felony, John de Draytone, tailor, and Nicholas de Harwedone, clerk.

The jury appears, by Robert de Stratforde and eleven others; who say upon their oath, that the said Byndo is guilty of the felony aforesaid. Therefore he is to be hanged. Chattels he has none.

———◇———

Regulations for the sale of butchers' meat and fish in the vicinity of the Stokkes and the Conduit in Chepe; and for cleansing the dock at Douuegate.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. cii. (Latin.)

A CONGREGATION of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Guildhall of London, on Monday the morrow of the Holy Trinity, in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc.:—and there were present, John Hamond, Mayor, Henry Darci, Andrew Aubrey, Simon Fraunceys, Roger de Depham, Richard Lacer, Walter Turk, John de Northhalle, William de Poumfreyt, Richard de Berkynge, Thomas Leggy, and John Syward, Aldermen, and Geoffrey de Wychyngham, Sheriff; Henry Wymond, William de Elsynge, Richard de Lincoln, and very many other Commoners.—

At this congregation, on behalf of the Commonalty of the City of London, it was shown by William de Iford, Common Serjeant of the same city, that the King's highway between the place called the "Stokkes" and the Conduit, in the Ward of Chepe, in London, was so occupied on flesh-days by butchers and poulterers with their wares for sale, and on fish-days by fishmongers with their wares, that persons going that way, and returning, could not pass through without great hindrance; and he asked, for the Commonalty, that some remedy might be applied thereto.

And conference having been held hereon between the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and Commoners, then present, it was agreed that the poulterers from thenceforth should sell their poultry in their houses and shops adjoining, and not in the King's highway, on pain of forfeiting their wares so exposed for sale in the highway. And that for the future the butchers should sell their meat on flesh-

[1] Birchin Lane.

days within the enclosed place called the "Stokkes," and not in the King's highway; and that for the future the fishmongers should sell their fish on fish-days within the same enclosure, and not in the King's highway; it being provided that when flesh-days come, the butchers should sell their meat within the said enclosed place called the "Stokkes," and at such times the fishmongers should sell their fish beneath the pent-houses adjoining such enclosure, without hindrance to persons passing there in the King's highway. And that when fish-days come, the fishmongers should sell their fish within the said enclosed place called the "Stokkes," and at such times the butchers should sell their meat beneath the pent-houses adjoining such enclosure, without hindrance to persons passing there in the King's highway, as before mentioned. And that no butcher or fishmonger should in future expose his wares for sale otherwise, or in other places than those mentioned, on pain of forfeiting the things so exposed for sale.

At the same congregation it was shown by the same William de Iford, that the water of Thames in the [1]dock of Douuegate has become so corrupted by dung and other filth thrown into the same dock, that the carters who carry water from the Thames at the said dock to different places in the City, are no longer able to serve the commonalty; to the great loss and disparagement of the same commonalty; and in behalf of the same he demanded that in like manner a remedy should be applied thereto.

And it was agreed by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, for the cleansing of the said dock, that carters, taking timber, firewood, coals, stone, chalk, [2]avoirs-du-pois, or other wares whatsoever, from laden ships, [3]shouts, and boats, in the same dock into the City, should pay for every ship one penny, for every shout one penny, and for every boat one penny. And that every cart bringing wares from the City to the said dock, or from the said dock to the City, should pay one farthing. And that if carts at the time when the tide is out, should pass on to another landing-place, to fetch firewood therefrom, and then return by the dock at Douuegate, every such cart should pay one farthing for each hundred of firewood. And that every cart carrying one tun of wine from the said dock to the City should pay one halfpenny.

At the same congregation, John de Chastone, William Billerica, Roger Reson, Geoffrey Pendehore, and John Siward, carters, were chosen and sworn to cleanse the said dock of dung and other filth,

[1] *portus.*
[2] Fine wares.
[3] Or scout, or schuyt; similar to vessels from the Low Countries, so called.

and to keep the same so cleansed in future, they receiving for their labour, from every ship, shout, boat, and cart, as above stated. And if the said dock, by default of the said John de Chastone and the others so sworn, should be found to be unclean, they were to be committed to prison, there, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, to remain. And if any carters should neglect to pay to the persons so chosen and sworn, as aforesaid, to keep the said dock free from dung and filth, any sum as above ordained, they were to be committed to prison, there, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, to remain.

Letter to the Dean and Chapter, complaining of the deficiency of Chaplains in the Church of St. Paul.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. ciii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] On the 8th day of July, in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., a certain letter, sealed with the Seal of the Mayoralty, was sent to the Dean and Chapter of the Church of St. Paul, in London, in these words.—

[2] "To the Dean and Chapter of the Church of St. Paul in London, shew the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the same city, that whereas it is well known that many men and women of the City have devised in their testaments, and given in other ways, to the Dean and Chapter of the same church, and to their successors, many tenements and rents in the said city, for founding and maintaining divers Chantries in the same church, and for offering up prayers and other devotions perpetually for their souls; as to the which many memorials remain with you, and also with ourselves, in our treasury at the Guildhall; and whereas we have fully understood, and also, do see it daily with our own eyes, when we pass by your Church of St. Paul,—the which we do hold to be our Mother Church,—that there are but few Chaplains to sing there, in proportion to the Chantries which in the said church have been founded; to the great peril of your souls, who ought to oversee the said Chantries, maintain, and support the same; we do pray and request you, to the honour of God, and for the profit of the said church, and of yourselves and your successors, and the salvation of your souls, that you will cause such defaults to be amended and redressed in your time, that so the Chantries may be maintained, according to the wishes of the testators and donors thereof; you not having regard to

[1] In Latin. [2] In French.

" the words of any person who shall wish to gainsay the said " matter, but only for the honour of God and the salvation of your " souls. And to the end that persons may have the greater feel- " ings of devotion, and may bestow alms, honours, and other " bounty, upon your church aforesaid, let no person who holds a " benefice or Chantry elsewhere, hold any Chantry in the same " church; and then, only a single Chantry, at the which he may " be personally in attendance, to do what shall thereunto pertain."

Ordinance that Brewers shall not waste the water of the Conduit in Chepe.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F.[1] fol. cvii. (Latin.)

At a Husting of Pleas of Land, holden on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin [20 July], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., it was shown by William de Iford, the Common Serjeant, on behalf of the Commonalty, that whereas of old a certain Conduit was built in the midst of the City of London, that so the rich and middling persons therein might there have water for preparing their food, and the poor for their drink; the water aforesaid was now so wasted by brewers, and persons keeping brewhouses, and making malt, that in these modern times it will no longer suffice for the rich and middling, or for the poor; to the common loss of the whole community.

And for avoiding such common loss, it was by the Mayor and Aldermen agreed, with the assent of the Commonalty thereto, that such brewers, or persons keeping brewhouses, or making malt, shall in future no longer presume to brew or make malt with the water of the Conduit. And if any one shall hereafter presume to make ale with the water of the Conduit, or to make malt with the same, he is to lose the [1] tankard or tyne with which he shall have carried the water from the Conduit, and 40*d.*, the first time, to the use of the Commonalty; the tankard or tyne, and half a mark, the second time; and the third time he is to lose the tankard or tyne, and 10*s.*; and further, he is to be committed to prison, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen there to remain.

It was also agreed at the same Husting, that the fishmongers at the Stokkes, who wash their fish therewith, shall incur the same penalty.

[1] See page 6 *ante*, Note [2].

Meat forfeited by Butchers, for obstructing the street of the Poultry.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. ciii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene [22 July], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., the meat of Thomas de Caxtone, Thomas Andreu, Walter Cobbe, and Gerard Andreu, was taken and forfeited, because that they obstructed the street of the Poultry with their benches, placed there for selling their meat, against the [1]Ordinance made thereon by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.

And be it known, that by John Soudan, Henry Soudan, Richard Goldeneghe, John de Kereswelle, and John atte Grene, butchers sworn thereto, the meat of the said Thomas was appraised at 3*s.*, of Robert Andreu at 2*s.* 5*d.*, of Walter Cobbe at 3*s.* 8*d.*, and of Gerard Andreu at 5*d.*, making 9*s.* 6*d.* in all: which meat was sold forthwith by Simon Snellynge, serjeant of the Chamber, to Giles de Westmelle, tailor, at the price aforesaid; and the money was delivered to Thomas de Maryns, the Chamberlain, for the use of the Commonalty.

Articles of the Spurriers.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. cvii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]BE it remembered, that on Tuesday, the morrow of St. Peter's Chains [1 August], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., the Articles underwritten were read before John Hamond, Mayor, Roger de Depham, Recorder, and the other Aldermen; and seeing that the same were deemed befitting, they were accepted and enrolled, in these words.—

[3] "In the first place,—that no one of the trade of Spurriers shall "work longer than from the beginning of the day until curfew "rung out at the Church of St. Sepulchre, without Neugate; by "reason that no man can work so neatly by night as by day. And "many persons of the said trade, who compass how to practise de- "ception in their work, desire to work by night rather than by "day: and then they introduce false iron, and iron that has been "cracked, for tin, and also, they put gilt on false copper, and "cracked. And further,—many of the said trade are wandering "about all day, without working at all at their trade; and then, "when they have become drunk and [4]frantic, they take to their "work, to the annoyance of the sick and of all their neighbour- "hood, as well as by reason of the broils that arise between them

[1] See page 223 *ante*.
[2] In Latin.
[3] In French.
[4] *enragetz*.

" and the [1] strange folks who are dwelling among them. And then " they blow up their fires so vigorously, that their forges begin all " at once to blaze; to the great peril of themselves and of all the " neighbourhood around. And then too, all the neighbours are " much in dread of the sparks, which so vigorously issue forth in all " directions from the mouths of the chimneys in their forges. By " reason whereof, it seems unto them that working by night [should " be put an end to,] in order such false work and such perils to " avoid; and therefore, the Mayor and Aldermen do will, by assent " of the good folks of the said trade, and for the common profit, that " from henceforth such time for working, and such false work made " in the trade, shall be forbidden. And if any person shall be found " in the said trade to do to the contrary hereof, let him be amerced, " the first time in 40*d.*, one half thereof to go to the use of the " Chamber of the Guildhall of London, and the other half to the " use of the said trade; the second time, in half a mark, and the " third time, in 10*s.*, to the use of the same Chamber and trade; " and the fourth time, let him forswear the trade for ever.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall hang his spurs out " on Sunday, or on other days that are [2] Double Feasts; but only a " sign indicating his business: and such spurs as they shall so sell, " they are to shew and sell within their shops, without exposing " them without, or opening the doors or windows of their shops, " on the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall keep a house or shop " to carry on his business, unless he is free of the City; and that " no one shall cause to be sold, or exposed for sale, any manner of " old spurs for new ones; or shall garnish them, or change them " for new ones.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall take an apprentice for " a less term than seven years; and such apprentice shall be enrolled, " according to the usages of the said city.

" Also,—that if any one of the said trade, who is not a freeman, " shall take an apprentice for a term of years, he shall be amerced, " as aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall receive the appren- " tice, serving-man, or journeyman, of another in the same trade, " during the term agreed upon between his master and him; on " the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that no alien of another country, or foreigner of this " country, shall follow or use the said trade, unless he is enfran-

[1] *I.e.*, not of their trade.

[2] See page 217 *ante*, Note [1].

" chised before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain; and that, " by witness and surety of the good folks of the said trade, who " will undertake for him as to his loyalty and his good behaviour.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall work on Saturdays, " after None has been rung out in the City; and not from that " hour until the Monday morning following."

Petition of the Gardeners, and Order made thereon.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. cxi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] BE it remembered, that on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle [24 August], in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward, now reigning, a certain petition was presented to John Hamond, Mayor of the City of London, in these words.—

[2] " Unto the Mayor of London shew and pray the Gardeners of " the Earls, Barons, and Bishops, and of the citizens of the same city. " May it please you, Sire, seeing that you are the chief guardian of " the said city, and of the ancient usages therein established, to suffer " and to maintain that the said gardeners may stand in peace in the " same place where they have been wont in times of old; in front " of the Church of St. Austin, at the side of the gate of St. Paul's " Churchyard, in London; there to sell the garden produce of their " said masters, and make their profit, as heretofore they have been " wont to do; seeing that they have never heretofore been in their " said place molested, and that, as they assert, they cannot serve " the commonalty, nor yet their masters, as they were wont to " do:—as to the which they pray for redress."

[3] By reason of which petition, on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Bartholomew, there were assembled in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, John Hamond, the Mayor, Roger de Depham, Simon Fraunceys, John de Caustone, and certain others of the Aldermen; which Mayor and Aldermen seeing that the place aforesaid, opposite to the said church of St. Austin, near the gate of St. Paul's Churchyard, is such a nuisance to the priests who are singing Matins and Mass in the church of St. Austin, and to others, both clerks and laymen, in prayers and orisons there serving God, as also, to other persons passing there both on foot and horseback; as well as to the people dwelling in the houses of reputable persons there, who by the scurrility, clamour, and nuisance of the gardeners and their servants, there selling [4] pulse, cherries, vegetables, and other wares to their trade pertaining, are daily disturbed;

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] In Latin.
[4] *siliquas*.

order was given to the said gardeners and their servants, that they should no longer expose their wares aforesaid for sale in that place, on the peril which awaits the same.

And after conference had been held between the said Mayor and Aldermen, as to a place in which the gardeners might sell their wares, it was agreed that all gardeners of the City, as well aliens as freemen, who sell their pulse, cherries, vegetables, and other their wares aforesaid, in the City, should have, as their place, the space between the South gate of the Churchyard of the said church and the garden-wall of the [1] Friars Preachers at Baynard's Castle, in the said city: that so they should sell their wares aforesaid in the place by the said Mayor and Aldermen thus appointed for them, and nowhere else.

Trial and punishment for highway robbery; and claim of Benefit of Clergy.

19 Edward III. A.D. 1345. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxx. (Latin.)

DELIVERY of Infangthef before John Hamond, Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Coroner, of London, on the Wednesday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary [8 September], in the 19th year of King Edward the Third etc.

Thomas Harmere of Sussex, and Thomas de Blurtone of Roberdsbrigge, were taken at the suit of Stephen de Popiltone, servant of John Fynche, of Wynchelse, with the mainour of one grey horse and a bridle, with a saddle, value 10*s.*; one [2] male, with divers surcoats furred, and coats, and five hoods of divers colours, and one [3] lavatory, value 20*s.*; from him, Stephen, by them feloniously stolen, without Bisshopesgate, in the suburbs of London, on the Friday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [29 August], in the 19th year etc.; together with two other horses, value 4 [4] pounds, 156 shield florins, fermails, rings, and other jewels of gold and silver, and other goods and chattels, to the value of 20*l.*, belonging to John Fynche aforesaid, his master, in his custody being, and from his custody feloniously stolen: of which he accuses them. And he finds sureties that he will prosecute them for felony, John Whitheued and Vincent Fynche.

And in like manner, the said Thomas and Thomas were taken at the suit of John Whitheued, of Wynchelse, with the mainour of one bay horse, with saddle and bridle, value 10*s.*, from him, John,

[1] Black Friars.
[2] See page 206 *ante*, Note [6].
[3] Set of articles, probably, for washing.
[4] This is the denomination, no doubt; but it is omitted.

by them feloniously stolen, without Bisshopesgate, in the suburb of London, the day and year aforesaid; together with one male, with 4 pounds in silver, and one set of vestments, value 6 pounds, in the same being, and other goods and chattels of him, John Whitheued, to the value of 10 pounds; of which he accuses them. And he finds sureties that he will prosecute them for felony, Stephen de Popletone and Vincent Fynche.

And hereupon, the said Thomas and Thomas being asked, as to that felony, how they will acquit themselves, the aforesaid Thomas Harmere says that he is a [1] clerk etc.; wherefore he is sent back to the prison of our Lord the King at Neugate, [2] until etc. And the said Thomas de Blurtone says that he is in no way guilty thereof, etc.

The jury appears, by John de Waltham and eleven others; who say upon their oath, that the said Thomas is guilty thereof. Therefore he is to be hanged. Chattels he has none.

[In the next folio, ccxxi., Simon de Berdesdale is condemned to be hanged for stealing a woman's surcoat of *brounmedle*, value 14*s.* 4*d.*, and a man's surcoat of cloth of bluet, value 10*s.*, in the Parish of St. John Zachary, in the Ward of Aldresgate; and Thomas de Donyngtone, for stealing one furred surcoat and two double hoods, value 4*s.*, and two linen sheets, value 40*d.*, in Sholane near Holbourne, is sentenced to the same punishment. In folio ccxxii. Henry Van Tene is similarly sentenced for stealing a piece of red cloth, value 5 marks, in Cordewanerestrete.]

Royal Mandate, enjoining the exclusion of Leprous persons from the City.

20 Edward III. A.D. 1346. Letter-Book F. fol. cxvi. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, etc. Forasmuch as we have "been given to understand, that many persons, as well of the city "aforesaid, as others coming to the said city, being smitten with "the blemish of leprosy, do publicly dwell among the other citizens "and sound persons, and there continually abide; and do not "hesitate to communicate with them, as well in public places as in "private; and that some of them, endeavouring to contaminate "others with that abominable blemish, (that so, to their own "wretched solace, they may have the more fellows in suffering,) as "well in the way of mutual communications, and by the contagion

[1] And therefore claims benefit of Clergy; as being able to read.

[2] Until the fact is certified by the Ordinary, and he claims his release.

" of their polluted breath, as by carnal intercourse with women in " stews and other secret places, detestably frequenting the same, " do so taint persons who are sound, both male and female, to the " great injury of the people dwelling in the city aforesaid, and the " manifest peril of other persons to the same city resorting;—We, " wishing in every way to provide against the evils and perils which " from the cause aforesaid may unto the said city, and the whole " of our realm, arise, do command you, strictly enjoining, that, " immediately on seeing these presents, you will cause it to be " publicly proclaimed on our behalf in every Ward of the city " aforesaid, and in the suburbs thereof, where you shall deem it " expedient, that all persons who have such blemish, shall, within " fifteen days from the date of these presents, quit the City and the " suburbs aforesaid, on the peril which is thereunto attached, and " betake themselves to places in the country, solitary, and notably " distant from the said city and suburbs, and take up their dwell- " ing there; seeking their victuals, through such sound persons as " may think proper to attend thereto, wheresoever they may deem " it expedient. And that no persons shall permit such leprous " people to dwell within their houses and buildings in the City, " and in the suburbs aforesaid, on pain of forfeiture of their said " houses and buildings, and more grievous punishment on them by " us to be inflicted, if they shall contravene the same. And fur- " ther, taking with you certain discreet and lawful men who have " the best knowledge of this disease, all those persons, as well " citizens as others, of whatever sex or condition they may be, " whom, upon diligent examination in this behalf to be made, " within the city and suburbs aforesaid you shall find to be smitten " with the aforesaid blemish of leprosy, you are to cause to be " removed from the communion of sound citizens and persons " without delay, and taken to solitary places in the country, there, " as above stated, to abide. And this, as you shall wish to keep " yourselves scatheless, and to avoid our heavy indignation, you " are not to delay doing; and as to that which you shall have done " herein, you are distinctly and openly to certify us in our Chan- " cery under your seals, within the fifteen days next ensuing here- " from. Witness myself, at Westminster, the 15th day of March, " in the 20th year of our reign in England, and of our reign in " France the 7th."

Proclamation of this writ was made on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 20th year aforesaid.

Ordinances of the Trade called "Whittawyers."

20 Edward III. A.D. 1346. Letter-Book F. fol. cxxvi. (Norman French.)

"In honour of God, of Our Lady, and of all Saints, and for the "nurture of tranquillity and peace among the good folks the "[1]Megucers, called '*Whittawyers*,' the folks of the same trade "have, by assent of Richard Lacer, Mayor, and of the Aldermen, "ordained the points under-written.—

"In the first place,—they have ordained that they will find a "wax candle, to burn before Our Lady in the Church of All Hal-"lows, near London Wall.

"Also,—that each person of the said trade shall put in the box "such sum as he shall think fit, in aid of maintaining the said "candle.

"Also,—if by chance any one of the said trade shall fall into "poverty, whether through old age, or because he cannot labour "or work, and have nothing with which to help himself; he shall "have every week from the said box 7*d.* for his support, if he be "a man of good repute. And after his decease, if he have a wife, "a woman of good repute, she shall have weekly for her support "7*d.* from the said box, so long as she shall behave herself well, "and keep single.

"And that no stranger shall work in the said trade, or keep "house [for the same] in the City, if he be not an apprentice, or "a man admitted to the franchise of the said city.

"And that no one shall take the serving-man of another to work "with him, during his term, unless it be with the permission of "his master.

"And if any one of the said trade shall have work in his house "that he cannot complete, or if for want of assistance such work "shall be in danger of being lost, those of the said trade shall aid "him, that so the said work be not lost.

"And if any one of the said trade shall depart this life, and have "not wherewithal to be buried, he shall be buried at the expense of "their common box; and when any one of the said trade shall die, "all those of the said trade shall go to the [2]Vigil, and make "offering on the morrow.

"And if any serving-man shall conduct himself in any other "manner than properly towards his master, and act rebelliously,

[1] The old French name, apparently, for "White Tawyers." dressers of white leather with alum, salt, and other mixtures. See page 85 *ante*, Note [2].

[2] Or service performed on the Eve of the funeral.

" towards him, no one of the said trade shall set him to work, until " he shall have made amends before the Mayor and Aldermen; " and before them such misprision shall be redressed.

" And that no one of the said trade shall behave himself the more " thoughtlessly, in the way of speaking or acting amiss, by reason " of the points aforesaid; and if any one shall do to the contrary " thereof, he shall not follow the said trade until he shall have " reasonably made amends.

" And if any one of the said trade shall do to the contrary of " any point of the Ordinances aforesaid, and be convicted thereof " by good men of the said trade, he shall pay to the Chamber of " the Guildhall of London, the first time 2*s.*, the second time 40*d.*, " the third time half a mark, and the fourth time 10*s.*, and shall " forswear the trade.

[1] " Also,—that the good folks of the same trade shall once in the " year be assembled in a certain place, convenient thereto, there to " choose two men of the most loyal and befitting of the said trade, " to be overseers of work and all other things touching the trade, " for that year; which persons shall be presented to the Mayor and " Aldermen for the time being, and sworn before them diligently " to enquire and make search, and loyally to present to the said " Mayor and Aldermen such defaults as they shall find touching " the said trade, without sparing any one for friendship or for " hatred, or in any other manner. And if any one of the said " trade shall be found rebellious against the said overseers, so as " not to let them properly make their search and assay, as they " ought to do; or if he shall absent himself from the meeting " aforesaid, without reasonable cause, after due warning by the said " overseers, he shall pay to the Chamber, upon the first default, " 40*d.*; and on the second like default, half a mark; and on the " third, one mark; and on the fourth, 20*s.*, and shall forswear the " trade for ever.

" Also,—that if the overseers shall be found lax and negligent " about their duty, or partial to any person, for gift or for friend- " ship, maintaining him, or voluntarily permitting him [to con- " tinue] in his default, and shall not present him to the Mayor and " Aldermen, as before stated, they are to incur the penalty afore- " said.

" Also,—that each year, at such assemblies of the good folks of

[1] The following Ordinances are written in a later hand, and a marginal Note says that they were granted to the trade by John Warde, Mayor, in the 50th year of Edward III. (A.D. 1376).

" the said trade, there shall be chosen overseers, as before stated. " And if it shall be found that through laxity or negligence of the " said governors such assemblies are not held, each of the said " overseers is to incur the said penalty.

"Also,—that all skins falsely and deceitfully wrought in their " trade, which the said overseers shall find on sale in the hands of " any person, citizen or foreigner, within the franchise, shall be " forfeited to the said Chamber, and the worker thereof amerced " in manner aforesaid.

"Also,—that no one who has not been an apprentice, and has " not finished his term of apprenticeship in the said trade, shall be " made free of the same trade; unless it be attested by the over- " seers for the time being, or by four persons of the said trade, " that such person is able, and sufficiently skilled to be made free " of the same.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall induce the servant " of another to work with him in the same trade, until he has made " a proper fine with his first master, at the discretion of the said " overseers, or of four reputable men of the said trade. And if " any one shall do to the contrary thereof, or receive the serving " workman of another to work with him during his term, without " leave of the trade, he is to incur the said penalty.

"Also,—that no one shall take for working in the said trade " more than they were wont heretofore, on the pain aforesaid; that " is to say, for the [1] *dyker* of *Scottes stagges*, half a mark; the *dyker* " of [2] *Yrysshe*, half a mark; the *dyker* of *Spanysshe stagges*, 10*s.*; " for the hundred of [3] *gotesfelles*, 20*s.*; the hundred of [4] *roletherr*, " 16*s.*; for the hundred skins of [5] *hyndescalves*, 8*s.*; and for the " hundred of *kiddefelles*, 8*s.*"

Enactment as to marking liquid measures made by the Turners.

21 Edward III. A.D. 1347. Letter-Book F. fol. cxxxiv. (Latin.)

By reason of the manifold falsities and deceits which Geoffrey de Wychingham, the Mayor, found in his time in the wooden [6] measures, as well for wine as for ale, orders were given to the serjeant of the Chamber, on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Peter's Chair [22 February], in the 21st year of King Edward the Third etc., that he should summon before the said Mayor and

[1] A package of ten.
[2] Irish stags.
[3] Goat skins.
[4] Roe-leather.
[5] Young female deer.
[6] The measures for liquids at this period were generally made of wood.

Aldermen, on the Friday following that Feast, all the makers of such measures, called "*turnours*," to hear and do what for the common advantage of the people should be enjoined.

Upon which Friday came the makers of the said measures; namely, Robert le Disshere of Wodestrete, John le Turnour upon Lothebury, William [1]Gidyheued of Estchepe, William de Aylesbery of Estchepe, Thomas le Turnour upon Cornhulle, Thomas le Turnour of Sholane, and John de Selham, servant of Ralph le Disshere, of Wodestrete. And injunctions were given to them by the said Mayor and Aldermen, in future not to make any such kind of measures of any other wood than dried; and that the measure, when so made by them, must agree with the standard of the Alderman in whose Ward such measures shall be used, and by the same standard be examined. And that each of these makers should have a [2]mark of his own, and should place such mark upon his measures, on the bottom thereof without, when by the standard they should have been examined; that so, when any measure made by one of the makers aforesaid shall in any tavern or brewhouse be found to be false or defective, then as well the person by whom such measure shall have been made, as he who shall have sold by such measure, shall incur the punishment, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, to be ordained for the same. And that no such maker, dwelling without the liberty of the City, should sell any measures to any one dwelling within the liberties of the City, save only to the makers of such measures within the same city dwelling; on pain of forfeiting the same.

And the said makers of the city aforesaid were ordered to bring here samples of their marks on the Thursday next after the Feast of Saints Perpetua and Felicitas [7 March], and deliver the same to Thomas de Maryns, the Chamberlain, there in the Chamber of the Guildhall to remain. Which marks at the [2]end of this Book are set forth.

Imprisonment for fraudulently enhancing the price of wheat.

21 Edward III. A.D. 1347. Letter-Book F. fol. cxxxix. (Latin.)

On the Friday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July], in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward the Third, John de Burstalle was attached to make answer to the Commonalty of the City of London, and to John Capron, who prosecutes for the same, in a plea of contempt and trespass; and

[1] Giddyhead.

[2] The marks given in on this occasion by the makers, are copied on the final leaf of Letter-Book F.

as to which the same John Capron makes plaint, that the aforesaid John de Burstalle, on the Friday next before the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., secretly, by a certain man unknown, caused to be brought into the corn-market at Grascherche, in London, two bushels of wheat belonging to him, the same John: and that he, the same John, in order to blind the people, in full market [1]affeered the said two bushels of wheat belonging to him, by offering for such bushels of his own wheat two pence more than the common price of the bushel then selling in the same market, in deceit of all the people, and to the increase of the dearness of corn: to the damage of the commonalty, to the amount of 1000*l.* etc. And this he offers to prove, etc.

And the said John comes, and he denies the contempt and damage etc., and says that he is not guilty of the things imputed to him etc. And the jury of the venue of Graschirche, by assent of the parties chosen, appears by Henry atte Beche butcher, and eleven others. Who say upon their oath, that the said John de Burstalle, on the Friday aforesaid, affeered two bushels of his own wheat in the corn-market at Graschirche, in London, and offered for a bushel of his own wheat 1½*d.* beyond the common selling price of the bushel of wheat in that market on the same day sold. Therefore it was awarded that the said John de Burstalle should be committed to prison, there to remain for forty days.

And on the same Friday it was agreed and enacted by the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, with the assent of the Commonalty, that in future any one should be put upon the [2]pillory, who should be convicted of such trespass and deceit.

Loss by the Lord Fitz-Walter of his asserted liberties and privileges within the City.

21 Edward III. A.D. 1347. Letter-Book F. fol. cxlii. (Latin.)

AT a congregation of Geoffrey de Wychingham, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the City, in the Guildhall of London, on Friday, the Feast of St. Matthew [21 September], in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., it was shown to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, by William de Iford, the Common Serjeant, on behalf of the Commonalty, that Sir John

[1] Enhanced the price of.

[2] In fol. cxl. of the same volume, we read that one Walter le Thresshere was convicted shortly after this, of affeering his wheat at the Cornmarket at Newgate, and was accordingly sentenced to the pillory.

[1] Fitz-Walter claims to have franchises in the Ward of Castle Baynard, in London, altogether repugnant to the liberties of the City, to the prejudice of the estate of our Lord the King, and of the liberties of the city aforesaid. The said William says also, that the aforesaid Sir John Fitz-Walter has now of late caused stocks to be made in the same Ward, and [has claimed] to make deliverance of men there imprisoned.

And conference being held by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, as to the matters aforesaid, it was agreed by the same that the said Sir John Fitz-Walter has no franchise within the liberty of the city aforesaid; nor is he in future to intermeddle with any plea in the Guildhall of London, or with any matters touching the liberties of the City.

Articles of the [3] *Heaumers.*

21 Edward III. A D. 1347. Letter-Book F. fol. cxlii. (Norman French.)

THE points of the Articles touching the trade of helmetry, accepted by Geoffrey de Wychingham, Mayor, and the Aldermen, at the suit and request of the folks of the said trade.—

"In the first place, that no one of the said trade shall follow, "or keep seld of, the trade aforesaid within the franchise of the "City of London, until he shall have properly bought his freedom, "according to the usages of the said city; on pain of losing his "wares.

"Also,—forasmuch as heretofore some persons coming in, who "are strangers, have intermeddled, and still do intermeddle, in the "making of helmetry, whereas they do not know their trade; by "reason whereof, many great men and others of the realm have been "slain through their default, to the great scandal of the said trade; "it is ordained that no person shall from henceforth intermeddle "with, or work at, helmetry, if he be not proved to be a good, "proper, and sufficient workman, by the Wardens of the said trade, "on pain of forfeiture to the use of the Chamber.

"Also,—that three, or four, if need be, of the best workmen of "the said trade shall be chosen and sworn to rule the trade well and "properly, as is befitting; for the security and safety of the great

[1] As to this personage, see page 170 *ante*. The Lords Fitz-Walter were at one time Bannerets and Castellains of London, in virtue of their possession of Castle Baynard; but after they had parted with it in the reign of Edward the First, their former influential position was lost.

[2] As to these rights and liberties, see the *Liber Custumarum* (printed edit.), pp. 148, 9, and the Introduction to that volume; also, the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 472.

[3] Makers of Helmets.

" men and others of the realm, and for the honour and profit of " the said city, and of the workers in the said trade.

"Also,—that no apprentice shall be received by any master of " the said trade for a less term than seven years; and that, with- " out collusion or fraud; on pain of paying to the said Chamber " 100 shillings.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade, or other person of the fran- " chise, shall set any stranger to work, who is of the said trade, if " he be not a proper and lawful person, and one for whom his " master will answer as to his good behaviour; on pain of paying " to the said Chamber 20 shillings.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall receive or set to work " the apprentice or serving-man of another, until the term of his " master shall have been fully ended; on pain of paying to the " said Chamber 20 shillings.

" Also,—that no apprentice of the said trade, who shall be in- " debted to his master in any sum of money at the end of his term, " shall serve from thenceforth any other person than his own " master; nor shall he depart from such service, or be into the " service of any other person in any way received, until he shall " have fully given satisfaction for his debt to his master. And he " who shall receive in any other manner the servant or apprentice " of another person, shall pay to the said Chamber 20 shillings.

" Also,—that helmetry, and other arms forged with the hammer, " which are brought from the parts without this land beyond sea, " or from any other place, unto the said city for sale, shall not " from henceforth be in any way offered for sale, privily or openly, " until they have been properly assayed by the aforesaid Wardens, " and marked with their mark; on pain of forfeiting such hel- " metry and arms to the said Chamber, as shall be so offered for " sale.

" Also,—that each one of the makers aforesaid shall have his " own sign and mark, and that no one of them shall counterfeit the " sign or mark of another; on pain of losing his freedom, until he " shall have bought the same back again, and made satisfaction to " him whose sign he shall have so counterfeited; and further, he " shall pay to the Chamber 40 shillings."

Wardens of the same trade chosen and sworn.—Robert de Shirwode, Richard Bridde, Thomas Canoun.

Articles of the Hatters.

21 Edward III. A.D. 1347. Letter-Book F. fol. cxlvii. (Norman French.)

THE points of the Articles touching the trade of Hat-makers, accepted by Thomas Leggy, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of London, at the suit, and at the request, of the folks of the said trade.

"In the first place,—that six men of the most lawful and most "befitting of the said trade shall be assigned and sworn to rule and "watch the trade, in such manner as other trades of the said city "are ruled and watched by their Wardens.

"Also,—that no one shall make or sell any manner of hats "within the franchise of the city aforesaid, if he be not free of the "same city; on pain of forfeiting to the Chamber the hats which "he shall have made and offered for sale.

"Also,—that no one shall be made apprentice in the said trade "for a less term than seven years, and that, without fraud or collu-"sion. And he who shall receive any apprentice in any other manner, "shall lose his freedom, until he shall have bought it back again.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall take any apprentice, "if he be not himself a freeman of the said city.

"Also,—that the Wardens of the said trade shall make their "searches for all manner of hats that are for sale within the said "franchise, so often as need shall be. And that the aforesaid "Wardens shall have power to take all manner of hats that they "shall find defective and not befitting, and to bring them before "the Mayor and Aldermen of London, that so the defaults which "shall be found may be punished by their award.

"Also,—whereas some workmen in the said trade have made "hats that are not befitting, in deceit of the common people, from "which great scandal, shame, and loss have often arisen to the good "folks of the said trade, they pray that no workman in the said "trade shall do any work by night touching the same, but only in "clear daylight; that so, the aforesaid Wardens may openly inspect "their work. And he who shall do otherwise, and shall be con-"victed thereof before the Mayor and Aldermen, shall pay to the "Chamber of the Guildhall, the first time 40*d.*, the second time "half a mark, and the third time he shall lose his freedom.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall be admitted to be "free of the City, or to work in the said trade, or to sell any "manner of hats within the said franchise, if he be not attested

"by the aforesaid Wardens as being a good and lawful person, and "as a proper workman.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall receive the apprentice "or serving-man of another, until he has fully completed his term, "or his master has given him a proper dismissal; on pain of paying, "for every time, to the said Chamber half a mark, down to the "fourth time, when he shall lose his freedom, until he shall have "bought it back again.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall receive the serving-"man of another to work, so long as he is in debt to his master; but "he is to remain in the service of his master, until he shall have made "satisfaction for the debt which he owes him. And he who shall "receive such serving-man otherwise, shall pay to the said Chamber "for every time 40*d.*; but only down to the fourth time, when he "shall lose his freedom, until he shall have bought it back again.

"Also,—whereas foreign folks of divers Counties do bring to "the said city divers manners of hats to sell, and carry them about "the streets, as well before the houses of freemen of the said trade, "as elsewhere; and thereby bar them of their dealings and of their "sale, so that the freemen of the said trade in the City are greatly "impoverished thereby; it is agreed that no strange person bring-"ing hats to the said city for sale, shall sell them by retail, but only "in gross, and that, to the freemen of the City; on pain of losing "the same." [1]

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling carrion.

22 Edward III. A.D. 1348. Letter-Book F. fol. clii. (Latin.)

AT a congregation of Thomas Leggy, the Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and an immense number of the Commonalty, on the Friday next after the Feast of St. John Port Latin [6 May], in the 22nd year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., John, son of John Gylessone, of Refham, and Agnes [2] la Ismongere, were questioned for that on that day they had exposed for sale, in divers places in the City of London, putrid and stinking meat; in deceit, and to the peril of the lives, of persons buying the same, and to the scandal and disgrace of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all the Commonalty, of the city aforesaid.

[1] Six Wardens are named, as being chosen on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Lucy [13 Dec.] 21 Edward III.; and a Note is then added, that by the Saturday after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July] in the 24th year of the same reign, they had all died; victims of the Pestilence, for the greater part, no doubt. See page 219 *ante*, Note [1].

[2] The Ironmonger; daughter or wife of a person of that trade.

And the said Agnes for herself says, that she bought meat of the aforesaid John, son of John Gylessone, to the value of 4 pence, supposing that the same was good and proper, and without any default; and which meat she, Agnes, with such belief, exposed for sale. And the said John in full Court acknowledged that he had sold the meat aforesaid to the said Agnes, for the price before mentioned; further acknowledging, of his own accord, that shortly before he sold to the said Agnes the meat aforesaid, he had found a certain dead sow, thrown out near the ditch without Alegate, in the suburb of London; which sow he then flayed, and the flesh of the same, cooked as well as raw, he exposed for sale to the aforesaid Agnes, and to others who chose to buy it.

And conference having been held between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, as to the said deed, and the acknowledgment thereof, it was awarded that the same flesh, so found upon the said Agnes, and sold to her by John before mentioned, and the skin of the said sow, found in the possession of the said John, should be carried by the Sheriffs of the City in public before him, the said John, to the pillory on Cornhulle; and that he, the said John, should be first upon the pillory there, and the said flesh be burnt beneath him, while upon the pillory.

And seeing that the said Agnes thought that the said meat, so sold to her, was good and proper, when she bought the same, it was awarded that she should go acquitted thereof.

Ordinances of the Pewterers.

22 Edward III. A.D. 1348. Letter-Book F. fol. clv. (Norman French and Latin.)

[1] "UNTO the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London pray the "good folks, makers of vessels of pewter in the same city, that it "may please them to hear the state and the points of their trade; "and as to the defaults, for the common profit, by good discretion "to provide redress and amendment thereof; and the points which "are proper for folks who are skilful in the trade, and are duly "ordained, to support and maintain.—

"In the first place,—seeing that the trade of pewtery is founded "upon certain matters and metals, such as copper, tin, and lead, "in due proportions; of which three metals they make vessels, "that is to say, pots, saltcellars, [2]*esquelles*, *platers*, and other "things by good folks bespoken; which works demand certain

[1] In French.

[2] Deep plates, or porringers, for pottage, or soup. From *esquelle*, our word "scullery" is derived.

" mixtures and certain alloys, according to the manner of vessel so " bespoke, the which things cannot be made without good know- " ledge of a pewterer, well taught and well informed in the trade; " seeing that many persons, not knowing the right alloys, nor yet " the mixtures or the right rules of the trade, do work and make " vessels and other things not in due manner, to the damage of the " people, and to the scandal of the trade; the good folks of the " trade do pray therefore, that it may be ordained that three or four " of the most lawful and most skilful in the trade may be chosen " to oversee the alloys and the workmanship aforesaid; and that by " their examination and assay, amendment may speedily be made " where default has been committed. And that if any one shall " be found rebellious against the Wardens and assayers, the default " may be shown, with the name of the rebellious offender, unto the " Mayor and Aldermen; and that by them he may be adjudged " upon, in presence of the good folks of the trade, who have found " such default.

" And be it understood, that all manner of vessels of pewter, " such as *esquelles*, saltcellars, platters, chargers, [1]*pichers* squared, " and [2]*cruetz* squared, and [3]chrismatories, and other things that are " made square or [4]ribbed, shall be made of fine pewter, with the " proportion of copper to the tin as much as, of its own nature, it " will take. And all other things that are wrought by the trade, " such as pots rounded, *cruetz* rounded, and candlesticks, and other " rounded vessels that belong to the trade, ought to be wrought " of tin alloyed with lead in reasonable proportions. And the pro- " portions of the alloy are, to one hundredweight of tin 22 pounds " of lead; and these are always called [5]' vessels of pewter.'

" Also,—that no person shall intermeddle with the trade afore- " said, if he be not sworn before the good folks of the trade, law- " fully to work according to the points ordained; such as one who " has been an apprentice, or otherwise a lawful workman known " and tried among them. And that no one shall receive an ap- " prentice against the usage of the City. And those who shall be " admitted therein, are to be enrolled, according to the usage of " the City.

" Also,—that no person, freeman or stranger, shall make or bring " such manner of vessel of pewter into the City for sale, or offer " it fo sale, before that the material has been assayed, on peril of

[1] Pitchers.
[2] Cruets.
[3] Vessels for the reception of chrism, or consecrated oil.
[4] *costele.*
[5] *vessele desteym*: this latter word seems to have been used indifferently for "pewter" or "tin."

" forfeiture of the wares. And if the material be allowable upon " assay by the Wardens made, then let the wares be sold for such " as they [are], and not otherwise. And that no one of the trade " shall make privily in secret vessels of lead, or of false alloy, for " sending out of the City to fairs and to markets for sale, to the " scandal of the City, and the damage and scandal of the good " folks of the trade; but let the things be shown, that shall be so " sent to sell without the City, to the Wardens of the trade before " they go out of the same, and by them let the things be assayed. " And that no one shall do any work in the trade, if he will not " answer as to his own workmanship, upon the assay of his work, " in whatever hand it be found. And if any one shall be found " from henceforth carrying such wares for sale, to fairs, or to " markets, or elsewhere in the kingdom, before it has been assayed, " and, before the Mayor and Aldermen, shall be convicted thereof, " let him have his punishment at their discretion, according to his " offence, when he shall be so convicted at the suit of the good " folks of his trade.

" Also,—if any one shall be found doing damage to his master, " whether apprentice or journeyman, privily in the way of larceny, " under the value of 10 pence; the first time, let amends be made " unto the master by him or by his surety in the trade; and if he " offend a second time, let his punishment be inflicted by award of " the trade: and if he offend a third time, let him be ousted from " the trade.

" Also,—as to those of the said trade who shall be found work- " ing in the trade otherwise than is before [set forth], and upon " assay shall be found guilty thereof; upon the first default, let " them lose the material so wrought; upon the second default, let " them lose the material, and suffer punishment, at the discretion of " the Mayor and the Aldermen; and if a third time they shall be " found offending, let them forswear the trade for evermore.

" And also,—the good folks of the trade have agreed that no " one shall be so daring as to work at night upon articles of pew- " ter; seeing that they have regard among themselves to the fact " that the sight is not so profitable by night, or so certain, as by " day,—to the profit, that is, of the community.

" And also,—that if any one of the said trade shall be found in " default in any of the points aforesaid, he shall pay 40 pence for " the first default; for the second default, half a mark; and on the " third default, let it be done with him at the discretion of the " Mayor and of the Aldermen: and of these payments let there be

" given one half to the Chamber, to maintain the points aforesaid, " and the other half to the Wardens of the said trade, for their " trouble and their expenses. And that no one of the trade, great " or small, shall take away the journeyman of another man, against " the assent and the will of his first master, before he shall have " fully served his term, according to the covenant made between " them, and before the said journeyman shall have made amends " to his master, for the offences and misprisions committed against " him, if he has in any way so offended or misprised, at the dis- " cretion of the Wardens of their trade; and whosoever shall do to " the contrary of this Ordinance, let such person have his punish- " ment, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall be so daring as to " receive any one to work at the same trade, if he have not been an " apprentice, or if he be not a good workman, and one who can " have the testimony of his master, or of good folks of good con- " dition; and can shew that well and lawfully he has served his " trade for the time assigned among them."

[1]There were chosen and sworn to oversee the Articles aforesaid, —Stephen Lestraunge and John Syward, *peautrers*.

[2]On Thursday next after the Feast of All Hallows [1 November], in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., it was witnessed before Walter Turk, Mayor, and the Aldermen, that Stephen Lestraunge was dead, and that John Syward could not work; wherefore the reputable men of that trade chose Nicholas de Ludgate and Ernald Schipwaysshe, pewterers, who were sworn to keep the Articles aforesaid.

False nets ordered to be burnt.

23 Edward III. A.D. 1349. Letter-Book F. fol. clxv. (Latin.)

ON Saturday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [20 August], in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., Robert de Rameseye, John de Burdeux, William de Braynford, Richard Kayho, John Horn, and William Fourneux, fishmongers, brought to the Guildhall of London five false nets, that had been found upon John de Goldstone of Berkyng, John de Clayhurst of Grenewyche, and Walter Sprot of the same place, in the water of Thames, on the East side of London Bridge, with three bushels of small fish in the same; which fish, by reason of their smallness, could be of no use to any one. And the said John de

[1] In Latin. [2] An insertion of later date.

Goldstone, John de Clayhurst, and Walter Sprot, being questioned as to the matters aforesaid, acknowledged that they had taken the said fish with such false nets in the water of Thames. And because that John Lovekyn, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, wished more fully to consider as to the judgment to be delivered thereon, a day was given to the aforesaid John, John, and Walter, the Monday following, namely; and they were to be committed to prison in the meantime.

Upon which day, being the Monday next before the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary [8 September], in the 23rd year, the said John, John, and Walter appeared, and the Mayor and Aldermen having held conference upon the enormous offence before-mentioned, it was ordered that the said five false nets should be burnt. And the said John, John, and Walter, were sworn that for the future they would not use false nets; and they found sureties for the same, namely;—William Dykeman, [1] *ismongere*, John atte Naysshe of Grenewyche, *mariner*, Nicholas Clerk of Berkyng, Henry Basset, of the same place, John de Lyndeseye of London, and William de Maydestane, sailor.

Ordinances of the Glovers.

23 Edward III. A.D. 1349. Letter-Book F. fol. clxix. (Norman French.)

"THESE are the points and Ordinances which the good folks, the "Glovers of London, request to have and to hold as firm and "established for ever, to the saving of their trade, and to the great "profit of all the common people.—

"In the first place,—that no foreigner in this trade shall keep "shop, or shall follow this trade, or sell or buy, if he be not a free-"man of the City.

"Also,—that no one of this trade shall be admitted to the free-"dom of the City, without the assent of the Wardens of the same "trade, or the greater part thereof.

"Also,—that no one of this trade shall take or entice the serv-"ing-man of another away from the service of his master, so long "as he is bound by covenant to serve him; on pain of paying 20 "shillings to the use of the Chamber, if before the Mayor and "Aldermen by the people of the said trade he shall be convicted "thereof.

"Also,—that if any servant in the said trade shall make away "with the goods or chattels of his master to the value of 12 pence,

[1] Ironmonger.

" more or less, the same default shall be redressed by the good " folks who are Wardens of the said trade; and if such servant, " who shall have so offended against his master, will not allow him- " self to be adjudged upon by the Wardens of the said trade, he " shall be forthwith attached, and brought before the Mayor and " Aldermen; and before them let the default be punished, accord- " ing to their discretion.

" Also,—that no one of them shall sell his wares in any house " at night, by candle-light; seeing that folks cannot have such good " knowledge by candle-light as by day-light, whether the wares are " made of good leather or of bad, or whether they are well and law- " fully, or falsely, made; on pain of forfeiting to the use of the " Chamber the wares so sold by candle-light.

" Also,—that if any false work touching the said trade shall be " found, or brought for sale, within the franchise of the said city, it " shall be forthwith taken by the Wardens of the said trade, and " brought before the Mayor and Aldermen; and before them ad- " judged to be such as it shall be found to be, upon oath of the " folks of the said trade.

" Also,—that all things touching the said trade that are sold be- " tween [1]foreigner and foreigner [within the City], shall be forfeited, " according to the ancient usages of the City.

" Also,—that every servant of the said trade who works by the " day, shall not take more for his labour and work in the trade than " he was wont to take two or three years before the time when " these points and Ordinances were accepted by Walter Turke, " Mayor, and the Aldermen; that is to say, the Monday next after " the Feast of the Epiphany [6 January], in the 23rd year of the " reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third.

" Also,—whereas some persons who are not of the said trade, do " take and entice unto themselves the servants of folks in the same " trade, and set them to work in secret in their houses, and make " gloves of rotten and bad leather, and do sell them wholesale to " strange dealers coming into the City, in deceit of the people, " and to the great scandal of the good folks of the said trade; that " the Wardens of the said trade may make search in such manner " for gloves made of false material, that the same may be found, " and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen; and before them " let the same be adjudged to be such as they shall be found to be, " upon oath of the good folks of the said trade.

" Also,—if any one of the said trade shall be found to be recalci-

[1] Non-freemen.

" trant, and to act against the points aforesaid, or any one point " among them, let him be attached by a serjeant of the Chamber, " at the suit of the Wardens of the said trade, to appear before the " Mayor and Aldermen; and before them let him be punished, at " their discretion."

Ordinances of the Shearmen.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxiii. (Norman French.)

" To the good and honourable men, the Mayor and Aldermen of " the City of London, shew the [1] Shearmen of the same city, that " whereas many defaults have been made heretofore in the said " trade, by reason of the defect that overseers were not chosen or " ordained by the good folks of the said trade; to the great damage " of the people, and to the great scandal of the good folks of the " said trade;—therefore may it please them to hear and listen to the " points under-written; and, if they see that they are good and " proper, to grant and confirm them for always, to the great profit " of the common people, and to the honour of their said trade.—

" In the first place,—that no one of this trade shall keep shop, " unless he be a freeman of the City, and have testimony that he is " a good workman, by the Wardens of the same trade.

" Also,—that no one of this trade shall receive any apprentice, " if he be not a freeman of the City himself, and have been so for " a term of seven years at the least.

" Also,—that no freeman shall take any foreigner in company " with him to keep shop and be partner with him, under colour of " his freedom.

" Also,—that no one of this trade shall be admitted to the free- " dom, without some of the Wardens of the said trade; to the end " that he may be a person able and knowing his trade, for the ser- " vice of the people.

" Also,—that no one of this trade shall take the serving-man or " apprentice of another to serve himself, until the master of such " person and himself shall have agreed, if there has been any dis- " pute between them; on pain of [paying] half a mark to the use " of the Chamber, if any one shall be convicted before the Mayor " and Aldermen thereof, by the good folks of the said trade.

" Also,—whereas heretofore if there was any dispute between a " master in the said trade and his [2] man, such man has been wont " to go to all the men within the City of the same trade; and then,

[1] Shearers of the nap of cloth.

[2] *vadlett.*

" by covin and conspiracy between them made, they would order " that no one among them should work, or serve his own master, " until the said master and his servant, or man, had come to an " agreement; by reason whereof the masters in the said trade have " been in great trouble, and the people left unserved;—it is or- " dained, that from henceforth, if there be any dispute moved be- " tween any master and his man in the said trade, such dispute shall " be settled by the Wardens of the trade. And if the man who " shall have offended, or shall have badly behaved himself towards " his master, will not submit to be tried before the said Wardens, " then such man shall be arrested by a serjeant of the Chamber, at " the suit of the said Wardens, and brought before the Mayor and " Aldermen; and before them let him be punished, at their dis- " cretion."

Wardship of Isabel de Hakeneye; with Inventory of her plate and jewels.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxiii. (Latin.)

THE wardship of Isabel, daughter of Richard de Hakeneye, late Alderman of London, was delivered and granted to Richard, son of the aforesaid Richard de Hakeneye, brother of the said Isabel, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Valentine [14 February], in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., by Walter Turk, Mayor, the Aldermen, and Thomas de Waldene, Chamberlain; with divers silver plate and jewels, in weight and value to the amount of 20*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* sterling, which had been left to the said Isabel by the will of [1]Alice, the wife of the aforesaid Richard de Hakeneye, and mother of the same Isabel; as also, with 43 pounds sterling in ready money; in full payment of the whole portion of the said Isabel, left to her as well by the will of the said Richard, her father, as by the said will of her mother, Alice aforesaid. Also, with one messuage and three shops in the Parish of St. Agnes within Aldresgate, in London, which are of no value beyond the [2]reprises upon them.—On the understanding that he shall answer unto the aforesaid Isabel, when she reaches full age, as to the silver plate aforesaid, [and jewels], 20*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* in weight and value, and as to the said 43 pounds, where and when by the said Aldermen and Chamberlain he shall be summoned thereto; together with all

[1] It is related by Stow that the body of this Alice de Hakeneye was found, in an uncorrupted state, A.D. 1497, in the Church of St. Mary at Hill, Billingsgate. Her husband, Alderman and fishmonger, was Sheriff in 1321.

[2] Deductions of a certain nature. See page 194 *ante*, Note [1].

the profit from the said 43 pounds in the meantime arising; saving to the aforesaid Richard his reasonable outlays and expenses, upon the maintenance of the said Isabel in the meantime disbursed. And further, it shall not be lawful for the said Richard to marry the aforesaid Isabel to any one in the meantime, without the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being.

And well and faithfully to do the same the said Richard bound himself, his heirs and executors, and all his goods, moveable and immoveable, wheresoever they might be. And for greater surety as to the same, John, son of John de Horwode, Gosselin, son of Gosselin de Cleve of London, Thomas, son of Robert de Hakeneye of London, present in Court, bound themselves, jointly and severally, in the same manner and form in which the aforesaid Richard had above bound himself.

The particulars as to the silver plate and jewels, left to the said Isabel in the will of Alice aforesaid, are set forth as follow, namely.—

First, two silver pots, in weight and value, 100*s*. One enamelled pot, with a covercle, weight 4*l*. 5*s*. One enamelled cup, with a covercle, weight and value, 68*s*. 4*d*. One other enamelled cup, weight and value, 100*s*. Three cups plated with silver, with three covercles, [1] weight and value, 38*s*. One silver water-pot, weight and value, 28*s*. 4*d*. One silver foot for a cup, weight 10*s*. 7*d*. Twelve silver spoons, weight and value, 13*s*. Three silver [2] fermails, with two *nouches*, weight 12*s*. Five rings, value 5*s*. Sum total, 20*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*.

Afterwards, on the 16th day of August in the 36th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, William Olneye and the aforesaid Isabel, daughter of Richard de Hakeneye came here—[3]

False gloves, braels, and pouches, burnt in Chepe.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxv. (Latin.)

On Monday next after the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., the men of the trade of Glovers who had been sworn to keep

[1] This is probably a mistake, their value in silver being of course less than their weight; unless they were of very elaborate workmanship.

[2] Buckles or clasps, and brooches.

[3] A later entry. Unfortunately it stops short at this point, and the page is left unfinished. Leave of marriage was perhaps the business that brought Isabel and William to the Chamber of the Guildhall: and we find this same William Olneye giving a release to the executors of Richard de Hakeneye in August 1362. See *post*, under that date. The family of Olneye appears to have been one of some opulence.

the Articles of that trade, came and brought before Walter Turk, Mayor, and the Aldermen, 17 pairs of gloves found upon John Fraunceis of Norhamptone. The said men of the trade of glovers brought also 28 braels, called [1] "*bregirdles*," found upon divers men whose names are under-written; namely, upon John [2] de la Cusyn 2 braels, John atte Feile one, Thomas de [3] Wayllyhs one, Richard le Pynnere 2, John de Astone 7, Richard de Salope 2, Alice Blake 3, William Tristram one, John Chapman 8, and John Ede one; asserting that the said gloves and braels were of false fashion, and vamped up of false materials, in deceit of all the people, and to the scandal of the whole trade.

And examination being made of the said gloves and braels, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, upon oath of the reputable men of the said trade, it was found that all the gloves and braels aforesaid were false, and vamped up in a false fashion, in deceit of the people, and to the scandal of all the trade. Therefore it was awarded that the said gloves and braels should be burnt in the high street of Chepe, near the Stone Cross there: and accordingly, on the same Monday they were there burnt, according to the award aforesaid.

On the same Monday also, at the suit of the men sworn of the trade of Pouchmakers, by award of the said Mayor and Aldermen, there were burnt 19 false pouches that had been found upon Peregrine de Lesschies, 12 false pouches found upon Handekyn Stompcost, 19 false pouches found upon Peregrine Johansone, and 4 false pouches found upon Agnes de Salesburi.

Petition of the Master Shearmen, as to the scale of wages.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxvi. (Norman French.)

"UNTO the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, of the City of Lon-
"don, shew the good folks, the Shearmen, freemen of the same
"city, that whereas of late they shewed unto you certain [4] points
"touching their trade, to the profit of the people of the City and
"of the same trade, the which are entered and confirmed in the
"Chamber; and since then, by command of our Lord the King,
"among other trades of the City, you have examined the said
"trade, and set down for certain what they shall take for each
"piece of work touching the said trade; the which Ordinance you
"have caused to be cried and published in the City, and they do hold

[1] Belts, or girdles. See page 134 *ante*, Note [1].

[2] at the Cushion.

[3] So in the MS., for "Waleys," or "Wallis."

[4] See page 247 *ante*.

" themselves well contented therewith; save only, that they desire " that they may have their servants and journeymen at the same " wages that they used to have; for in old time they were wont to " have a man to work between the Feast of Christmas and Easter " at 3*d.* per day and his table; and between Easter and St. John " [24 June] at 4*d.* and his table; and from St. John to the Feast " of St. Bartholomew [24 August] at 3*d.* and his table; and from " the Feast of St. Bartholomew to Christmas, in the case of a good " workman, at 4*d.* and his table, for day and night. And now the " said men will not work otherwise than by the cloth, and then do so " greatly hurry over the same, that they do great damage to the " folks to whom such cloths belong; by reason whereof, the masters " in the said trade ha[illegible] great blame and abuse, and take less than " they were wont to do. The masters in the said trade do there- " fore beg of you, that it will please you to order that the said men " may be chastised, and commanded, under a certain penalty, to " work according to the ancient usage, as before stated,—as matter " of [1]good feeling, and for the profit of the people."

Petition addressed to Pope Clement the Sixth by the Mayor and Aldermen, that Brother John de Worthyn, and he only, may be empowered to grant absolution within the City.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxvii. (Latin.)

" To their most holy Father in Christ, and their lord, the Lord " Clement the Sixth, by divine Providence, Pope, his humble and " devout servants, Walter Turk, Mayor of the City of London, " the Aldermen and elders, and the Commonalty, of the City, with " their wishes that they may be worthy to kiss the holy feet. " Among the various solicitudes of this life there are so many " perils and stumblingblocks appearing in these days, that the " creature, thus beset and agitated by doubtful contingencies, often- " times where he thinks to stand, after fluctuating to and fro, over- " taken by adversity, has to suffer a sudden fall. Hence it is, most " holy Father, that the Council of our city, in providing remedies " for the evils which weigh heavily upon us, for seeking aid therein, " has determined by these presents to send and appeal to the " clemency of your fatherly kindness,—it being a thing unheard of " by the world, that anyone has been deemed deserving to experience " a repulse therefrom.—May your Holiness therefore deign to know " that, by permission of the most High, a dreadful mortality has

[1] *charitee.*

" so cut off our merchants, that our citizens who, as it were, usually " dispense their services in all realms, are no longer able in person " to visit your most Holy See, even though they should be involved " in cases which are reserved for your Court, without a ruinous " expense, while the present wars are going on. With one accord " therefore, with weeping does your congregation here entreat the " most exalted highness of your Holiness, that the same your " Holiness will deign graciously to grant unto the venerable and " religious man, Brother John de Worthyn, your Chaplain, a man " of honour, of approved life, manners, and learning, sprung from " the high blood of our realm, who alone, of all others, strengthens " us with the word of Christ, and with whom, as we believe, no- " thing is wanting that could add to our [illegible]t, that in every case, " as well cases reserved as others, (unless the enormity of the offence " be such that your Holiness should of necessity have to be con- " sulted thereon,) he, and he only within our city, may be able to " absolve our people, being penitent; and to enjoin salu ary pena es " upon them according to the nature of their fault. And further, " if your Holiness might incline hereto, that, in case the said Brother " John should depart this life, the Prior of the Convent of the " Order of [1] Preachers, in London, with the counsel and assent of " the Mayor of the City, might be enabled to appoint a brother of " the same Order, there would at once be to us a fulfilment of our " wishes; and whatsoever your most fatherly clemency might or- " dain as to the same, the whole of our people with bended knees " would fulfil. To the honour of God and the singular profit of " his Church, may the most High deign to preserve you safe at " all hours. Written at London, on the 2nd day of April."

Letter of recommendation of Richard Cleaungre, a kinsman of Andrew Aubrey, then on a visit to Rome.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxviii. (Norman French.)

" To the honourable man, and wise, and their most dear friend, " Master Nicholas de Hethe, Walter Turke, Mayor, the Alder- " men, and the Commonalty, of the City of London, greeting and " dear friendship. Seeing that our benign holy Father is gracious " to all those who have laboured at their studies, of whom it has " pleased God that our said holy Father should have knowledge; " and whereas, most dear friend, according to what we have heard, " you have good knowledge of a simple clerk, who has worked

[1] Dominicans, or Black Friars.

" much in the Schools, and who is called 'Master Richard [1]Cleaungre,' " now present at the Court, and a cousin of our very dear fellow- " citizen [2]Andrew Aubrei; in whose behalf we have written and " requested of our most holy Father, that of his benign grace it may " please him to let him partake in his works of charity; [we ask] " that you will, if so it please you, recommend unto our said holy " Father the same Master Richard, and the business that concerns " him; and that this our request you will be pleased to have at " heart, for love of ourselves, as we have heard through our dear " and well-beloved brother, [3]John Worthyn, that you can avail " him more than any one of your nation; for the which may God " be praised. And know that in all things which you or any of " your people shall [illegible] to do among us, we will be ready, with- " out any pretext, as to the same. May the Holy Spirit give you " health in body and soul, and increase you in honour. Written " at Lond[illegible], on the first day of the month of May."

[4]*Regulations as to wages and prices in the City.*

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxxi. (Norman French.)

" To amend and redress the damages and grievances which the good " folks of the City, rich and poor, have suffered and received within " the past year, by reason of masons, carpenters, plasterers, tilers, " and all manner of labourers, who take immeasurably more than " they have been wont to take, by assent of Walter Turk, Mayor, " the Aldermen, and all the Commonalty of the City, the points " under-written are ordained, to be held and firmly observed for " ever; that is to say.—

" In the first place,—that the masons, between the Feasts of " Easter and St. Michael [29 September], shall take no more by " the working-day than 6*d.*, without victuals or drink; and from " the Feast of St. Michael to Easter, for the working-day, 5*d.* " And upon Feast-days, when they do not work, they shall take " nothing. And for the making or mending of their implements " they shall take nothing.

" Also,—that the carpenters shall take, for the same time, in " the same manner.

" Also,—that the plasterers shall take the same as the masons " and carpenters take.

" Also,—that the tilers shall take for the working-day, from the

[1] From Clayhanger, near Tiverton, in Devon.

[2] Alderman, and former Mayor, of London.

[3] See page 252 *ante*.

[4] Promulgated after, and in consequence of, the great Pestilence of 1348, 9.

" Feast of Easter to St. Michael 5½*d.*, and from the Feast of St. " Michael to Easter 4½*d.*

" Also,—that the [1] labourers shall take in the first half year 3½*d.*, " and in the other half 3*d.*

" Also,—that the master [2] daubers shall take between the Feasts " of Easter and St. Michael 5*d.*, and in the other half year 4*d.*; and " their labourers are to take the same as the labourers of the tilers.

" Also,—that the *sawiers* shall take in the same manner as the " masons and carpenters take.

" Also,—that no one shall pay more to the workmen aforesaid, " on pain of paying 40*s.* to the Commonalty, without any release " therefrom; and he who shall take more than the above, shall go " to prison for forty days.

" Also,—that the thousand of tiles shall be sold for 5*s.*, at the " very highest.

" Also,—that the [3] hundred of lime shall be sold at 5*s.*, at the " very highest.

" Also,—that a cart with sand, and with clay, that comes from " Algate as far as the [4] Conduit, shall take 3*d.* for its hire; and if " the cart shall pass the Conduit, let it take 3½*d.* And in the same " manner, let the carts from Crepulgate to Chepe take 3*d.*; and if " they pass that place, 3½*d.* And if the cart with sand, or with " clay, shall not enter the City, but only bring it to serve folks " who live in the suburbs without the Gates, let it take 2*d.*: and " let the carts be of the capacity of one quarter, well heaped up, " as they used to be.

" Also,—that the carters, called '*waterleders*,' shall take for the " cart, from Douuegate to Chepe, 1½*d.*; and from Castle Baynard " to Chepe, in the same manner; and if they pass beyond Chepe, " they are to take one penny [more]; and if they do not come so " far as Chepe, 1¼*d.*

" Also,—that carts which bring wares coming from beyond sea " shall take, from Wollewarfe to Chepe, 4*d.*

" Also,—that the cart which brings firewood, [for] [5] *talwode*, " shall take for the hundred, at Crepulgate 6*d.*, and for the hundred " of *fagates* 4*d.*

" Also,—that the tailors shall take for making a [6] gown, garnished " with [7] *say* and with [8] *sandel*, 18*d.*

[1] *garsons.*

[2] Layers on, to a framework, of a mixture of straw and mud; like the Devonshire " cob " of the present day.

[3] Sacks, namely. See page 174 *ante.*

[4] In Chepe.

[5] Firewood cut into long billets; also known as *talgwode* and *talshide.*

[6] *robe.*

[7] Fine serge, or woollen cloth. See page 145 *ante*, Note [5].

[8] Or *cendale*; see pages 74, Note [2], and 145, Note [4], *ante.*

"Also,—for a man's gown, garnished with linen thread and "with *bokeram*, 14*d*.

"Also,—for a *cote* and hood, 10*d*.

"Also,—for a long gown for a woman, garnished with *say* or "with *sendal*, 2*s*. 6*d*.

"Also,—for a pair of sleeves, to change, 4*d*.

"Also,—that the porters of the City shall not take more for "their labour than they used to take in olden time, on pain of "imprisonment.

"Also,—that no vintner shall be so daring as to sell the gallon "of wine of [1]Vernage for more than 2*s*., and wine of [2]Crete, wine "of the [3]River, [4]Piement, and Clare, and [5]Malveisin, at 16*d*.

"Also,—that one person of every company may see that the "vessel into which their wine is drawn is clean, and from what tun "their wine is drawn; on pain of imprisonment, and of paying to "the Chamber, for the first time, half a mark; for the second time, "one mark; for the third time, 20*s*.; and every other time that a "person shall be found in like default, let his fine be increased by "half a mark.

"Also,—that the measures shall be standing upright, and sealed "with the seal of the Alderman of the Ward; and he who shall sell "by other measures, let him go to prison, and further, be amerced "in half a mark.

"Also,—that the pelterers shall make their furs according to "the ancient ordinances, of olden time ordained, and according to "the purport of their Charter; on pain of forfeiture and punish-"ment for the same, as of old ordained.

"Also,—that no one shall go to meet those who are bringing "victuals or other wares by land or by water to the City for sale, "for the purpose of buying them or bargaining for them, before "that they shall have come to certain places assigned thereto, where "they ought to be sold; on pain of forfeiture of the victuals and "other wares, and of their bodies being committed to prison, until "they have been sufficiently punished, at the discretion of the "Mayor and Aldermen.

"Also,—that the wheat and barley which come towards the "City by land or by water, for sale, shall come wholly into the

[1] Wine of Vernaccia, a red Tuscan wine.

[2] Or wine of "Candy"; a sweet Greek wine.

[3] Probably a sweet wine, and not wine of the Garonne or the Rhine, is meant.

[4] This wine and Clare, or Clarry, were wines made with grapes, honey, and aromatic spices.

[5] Or malmsey; a sweet wine of Crete; also from the Morea.

" Markets, and shall there be sold to all folks by the hands of those " who bring the same, for the support and sustenance of their house- " holds, and to the bakers for serving the people. And that no " [1] hosteler shall demand to have any victuals, if they be not solely " for the sustenance of his hostel, and that, for his money down, as " other folks do.

" Also,—that the men of the serjeants who take cartage, shall not " take more carts or more horses, than there is need, and then of " the [2] *traventers*, and from such horses as are let on hire; and not " those of poor folks who bring victuals and other wares to the " City, while they spare the carts and horses that are on hire.

" Also,—that the hostelers of the City shall be good folks, pro- " per, and sufficient, as regards serving their guests well and law- " fully; that so every one who is lodged [with them] may be sure " both as to body and to chattels.

" Also,—if any man or woman shall be dwelling in any Ward, " who is notoriously known or convicted of being of bad repute, " let the Alderman of the Ward be warned forthwith to remove the " same.

" Also,—that a pair of shoes of *cordwan* shall be sold for 6*d.*, " and a pair of shoes of cow-leather for 6*d.*, and a pair of boots of " *cordwan* and of cow-leather for 3*s.* 6*d.*

" Also,—that a pair of spurs shall be sold for 6*d.*, and a better " pair for 8*d.*, and the best at 10*d.* or 12*d.*, at the very highest.

" Also,—that a pair of gloves of sheepskin shall be sold for one " penny, and a better pair at 1½*d.*, and a pair at 2*d.*, so going on " to the very highest.

" Also,—that the shearmen shall not take more than they were " wont to take; that is to say, for a short cloth 12*d.*, and for a " long cloth 2*s.*; and for a cloth of [3] rayed say, for getting rid of the " rays, and shearing the same, 2*s.*

" Also,—that the farriers shall not take more than they were " wont to take before the time of the pestilence, on pain of impri- " sonment and heavy ransom; that is to say, for a horse-shoe of " six nails 1½*d.*, and for a horse-shoe of eight nails 2*d.*; and for " taking off a horse-shoe of six nails or of eight, one halfpenny; " and for the shoe of a courser 2½*d.*, and the shoe of a charger " 3*d.*; and for taking off the shoe of a courser or charger, one " penny.

" Also,—if any workman or labourer will not work or labour as

[1] Host, or keeper of a hostel.
[2] Persons who let out carts on hire.
[3] A serge, or other woollen cloth, with rays, or stripes, on the surface.

" is above ordained, let him be taken and kept in prison until he " shall have found good surety, and have been sworn to do that " which is so ordained. And if any one shall absent himself, or go " out of the City, because he does not wish to work and labour, as " is before mentioned, and afterwards by chance be found within " the City, let him have imprisonment for a quarter of a year, and " forfeit his chattels which he has in the City, and then let him " find surety, and make oath, as is before stated. And if he will " not do this, let him forswear the City for ever.

" Also,—that the servants in the houses of good folks shall not " take more than they were wont to take before the time of the " pestilence; on pain of imprisonment and heavy ransom, and of " paying to the City double that which they shall have taken in " excess. And he who shall pay more than he used to pay before " the time above-mentioned, shall pay to the City treble what he " shall have so paid in excess.

" Also,—that no cook shall take more for putting a capon or " rabbit in a pasty than one penny, on pain of imprisonment.

" Also,—that a quart of [1] *bren* shall be sold according to the " value of a pound of wheat.

" Also,—that no cordwain or bazen shall be carried out of the " City, on pain of forfeiture thereof; and he who can spy out the " same, shall have half the thing so forfeited.

" Also,—that four good men, or two, of every Ward, shall be " chosen to keep all these points; and if victuals or other wares " coming towards the City by land or by water shall be sold in any " other manner than is before mentioned, let the same be forfeited " by award of the Mayor [and] Aldermen; and let one part " thereof be delivered to the Chamberlain, to the use of the Com- " monalty, and a second part to the Sheriffs, if they or their officers " are ready in aid of the wardens in seizing the said things; and " the wardens shall have the third part for their trouble; saving " always to the Sheriffs what shall appertain to their ferm, accord- " ing to the purport of the Charters of the liberties of the City. " And he who shall contravene any article above written, where no " punishment has been before ordained thereon, shall pay to the " Commonalty 40 shillings. And it shall be fully lawful for the " Mayor, Aldermen, and good folks of the Wards sworn, or others " in their places, if any of them have been taken by God unto him- " self, to increase or diminish, or make amendment in, the Articles

[1] Bran; possibly meal may be meant under this name.

"aforesaid, for the common profit, according as the times shall "shape themselves."

Articles of the Furbishers.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxxiv. (Norman French and Latin.)

1 "THESE are the points and Ordinances which the good folks, the "Furbishers of the City of London, ask to have and to hold firm "and established for ever, to the honour and saving of their trade, "and to the great profit of the commons of the realm:—

"In the first place,—that no stranger of the trade shall keep "shop or follow the trade, or use the same, or sell or buy, if he "be not a freeman of the City.

"Also,—that no one of this trade shall be admitted to the free-"dom of the said City without the assent of the Wardens of the "same trade sworn, or of the greater part of them; they having "regard to this, that no person who is proper to be a freeman shall "through malice be kept out.

"Also,—that no one of this trade shall take or entice the ser-"vant of another away from the service of his master, so long as he is "bound by covenant to serve him; on pain of paying 40 shillings "to the use of the Chamber, if of this he shall before the Mayor "and Aldermen by the folks of the said trade be convicted.

"Also,—if any one of the said trade shall have received an ap-"prentice to serve him for a term of seven years or more, and shall "not cause him to be enrolled in the Chamber within the first year "of the term between the master and him agreed upon, by writing "between them made; the master shall lose his freedom, until he "shall have bought it anew, by assent of the Wardens of the said "trade.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall take any manner of "work for working at, from any great lord or other person, if he "be not a man perfect, and a man knowing his trade, by testi-"mony of the good [folks] of the same trade; by reason of the "perils which may befall the lords of the land, and others among "the people, through false workmanship, to the great scandal of "the folks of the said trade.

"Also,—if any one of the said trade shall be found making false "work, let him be attached by the Wardens of the trade, together "with such false work, and brought before the Mayor and "Aldermen; and before them let such work be adjudged to be

1 In French.

" such as it shall be found to be, on the oath of the folks of the " said trade; and let the maker thereof be punished at the discre- " tion of the said Mayor and Aldermen.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall make in his house, " or allow to be made, pommels or hilts of swords, if they be not " of good pattern and steel; and the scabbards must be made of " good calf-leather: and if any one shall be found doing to the " contrary thereof, let him lose such false work, and be punished " at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

" Also,—that no one shall cause a sword that has been broken " to be repaired or made up again, in [1] conceit of subtlety, to the " deceiving of the people, on the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that if any strange man of the said trade shall come " into the City, to dwell therein, no one of the trade shall receive " him to work, if he be not examined before the Mayor and Alder- " men; and it be known that he is a good workman by the folks " of the same trade.

[2] The Articles aforesaid were recited before Walter Turk, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], in the 24th year.

False saltcellars and potels of pewter forfeited.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxxv. (Latin.)

On Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., 23 measures called "potels," and 20 saltcellars, of pewter, were brought before Walter Turk, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, by the men of the trade of Pewterers; who said that the potels and saltcellars aforesaid were false, and made of false metal by John de Hiltone, *peautrer*, here present in Court, in deceit of the people, and to the disgrace of the whole trade. And the said John de Hiltone acknowledged that he had made the vessels aforesaid: and that it might be known whether the same vessels were of good and befitting metal or not, order was given to William de Greyngham, serjeant, to summon forthwith before the Mayor and Aldermen, Arnald de Shypwaysshe, Nicholas de Ludgate, John Syward, William de Uptone, John de Arlicheseye, and William de Greschirche, Wardens of the Articles of the trade of Pewterers, that they might certify the Mayor and Aldermen, as to the genuineness or falsity of the make of the vessels aforesaid.

[1] This word is almost illegible, and consequently doubtful.

[2] In Latin.

Who, being sworn, after viewing and examining the vessels aforesaid, said upon oath, that the greater part of the metal of which the aforesaid potels and saltcellars were made was lead; whereas to one hundredweight of 112 pounds of tin there ought to be added no more than 16 pounds of lead. It was therefore adjudged that the said vessels should be forfeited to the use of the Commonalty.

[1]Afterwards, on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 September] in the 26th year, the said vessels were sold for 19*s.* 8*d.*, in the time of Andrew Aubrey, Mayor, as appears in the account of Thomas de Waldene, the Chamberlain, then next rendered.

False cushions, coverlet, and bankers, forfeited.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxxv. (Latin.)

On the Saturday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas [7 July], in the 24th year of King Edward the Third etc., 25 [2]*quissyns*, one *coverlyt*, and 3 [3]bankers, were brought before Walter Turk, Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen, by the men of the trade of [4]Tapicers; who asserted that the said bankers, *quissyns*, and *coverlyt*, were false, and made against the Articles and Statutes of the said trade.

And immediately, oath being made before the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, by Thomas Andreu, John Bulloke, John de Wodegate, John Pyniel, Giles de Kelseye, and Thomas de Bysse, the persons sworn to keep the Articles of the trade aforesaid, it was found, upon their oath, that all the articles aforesaid, bankers, *quissyns*, and *coverlit*, were false, and made against the Articles of the said trade. Therefore it was awarded that they should be forfeited to the use of the Commonalty; and they were appraised, upon the oath of the jurors aforesaid, at 10*s.* 8*d.*

[1]Afterwards, in the 25th year, the said goods were sold by Thomas de Waldene, the Chamberlain, for 6*s.* 8*d.*

Proclamation against bathing in the Fosses, or the Thames, near the Tower, on pain of death.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. clxxxvi. (Latin.)

"Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and France, "and Lord of Ireland, to the Sheriffs of London, greeting. We "do command you that, immediately on seeing these presents, you

[1] An insertion of later date.
[2] Cushions.
[3] See page 179 *ante*, Note [1].
[4] See page 178 *ante*.

" do cause public proclamation to be made in the city aforesaid, and " in the suburbs thereof, in such places as you shall deem expedient, " and it on our behalf strictly to be forbidden, that any person, " on pain of forfeiture of life and limb, shall dare or presume to " bathe in the Fosses of our Tower of London, or in the other " Fosses near to the Tower, or in the water of Thames opposite " to the same Tower, by day or by night, on pain of the forfeiture " aforesaid: and this you are in no way to omit. Witness myself, " at Westminster, the 13th day of July, in the 24th year of our " reign in England, and in France the 11th."

Inventory and valuation of stores belonging to the works at London Bridge, delivered to the Wardens thereof by the outgoing Wardens.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. cxcv. (Norman French.)

" THIS is an indenture, made on the Thursday next after the Feast of " All Hallows [1 November], in the 24th year of the reign of King " Edward, after the Conquest the Third, between Aleyn Gille and " John de Hardingham, late Wardens of London Bridge, upon their " surrender of such wardenship, of the one part, and John Litle " and James Andreu, now Wardens of the same bridge, upon their " entry on the same wardenship, of the other part; that is to say, " as to the goods and chattels found in the court of the [1]house " belonging to the said bridge in Suthwerk, and elsewhere, which " have been appraised and delivered by this indenture unto the " aforesaid John and James, to answer for the same to the Mayor " and to the Commonalty of the said City at the fitting time, that " is to say.—

" 400 great pieces of oak timber, value 40*d.* by the piece, " making 100 marks. Also, a pile of timber, lying in the garden " close adjoining to the water of Thames, valued at 20 marks. " Also, timber for 14 shops, fully wrought and framed for imme- " diate building, 36*l.* Also, divers pieces of timber lying in various " places in the said court, valued at 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Also, 120 pieces " of elm for piles, at 2*s.* the piece, 12*l.* Also, in the grange 125 " [2]rakes, at 5*d.* each, 52*s.* 1*d.* Also, divers boards of oak and " of [3]*estrichesborde*, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Also, 57000 [4]*hertlathes*, " value 4*s.* per thousand, 11*l.* 8*s.* Also, 30000 [5]*saplathes*, value " 2*s.* per thousand, 3*l.* The total of the items before mentioned " being 169*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

[1] The old Bridge House.

[2] For catching refuse carried down by the stream. See page 23 *ante*.

[3] Deal boards, from the Eastern countries, probably on the Baltic.

[4] Superior laths, made of the heart of wood.

[5] Laths, with the sap in the wood.

" Also, 690 feet of stone of Portelond, hand-worked and squared, " as also, 1044 feet of stone of Portelond, not wrought, the total " being 1734 pieces, value 5*d.* per piece, 36*l.* [1] 3*s.* 11*d.* Also, " 600 of [2] *coynston*, value 5*s.* per hundred, [3] 40*s.* Also, 18 great " stones of [4] Bere, weighing 18 tons, value 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, 6*l.* " Also, a heap of mixed mortar, value 4*l.* 8*s.* Also, 12000 tiles, " value 8*s.* per thousand, 4*l.* 16*s.* Also, cement for the bridge, 3*l.* " Also, 7 barrels of pitch, value 4*s.* per barrel, 28*s.* Also, two " boatloads of *ragston*, value 23*s.* Also, one boatload of chalk, " value 7*s.* 6*d.* The total of the stone and other items being " 59*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

" Also, in the *werkhous*, 7½ weys of old lead, value 6*s.* 8*d.* per " wey, 50*s.* Also, 12000 of [5] *plaunchenail* in the same house, value " 4*s.* per thousand, 48*s.* Also, 3000 of [6] *dornail*, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per " thousand, 7*s.* 6*d.* Also, 400 large nails for the draw-bridge, at " 12*d.* per hundred, 4*s.* The total thereof being 5*l.* 9*s.*

" Also, one mazer, with a silver foot, value 10*s.* Also, 3000 " great *plaunchesnail* and 7200 *dornail*, the total whereof is 10200, " at 4*s.* the thousand, 40*s.* 10*d.* Also, 2600 of [7] *wyndounail*, at " 2*s.* 6*d.* the thousand, 6*s.* 6*d.* Also, 23000 of [8] *rafnail*, at 12*d.* " the thousand, 23*s.* Also, 9000 of [9] *traversnails*, at 8*d.* the thou- " sand, 6*s.* Also, in the Chapel there, in a [10] *pokete*, 2500 of " *wyndounail*, at 2*s.* 6*d.* the thousand, [11] 6*s.* 6*d.* Also, 500 [12] *grapes* " of iron, at one penny each, 41*s.* 8*d.* Also, 18 pieces of new " cord, weighing 1640 *lb.*, at 8*s.* per hundred, 6*l.* 11*s.* Also, 110 " irons for piles, value 4*d.* per iron, 36*s.* 8*d.* The total of which " amounts to 16*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; the whole of the sums aforesaid being " 250*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

" There were also delivered unto the aforesaid John le Litle and " James Andreu, Wardens of the bridge, the articles under-written, " but not valued, belonging to the said bridge, that is to say;—one " great boat, and one small boat, and one [13] *shoute*; also, two engines " with three *rammes*, for ramming the piles of the said bridge; two " cauldrons for melting pitch for cement; one presser for fixing; " five pots of brass; and four posnets, old and worn out."

[1] Correctly, 2*s.* 6*d.*
[2] Corner-stone.
[3] Correctly, 30*s.*
[4] Perhaps stone from Bere Regis, in Dorset.
[5] Plank-nails.
[6] Door-nails.
[7] Window-nails.
[8] Roof-nails.
[9] Tree-nails.
[10] Pocket, poke, or bag.
[11] The value of the *pokete*, or bag, must be included here.
[12] Prongs.
[13] Or schuyt; a barge for timber, is probably meant here. See p. 223 *ante*, Note [3].

Inventory of articles in the Chapel on London Bridge, delivered to the Wardens thereof by the outgoing Wardens.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. cxcvi. (Latin.)

"THIS is an indenture made between Aleyn Gille and John de "Hardyngham, late Wardens of London Bridge, of the one part, "and John Litle and James Andreu, the present Wardens of the "bridge aforesaid, of the other part; that is to say, as to the books, "vestments, and other ornaments and goods in the Chapel thereof "found, and to the same belonging, and to the aforesaid present "Wardens by this indenture delivered, namely.—

"In the first place, 3 [1] Portifories with [2] notation, two of which "are covered with white, and one with red, leather. Also, 3 "Legends of Saints, 4 Psalters, 3 [3] Gradals with notation, and "one [4] Tropary with the [5] Sequence and other chaunts. Also, 2 "[6] Antiphonars, of which one is in notation, without the Psalter. "One quire, filled with hymns and [7] Meritatories; one [8] Ordinal, "with a Martyrology of the Saints; two Missals, one of which is "in notation, and the other without notation; one book, which is "called an 'Epistolar.' Also, one Missal, well set to notation, with "large letters well gilt.

"Also,—one [9] veil for Lent. Also, 2 linen cloths for covering "the cross, and the image of [10] St. Thomas before the altar. Also, "one [11] towel with an edging of [12] samite, with heads of the Apostles "thereon. Also, 7 towels of the said cloth, for covering the altar. "Also, 3 [13] napkins, and 4 sets of vestments for week-days, with "the chasubles, amices, and other things pertaining thereto. Also, "one set of vestments for Sundays, with all the appurtenances "thereof; one set of vestments for Festivals, with the chasuble and "other appurtenances. Also, 9 surplices. Also, 3 chalices with "patens, one chalice of which is well gilt. Also, one silver cup "for the body of Christ. Also, 5 choir copes, and 4 tunicles of "silk and other materials, in divers colours: and one silver [14] thurible, "with one silver boat for holding incense. Also, one [15] *paxbred*

[1] Or Breviaries, containing the daily Service of the Romish Church.

[2] Musical notes.

[3] Or *Grailes*, books containing the responses sung by the choir.

[4] A book of Tropes, or verses preceding the Introit, on Festivals.

[5] Or Prose, a Song of Exultation.

[6] Books of Antiphons, or Anthems.

[7] Probably, lists of *Merita*, or relics of Saints.

[8] A book of the Ritual.

[9] For covering the altar.

[10] A'Becket, to whom the Chapel was dedicated.

[11] *tuellum.*

[12] A rich texture of silk.

[13] *manutergia.*

[14] Or, censer.

[15] Or *paxborde*, a tablet of wood or metal, ornamented with some sacred device, and used in the service of the Mass. See Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 388.

" covered with a silver plate, with a gilded image on it of the Holy " Trinity. One cross of latten; 5 candlesticks, three of which are " *peautre*, and two of latten; 2 [1] corporals, with their cases. Also, " 5 phials of *peautre*, and one silk cloth for the altar. Also, divers " relics of Saints; with two silver phials, which are shut up in a " certain chest with an iron lock, the key of which is now in the " custody of the aforesaid John and James, the present Wardens. " Also, a cross, in which is set a portion of the Cross of Christ; and " a vessel of crystal with a silver foot, and a ring with a tooth of St. " [2] Richard, as it is said; together with divers relics within the said " crystal; and with a purse, in like manner, with divers relics in it, " which always stand upon the altar of St. Thomas, for pilgrims who " resort thereto. Also, a small enamelled table, which stands upon " the altar.

" Given in the aforesaid Chapel of St. Thomas, on the Thurs- " day next after the Feast of All Hallows [1 November], in the " 24th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the " Third."

Account of the Keepers of the Conduit in Chepe.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1350. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxxxvii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3]ACCOUNT of Robert le Fundour and William de St. Alban's, keepers of the Conduit, for the time [4][of their office], delivered before Richard de Kyslyngbury, Mayor, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Martin [11 November] in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc.—

[5] " Be it remembered, that Robert Fundour and William de St. " Alban's, Masters of the Conduit, charge themselves with having " received to the use of the said Conduit:—from the house of " Cecily Foune, for 2 years, 11*s.* 8*d.*; from the house of Thomas " Beater, for 2 years, 13*s.* 4*d.*; from the house of John Albon in " the Poultry, for 2 years, 10*s.*; from Roger Brewere, [6]atte May- " den en la Hope, one year empty, 6*s.* 8*d.*; from the house of " Simon the Founder, one year empty, 5*s.*; from the house of " Maiot the [7] *Brewyfe*, one year empty, 6*s.*; from the house of " John Goby in the Poultry, for one year, 6*s.* 8*d.*; from Roger atte

[1] Cloths for covering the consecrated elements.

[2] Richard de Wiche, Bishop of Chichester, died A.D. 1253.

[3] In Latin.

[4] A few words have been cut away in the rebinding.

[5] In French.

[6] at the Maiden in the Hoop.

[7] Brewing-wife.

" Broke, for the first year, 6*s.* 8*d.*; from Patrike Leddred, for the " first year, 6*s.* 8*d.*; from the house of Dame Cecily Wrastelyng- " worthe, for one year, 5*s.* Total, 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Also, received for " [1] tankards of persons whose names are unknown, 11*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

" These are the names of those who have not paid in the Poul- " try,—John Goby, for this year, Roger Wallocke, for this year, " Simon Rasen. Names of those who have not paid in Chepe,— " Thomas Newman, William le Brewere, Roger atte Broke.

" The said masters also account for having expended;—for repair- " ing the fountain-head, 33*s.* 6*d.*; spent another time, on examining " the Conduit, when it was [2] slandered for poison, by command of " the Mayor, 32*s.* 2*d.*; for bringing the pipe of the said Conduit " into the [3] Mews, three men working for three days, each man re- " ceiving 8*d.* per day, 6*s.*; for ale given to them, 6*d.*; for mending " the [4] *spurgail*, which was broken at Flete Bridge, 6*s.* 3½*d.*; for " mending the pipe there, 6*s.* 8½*d.*; for mending the *spurgail*, which " was broken between the Mews and the mill in the [5] field, five " men working four days, each man receiving 8*d.* per day, [6] 6*s.* 8*d.*; " paid them for [7] drink 5*d.* each day, 20*d.*; for cleansing and wash- " ing the fountain-head, twice each quarter, at 40*d.* each time, for " the year 26*s.* 8*d.*; for mending and covering the pipe at the foun- " tain-head, in the high road, four men working for two days, each man " receiving 6*d.*, 4*s.*; paid them 4*d.* each day for [7] drink, 8*d.*; for hire " of a man and his cart for two days, at 2*s.* per day, 4*s.*; for closing " and opening the Conduit, candles, and other expenses in our term, " 10*s.* 6*d.*; for hire of two vadlets 24 days, to collect the money for " the tankards, the vadlets receiving 6*d.* per day, 12*s.*; for hire of " a house for putting the tankards in, for one year, 10*s.*; paid for " two irons for stamping the tankards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; bought one [8] *fozer* of " lead, which is now ready, for 8 marks and 12 pence. The said " Masters account for ready money in their possession, 41*s.* 6*d.*

" Also, the said Masters ask for allowance and reward for their " trouble, during the time that they have been Masters of the said " Conduit."

[1] See page 6 *ante*, Note [2].

[2] *esclandre de poyson.*

[3] The royal Stables near Charing Cross; where the King's falcons were also " mewed," or confined.

[4] Probably, a stopcock.

[5] On the site, not improbably, of Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.

[6] This total is incorrect.

[7] These donations for drink to workmen, are called in Letter-Book G. fol. iv. (27 Edw. III.) "*nonechenche*," probably " noon's quench," whence the later " nun- " cheon," or luncheon.

[8] Probably, for " fother," in London 19½ cwt.

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling a putrid capon.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1351. Letter-Book F. fol. cxciv. (Latin.)

PLEAS holden before Richard de Kyslyngbury, Mayor, the Aldermen, and John Note and William de Wircestre, Sheriffs of London, on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January], in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward the Third.—

Henry de Passelewe, cook, was attached to make answer to the Commonalty of the City of London, and to Henry Pecche, who prosecutes for the city and for himself, in a plea of contempt and trespass; and as to which the said Henry makes plaint that he, the same Henry Pecche, on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Hilary, now last past, bought of the aforesaid Henry de Passelewe, cook, at the Stokkes, for himself and his two companions, two capons baked in a pasty; and that he, the same Henry Pecche, and his companions, being hungry, did not perceive that one of the said two capons was putrid and stinking, until they had eaten almost the whole thereof; whereupon they opened the second capon, which he produced here in Court, and found it to be putrid and stinking, and an abomination to mankind; to the scandal, contempt, and disgrace, of all the City, and the manifest peril of the life of the same Henry and his companions; and this he makes offer to prove.

And the same Henry de Passelewe came, and denied the contempt etc.; and he acknowledged that he had sold such two capons to the aforesaid Henry Pecche; but he said that at the time when he sold the same, the said capons were good, well-flavoured, fitting, and proper, and he requested that examination might be made thereof by men of his trade.

And that it might be known whether the same capons, at the time of his selling the same, were putrid and stinking, or good and fitting, precept was given to the serjeant, to summon here eight, or six, good and trusty men of the trade aforesaid, to certify the Court as to the matters aforesaid. And forthwith there came Philip [1]le Keu, John Wynge, William Bisshop, Walter Colman, Peter [1]le Keu, and William Miles, cooks, of Bredstrete, John Chapman, cook, of Milkstrete, and Richard [1]le Keu, of Ismongerelane; who, after seeing and inspecting the capon aforesaid, here present in Court, said upon their oath, that the same capon, at the time of the sale thereof, was stinking and rotten, and baneful to the health of man.

Therefore it was awarded, that the said Henry de Passelewe

[1] the Cook.

should have sentence of the pillory, there to remain for the space of one league's journey in the day; and that the capon, which had been so found to be putrid and stinking, should be carried before the said Henry de Passelewe on his way to the pillory; and that at the pillory proclamation should be made to all the people there present, as to the reason for the sentence so awarded against the same Henry de Passelewe.

———◇———

Proclamations as to the dress of common women within the City; and as to the sale of fish.

24 Edward III. A.D. 1351. Letter-Book F. fol. ccviii. (Norman French.)

"WHEREAS the common lewd women who dwell in the City of "London, and from other foreign places resort unto the same "city, have now of late from time to time assumed the fashion of "being clad and attired in the manner and dress of good and noble "dames and damsels of the realm, in unreasonable manner;—it is "provided and ordered by the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and "Commons, of the said city, that no such lewd women, now being "in the said city, or who shall hereafter come to the city aforesaid, "shall be so daring as to be attired, either by day or night, in any "kind of vesture trimmed with fur, such as *meneveyr*,[1] grey, *purree* of "[2] *stranlyng*, [3] *popelle* of squirrels, [4] *bys* of rabbits or hares, or any "other manner of noble budge; or lined with *sendale*, *bokerames*,[5] *sa-* "*mytes*, or any other noble lining, either in winter or in summer; nor "yet to be clothed either in coat, surcoat, or hood relieved with fur "or lining; after the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January] next ensuing; "on pain of forfeiting the same vestments. But let every such com- "mon lewd woman, going about in the said city by day or by night, "after such Feast of St. Hilary, go openly with a hood of cloth of "ray, [6] single, and with vestments neither trimmed with fur nor yet "lined with lining, and without any manner of relief; that so all "folks, natives and strangers, may have knowledge of what rank "they are: on pain of imprisonment etc."

And on the same day, another proclamation was made.—

"It is agreed and ordered by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Alder- "men, of the City of London, that no one who from henceforth "shall come to the said city with fish, fresh or salted, to sell, shall

[1] Or grey-work, the fur of the badger.

[2] See page 153 *ante*, Note [5]. *Purree* was probably *stranlyng*, in a purified, or cleansed, form.

[3] See page 153 *ante*, Note [4].

[4] Probably, a brown hue of hare or rabbit fur is meant.

[5] Or *samite*, a rich texture of silk.

[6] *I.e.* not lined.

" be so daring as to stand elsewhere than in [1] Bruggestrete, the " stalls near to Wollechirchehawe, or Eldefisshestrete, in London, with " such fish to sell, either by night or by day; on pain of forfeiting " such fish the first time, and of losing his freedom the second time, " if such person be a freeman or freewoman of the City; and on " pain of imprisonment, if the person be a foreigner; and on pain " of imprisonment the third time, whether it be native or stranger, " denizen or foreigner: those persons only excepted, who shall have " herrings, white or dried, stock-fish, salt fish, salmon, and other " manner of fish, in boats or in other vessels, for sale at the stairs of " Billyngesgate. And it is not their intention but that those persons " who heretofore used to carry fish through the City for sale to " divers working-men, may carry them as before they were wont " to do, for the sake of such working-men and other persons in the " City; but they are not to stand in any certain place to sell such " fish, as now of late they have begun to do."

Royal proclamation as to the wearing of arms in the City, and at Westminster; and as to playing at games in the Palace at Westminster.

25 Edward III. A.D. 1351. Letter-Book F. fol. ccviii. (Norman French.)

" FORASMUCH as heretofore at the Parliaments and Councils of our " Lord the King, broils, riots, and disputes, have arisen and been " moved, for that people have gone to the places where such Par- " liaments and Councils have been summoned and assembled, armed " with haketons, with plates, with swords, and with long daggers, " and with other manner of arms; by reason whereof the business " of our Lord the King and of his realm has both been impeded, " and the great people and others who have come there, by com- " mand of the King, have been alarmed thereat;—our Lord the " King, desiring to provide a remedy against such evils, doth forbid " that any one, on pain of forfeiture of so much as unto the King he " may forfeit, of whatsoever estate or condition he be, shall go armed " with haketon, or with plate, or with habergeon [2] [or with sword], " or with long dagger, or with any other manner of arms suspected, " within the City of London, or within the suburbs, or in any " other places between the said city and the Palace of Westminster, " or anywhere in the Palace, by land or by water, on the pain " aforesaid; save only the people of our Lord the King, whom he

[1] Bridge Street, Woolchurch Haw, and Old Fish Street.

[2] Omitted in the MS., but supplied from the *Rotul. Parliam.* vol. ii. p. 236.

" shall see fit to depute to such place as by his command they " shall be deputed to, for keeping his peace at the said places; and " also, except the officers of the King, according to the form of the " Statute made at Norhamptone. And it is not the intention of " our Lord the King, that any Earl [or] Baron shall not have his " sword carried with him, elsewhere than in the presence of the " King, or from the place of Council.

" And also,—it is forbidden on behalf of our Lord the King and " the Council, on pain of imprisonment, that any child, or other " person, shall play in any place of the Palace of Westminster, " during the Parliament which is summoned thereto, at [1] bars, or " at other games not befitting, and such as taking off the hoods " of people, or laying hands upon them; or in other way causing " hindrance, whereby each person may not peaceably follow his " business."

Presentation to a Chantry at St. Paul's, founded by Sir John de Pulteneye.

26 Edward III. A.D. 1352. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxv. (Latin.)

" To the venerable and discreet men, the Dean and Chapter of the " Church of St. Paul, in London, Andrew Aubrey, Mayor of the same " city, greeting in the Lord. We do present unto you by these pre- " sents our dearly beloved in Christ, Sir William Mason, Priest, to " fill the perpetual Chantry now vacant, with all the rights thereof, " which has been founded for a fitting Priest in the Church of St. " Paul, aforesaid, to celebrate Divine Service for the soul of [2] John " de Pulteneye, Knight, and the souls of other persons in the will " of him, the same John, named, and the souls of all faithful per- " sons deceased; and to our presentation, by reason of our hold- " ing the office of Mayor of the city aforesaid, in virtue of the will " of the said John, belonging; and we do beg of you, that you will " admit the said John to the Chantry aforesaid, and, as the usage is, " will canonically institute him in the same, and will deign to do, in " favour of us, the other things which in this behalf unto your " office pertain. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters " patent, sealed with the Seal of the Mayoralty of the said city, to " be made. Given at London, on the Thursday next after the " Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], in the 26th year " of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third."

[1] The " prisoner's bars," or " base," probably of modern times.

[2] Four times Mayor, and a great benefactor to the City. He was buried at St. Paul's.

Royal injunction, in favour of two Genoese, keeping tavern in the City.

27 Edward III. A.D. 1353. Letter-Book G. fol. iii. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs "of London, greeting. It has been shown unto us by Francisco "of Genoa, and Panino Guillelmi, servant of Francisco de Spynola "of Genoa, that whereas they have lately taken a certain tavern, "with the two adjoining cellars, in the city aforesaid, and have "stowed away wines of Crete and other sweet wines in one of the "said cellars, and red and white wines in the other cellar, for "making sale thereof in the said tavern; you, asserting that no "person in the said city, whether native or alien, according to the "custom of the city aforesaid, ought to sell red or white wines in "the same tavern with sweet wines, seeing that from the mixture "of the one wine with the other, which is often known to be made, "the greatest [1] danger has arisen heretofore, and is daily appre-"hended, have prevented the said Francisco and Panino from sell-"ing their wines aforesaid in the tavern so taken by them, although "before you they were willing to give security that they would "make no such mixture thereof; to the no small loss and damage "of the same Francisco and Panino; as to the which they have "entreated us that we would give them redress;—We therefore, "wishing to act graciously as towards the same Francisco and "Panino, so far as becomingly we may, to the end that other alien "merchants may not thereby be minded to decline to come to the "said city with their wines and merchandizes, do command you "that, after taking the corporal oath of the same Francisco and "Panino, and of each of them, that they will not mix their sweet wines "with other their wines, you will permit them to sell their red and "white wines by themselves, and their sweet wines by themselves, "in the same tavern, the same being stowed away in different "cellars, the custom aforesaid notwithstanding, without any im-"pediment from you thereto. Witness myself, at Westminster, "the 24th day of February, in the 27th year of our reign in Eng-"land, and in France the 14th."

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling carrion.

27 Edward III. A.D. 1353. Letter-Book G. fol. vi. (Latin.)

ON Wednesday next after the Feast of St. [2] Petronilla the Virgin [31 May], in the 27th year etc., it was found by the inquisition

[1] It seems to have been an impression that this mixture was highly dangerous to health.

[2] Or Pernella; familiarly, in old English, "Parnel."

upon which Richard Quelhogge had put himself, that he, the same Richard, bought a pig that had been lying by the water-side of the Thames, putrid and stinking, of one Richard Stevenache, porter, for 4 pence; and from the same had cut two gammons for sale, and had sold part thereof, in deceit of the people; as in the said inquisition taken thereon, and entered in the Rolls of Remembrances of the Chamber, in the time of Adam Fraunceys, Mayor, more fully appears.

Therefore, by award of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, the said Richard Quelhogge was put upon the pillory, and the residue of the said gammons was burnt beneath him there.

Royal mandate, as to workmen who have withdrawn from the works at the Palace of Westminster.

27 Edward III. A.D. 1353. Letter-Book G. fol. x. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God, etc., to the Sheriffs of London "and Middlesex, greeting. Whereas many workmen and labourers, "who were retained upon our works at our Palace at West- "minster, and were receiving our wages, have withdrawn from "such our works without leave, and have been received to work "for divers men of the City and County aforesaid, within the same "city and county, as we have been given to understand; in con- "tempt of us, and to the damage and manifest retardation of our "works aforesaid;—We, wishing in this behalf such remedy to be "applied as is befitting, do command you, that in the City and "County aforesaid, in such places as you shall deem most expedient, "you do cause public proclamation to be made, and it in our behalf "strictly to be forbidden, that any one shall, on pain of imprison- "ment of his body at our will, and of grievous forfeiture unto our- "selves, receive any such workmen upon his works, of whatsoever "calling they may be, who shall have been before retained upon "our works aforesaid, (unless they shall have had leave to depart "therefrom,) or in any way retain the same. And if, after the "proclamation and prohibition aforesaid, you shall find any such "workmen who have been before retained in our service, and have "not had leave to depart therefrom, received upon the works of "other persons of the City and County aforesaid, then you are to "cause as well such workmen as their receivers to be taken, and "the workmen to be brought back to our Palace aforesaid, there "to be set upon such our works; and the receivers of them to be "sent to our Tower of London without delay, there in prison at "our will to remain, as before mentioned. And this you are in

" no way to omit. Witness myself, at Westminster, the 28th day " of July, in the 27th year of our reign in England, and in France " the 14th."

Proclamation for keeping the peace within the City.

27 Edward III. A.D. 1353. Letter-Book G. fol. x. (Norman French.)

THIS proclamation was made on Thursday, the Feast of St. Peter's Chains [1 August], in the 27th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc.—

" It is ordered that every hosteler and herbergeour, within the " franchise of the City, shall cause his guests to be warned that " they must leave their arms and armour in their hostels where they " are lodging, in the keeping there of their hosts; and if such hosts " do not give such warning, and any one shall be found bearing " arms or in armour, for default of such warning, the host of such " person shall be punished by imprisonment and other penalty, at " the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

" Also,—that no alien shall go in armour, or shall carry sword, " knife with point, or other arms, in the City, or in the suburb " thereof; on pain of imprisonment, and of losing such arms and " armour.

" Also,—that every person of the peace shall come in aid of the " officers of the City, if need be, to arrest felons and other mis- " doers, and such as shall be found contravening the cry aforesaid. " And in the absence of the officers, every man of the peace shall " have power to arrest such persons, and to bring them to the " houses of the Sheriffs, that so due punishment may be inflicted " upon them.

" Also,—that no one shall give maintenance, succour, prayer, or " aid, to any person who is of bad covin or alliance, or accused of " evil, on pain of forfeiting as much as he may forfeit, unto our " Lord the King, and to the City.

" Also,—that no one shall hold an assemblage, within the City " or without, for making covin, confederacy, or alliance; nor yet " shall make any collection of money in boxes, or in other manner, " for the maintenance of his quarrels, or for exciting evil riots, on " pain of imprisonment and of forfeiture, as before stated.

" Also,—that no one, on pain of imprisonment, shall be so " daring as to go wandering about the City, or the suburb thereof, " after the hour of curfew rung out at St. Martin's le Grand; un- " less he be a man of the City of good repute, or the servant of " such, for some real cause, and that, with light.

" Also,—that no taverner or brewer shall keep the door of his " tavern open after curfew rung out at St. Martin's le Grand afore- " said, under the penalty thereon of old ordained."

Letter Testimonial from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to the Pope, in behalf of Cesario, Bishop of Sancta Maria de Rosis.

28 Edward III. A.D. 1354. Letter-Book G. fol. xvii. (Latin.)

LETTER sent to our Lord the [1]Pope, by Adam Fraunceys, Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all the Commonalty, of the City of London, in behalf of Cesario, Bishop of Sancta Maria de Rosis, under Seal of the Mayoralty.—

" Most holy and most excellent Father and Lord. Be it known " unto your Holiness, that whereas the Reverend Father in Christ, " and Lord, the Lord Cesario, by the grace of God, Bishop of " Sancta Maria de Rosis, is a prelate sufficiently well learned in the " pursuits of letters, descended of noble blood, devout, humble, " virtuous, and exemplary in words and in manners, as unto all of " us is truthfully known, and as from long experience we have " learned: hence it is that, most devoutly recommending him to " your most excellent Holiness, we do most humbly implore and " entreat your Highness, that of your especial favour you will " translate him to some other bishopric, and a more wealthy, seeing " that from his own he cannot now obtain a sufficient maintenance, " by reason of the poverty thereof; or else that, for God's pity, it " will please you to provide him with some benefice from which " he may have a competent subsistence, and to grant, of your es- " pecial favour, that if any persons, moved by piety, for the love " of God, shall wish to confer the same upon him, he may accept " of benefice and duties, both with cure and without cure, to the " amount of £200 pounds sterling. Most holy and most excellent " Father and Lord, may Almighty God, of His most excelling pity, " give you gracious and long life, and may He preserve you for the " rule of His Holy Church, and of all people in Christendom. " Amen."

Inquisition by Surgeons as to the treatment of a wound.

28 Edward III. A.D. 1354. Letter-Book G. fol. xviii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle [24 February], in the 28th year etc., the

[1] Innocent the Sixth.

Prior of [1]Hogges, Master Paschal, Master Adam de la Poletrie, and Master David de Westmerland, surgeons, were sworn before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, to certify them as to a certain enormous and horrible hurt, on the right side of the jaw of Thomas de Shene appearing; whether or not such injury was curable at the time when John le Spicer of Cornhulle took the same Thomas under his care, to heal the wound aforesaid.

Who say, upon their oath, that if the aforesaid John le Spicer, at the time when he took the said Thomas under his care, had been expert in his craft or art, or had called in counsel and assistance to his aid, he might have cured the injury aforesaid; and they further say that, through want of skill on part of the said John le Spicer, the said injury under his care has become apparently incurable.

———◈———

Enactment that the Aldermen and other Citizens shall be fined, if not punctual in their attendance at the Guildhall.

28 Edward III. A.D. 1354. Letter-Book G. fol. xix. (Latin.)

A CONGREGATION of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and an immense multitude of the Commonalty, on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], in the 28th year etc.; at which congregation were present the wiser and wealthier men of all the Wards of the city aforesaid.—

At this congregation it was ordered and granted, that when in future the Aldermen and other citizens of the City of London should be summoned to be at the Guildhall of London, on arduous business touching the Commonalty of the city aforesaid, and should not be there at the time of [2]Prime being rung at St. Paul's, they should be amerced in the sum of two shillings; the same to be levied to the use of the Commonalty.

———◈———

Request by King Edward that the name of Robert de Thame, an offender, may be removed from a tablet in the Guildhall.

28 Edward III. A.D. 1354. Letter-Book G. fol. xix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3]OUR Lord the King sent his writ, under his Privy Seal, to the Mayor and Aldermen, in these words.—

[4] "Edward, by the grace of God etc., to our well-beloved the "Mayor and Aldermen of our city of London, greeting. Robert

[1] Probably, the Prior of a Monastery at St. Vaast la Hogue. Possibly he may at this time have been detained in England as a prisoner, the town having been frequently attacked by the English.

[2] Beginning at 6 in the morning.

[3] In Latin.

[4] In French.

" de Thame, citizen and mercer of our said city, has shown unto " us, that whereas the said Robert and other four of his fellows were " lately impeached in our said city for a certain [1] offence imputed " to them, and the said Robert was punished for the same offence " by fine and imprisonment of his body, and in other manner, so " far as the law allowed; nevertheless, over and above the punish- " ment aforesaid, you have caused the name of the said Robert to " be hung up in your Guildhall, upon a tablet there, together with " the names of his four fellows aforesaid; to the everlasting scandal " and undoing of his estate, and otherwise than has been done or " accustomed heretofore in such a case; as to the which he has " entreated of us, as a work of charity, our aid and redress. And " we, having compassion for his state, and, more especially, at the " request of [2] Isabel, our most dear daughter, who has entreated us " most urgently in his behalf, do dearly pray you, as you at other " times do pray, that, holding deliberation and counsel on this matter " among yourselves, you will cause the name of the said Robert to be " removed from the tablet before-mentioned, and will kindly order " that he be restored to the freedom of the said city, in such manner " as he was before the impeachment aforesaid. Upon doing the " which, we will greatly thank you for the same. Given under our " Privy Seal, at Westminster, the 7th day of June, in the 28th year " of our reign in England, and in France the 15th."

[3] And be it known, that this letter was delivered unto Adam Fraunceys, Mayor, Roger de Depham, William de Welde, William de Todenham, Symon de Worstede, Symon Dolsely, Aldermen, and John Little, Sheriff, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June] in the 28th year.

Process against Roger Torold, for abusing the Mayor.

28 Edward III. A.D. 1355. Letter-Book G. fol. xlii. (Latin.)

On Tuesday, the Feast of our Lord's Epiphany [6 January], in the 28th year etc., one Roger Torold, citizen and vintner of the City of London, in the house of William Brangwayn, in the Ward of Langbourne, in presence of John de Draytone, John Warender, and Thomas de Same, and other trustworthy men of the city aforesaid, quite losing his senses, shamefully reviled Thomas Leggy, the Mayor of the same city, with abusive and horrible words, saying

[1] What this offence was, does not appear.

[2] Afterwards married to Ingelram de Courcy, Count de Soissons, and Earl of Bedford.

[3] In Latin.

thus,—" I, Roger Torold, do [1] defy the said Mayor, the whole of " this Feast-day, and the whole of the year next to come, and, what is " more, the whole of his life ;" and further said, in the way of divers threats, that if he could only catch the said Mayor outside of the city aforesaid, he, the Mayor, should never return to the City alive ; which words being thus foolishly uttered by a tongue that had run loose, the aforesaid John de Draytone, John Warender, and Thomas de Same, on the Wednesday following came to the Mayor, and related to him all the foregoing in form aforesaid.

And accordingly, the said Mayor came to the Guildhall on the same Wednesday, and calling together the Aldermen and Sheriffs, related to them all the matters before stated ; and after conference and discourse had been held among them thereupon, by common assent, precept was given to Thomas de Guldeford, serjeant to Richard Smelt, one of the Sheriffs, to attach the said Roger Torold by sureties, to be at the Guildhall on the Thursday following, to make answer as well unto our Lord the King as to the said Mayor on the matters aforesaid.

Upon which Thursday, the same serjeant testified that the said Roger had been attached, [2] by William Brangwayn and William de Thame, to be here etc., and further to do what the Court should order etc.

And thereupon, the said Roger appeared ; and, in presence of Andrew Aubrey, Simon Fraunceys, and other Aldermen, William de Tudenham and Richard Smelt, the Sheriffs, and many other reputable men of the said city, being questioned how he would acquit himself of the matters aforesaid, the said Roger Torold acknowledged that he had said all the things as above imputed to him by the said Mayor, and put himself upon the favour of the Mayor and Aldermen, to do their will of him in all ways in this behalf. And because that the said Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty, wished to consult more fully as to the judgment to be rendered thereon, for chastising and punishing the said Roger, that so his chastisement and punishment might inspire others with dread of so offending in future, a day was given to the said Roger for hearing his judgment, the Wednesday after the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January] then next ensuing ; and in the meantime he was to be committed to prison, etc.

Upon which Wednesday the said Roger was brought before the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and an immense multitude of the Commonalty ; and there, in their presence, of his own accord, he offered to

[1] *pravo.* [2] As sureties for his appearing.

the said Mayor 100 tuns of wine for the contempt and offence aforesaid, that he might be restored to his favour; which the said Mayor then forgave to the same Roger Torold, on the understanding that he, the same Roger, should make a certain recognizance in the Chamber of the Guildhall in 40 pounds sterling, to the Aldermen and Commonalty of the city aforesaid to be paid; on condition that if he should thereafter inflict any damage or grievance upon the person of Thomas Leggy, in deed, or opprobrious and horrible words, or in any other way, or if the same Roger should shew contempt to any Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, or officers of the city aforesaid, by abusive, slanderous, and outrageous words, or by any threats, and be in due manner convicted thereof before the Mayor and Aldermen by good and trustworthy persons of the city aforesaid, then his recognizance of 40 pounds should remain in its full force, and execution be done upon him, etc.

Ordinances of the Braelers.

29 Edward III. A.D. 1355. Letter-Book G. fol. xxxii. (Norman French.)

THESE are the Articles and Ordinances of the [1] Braelers.—

"In the first place,—if any stranger shall come to the City, and "shall wish to work and follow the trade of the Braelers, the good "folks who are sworn to rule the said trade for the common pro-"fit, are to come to the Mayor and Aldermen, and shew them the "name of such person; and forthwith, the Mayor and Aldermen "shall cause the said person to appear before them; and there he "shall be examined by the good folks of the said trade, as to whether "he is proper and skilled in such trade, for the common profit; "and whether he is of good standing for dwelling in the said city.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall entice, or cause to be "enticed, privily or openly, serving-men or journeymen from the "service of another; and if any one shall do so, and be convicted "thereof, let him pay to the Commonalty 40 shillings; and further, "let the journeymen or serving-men be delivered to their master, to "serve him for all the term between them before agreed.

"Also,—if any serving-man of the said trade, who has behaved "himself well and loyally towards his masters whom he has served, "shall fall sick, or be unable to help or maintain himself, he shall "be found by the good folks of the said trade, until he shall have "recovered, and be able to help and maintain himself.

"Also,—if any serving-man of the said trade shall be of bad be-

[1] Makers of *braels*, or braces. See pages 134 and 250 *ante*.

" haviour and accustomed to do evil, and will not be adjudged upon " and chastised by the good folks of the said trade, and shall before " the Mayor and Aldermen be convicted thereof, let him go to " prison, there to remain until he shall have found good surety for " his good behaviour; and further, let him pay to the Commonalty " 40 pence.

" Also,—that no man of this calling shall take an apprentice, if " he be not himself free of the City; or any journeyman, if such " person be not first proved and assayed by the Masters of the same " trade, as being skilled in his trade. And if there be any journey- " man in such calling, who does not know his trade, let him be ousted " therefrom, if he will not be apprenticed to learn his said trade. " And let him who takes an apprentice, not being a freeman him- " self, pay to the Commonalty 40 shillings.

" Also,—if any one of this trade shall be found working within " the franchise, privily or openly, or dealing in things touching the " said trade, against the form and Ordinances above written, let " such work or merchandizes be forfeited to the use of the Com- " monalty.

" Also,—if any one shall be found making false work, let the " same work be brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, and be- " fore them let it be adjudged upon as being false and forfeited; " and let such person go bodily to prison.

" Also,—that no person shall work in the same trade with sheep- " leather, on pain of forfeiting the work.

" Also,—that no one shall take an apprentice, if it be not testi- " fied by the good folks of the said trade sworn, that he is a man " proper and sufficient to keep, inform, and teach, his apprentice; " and that, for a term of seven years, according to the usages of the " City, and for not less; and if any one shall do so, let him lose his " freedom.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall be so daring as to " work at his trade by night; and that, on pain of losing, the first " time, 40 pence; the second time, half a mark; the third time, " 10 shillings; and the fourth time, 20 shillings; and let all work " be forfeited to the Chamber, that is found by the sworn folks of " the said trade to have been made against the points aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall be so daring as to " set any woman to work in his trade, other than his wedded wife, " or his daughter.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall work on Saturday, " or on the Eve of a Double Feast, after None rung in the Parish

" in which he is residing. And if any person shall be found acting " against any one of the points aforesaid, let him pay, the first time, " 40 pence to the Chamber of the Guildhall; the second time, half " a mark; the third time, 10 shillings; and the fourth time, 20 " shillings; and let all the work be forfeited to the Chamber, that " shall be found by the sworn folks of the said trade to have been " made against the points aforesaid."

Writ enjoining Inquisition to be made as to obstructions in the Foss surrounding the Prison of Flete.

29 Edward III. A.D. 1355. Letter-Book G. fol. xxxix. (Latin.)

" The King to his well-beloved and trusty, Simon Fraunceys, " Mayor of the City of London, Hugh de Appelby, and Robert " de Charwaltone, greeting. Whereas we have been given to un- " derstand that the Foss by which the mansion of our Prison of Flete " is surrounded, and which for the safety of the said prison was lately " made, is now so obstructed and choked up by filth from latrines " built thereon, and divers other refuse thrown therein, that there is " cause to fear for the abiding there of the persons therein detained, " by reason of the same; and because that, by reason of the infec- " tion of the air, and the abominable stench which there prevails, " many of those there imprisoned are often affected with various " diseases and grievous maladies, not without serious peril unto " them;—We, wishing a befitting remedy to be applied thereto, " and that the said Foss may be restored to its former state, in which " it was when it was first made, and so improved, and, for making " provision thereon, desiring upon the matters aforesaid more fully " to be informed; have assigned you, and any two of you, to survey " the Foss aforesaid, and the defaults that are imminent there, and to " enquire, upon the oath of good and lawful men of the City, and " the suburb thereof, by whom the truth thereon may be best " known, as to the names as well of those who, from the time of the " making thereof, have built latrines upon the said Foss, as of those " who have thrown such refuse and filth into the same, and still " are wont so to do, and from what time, and how, and in what way; " and whether they ought of right to have such latrines there, and " to throw such refuse filth into the same, or not etc.[1] Witness " myself, at Westminster, the 16th day of December, in the 29th " year of our reign in England, and in France the 16th."

[1] The remaining portion, which is merely formal, orders that the finding of the Inquisition shall be returned in the Court of Chancery.

[The above is followed, (folio xl.) by the report of the Inquest, a document of very considerable length. The Inquisition was held in the Church of St. Brigid, (or Bride) Fletestrete, on Tuesday, the 9th of January, 1356, on the oath of Richard le Cok, Nicholas le Sporiere, Thomas le Glaswryghte, and nine others. From it we learn, that the "Foss of Flete" ought to be 10 feet in breadth all round the Prison; that it ought to be so full of water, that a boat [1] laden with one tun of wine might easily float round it; and that the shelving banks of the Foss were then covered with trees. Also, that there were three tanneries established close to the margin of it; that it was quite choked up with the filth of laystalls and sewers discharging into it; and that no less than eleven necessary-houses (or "*wardrobes*," as they seem very generally to have been called in the 13th and 14th centuries) had been illegally built over it,— "to the corruption of the water in the Foss aforesaid; and to such "an extent is the flow of water obstructed and impeded thereby, "that the said Foss can no longer surround the Prison with its "waters, as it used to do."]

Regulations for the trade of Masons.

30 Edward III. A.D. 1356. Letter-Book G. fol. xli. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2] AT a congregation of the Mayor and Aldermen, holden on the Monday next before the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary [2 February], in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., there being present, Simon Fraunceys, the Mayor, John Lovekyn, and other Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and John Little, Symon de Benyngtone, and William de Holbeche, Commoners, certain Articles were ordained touching the trade of Masons, in these words.—

[3] "Whereas Simon Fraunceys, Mayor of the City of London, "has been given to understand that divers dissensions and disputes "have been moved in the said city between the masons who are "hewers, on the one hand, and the light masons and setters on the "other; because that their trade has not been regulated in due "manner, by the government of folks of their trade, in such form "as other trades are; therefore the said Mayor, for maintaining the "peace of our Lord the King, and for allaying such manner of dis-"sensions and disputes, and for nurturing love among all manner "of folks, in honour of the said city, and for the profit of the

[1] In other words, of one ton, in tonnage.

[2] In Latin.

[3] In French.

" common people, by assent and counsel of the Aldermen and " Sheriffs, caused all the good folks of the said trade to be sum- " moned before him, to have from them good and due information " how their trade might be best ordered and ruled, for the profit of " the common people.

" Whereupon, the good folks of the said trade chose from among " themselves twelve of the most skilful men of their trade, to in- " form the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, as to the acts and " articles touching their said trade, that is to say;—Walter de " Sallynge, Richard de Sallynge, Thomas de Bredone, John de " Tyryngtone, Thomas de Gloucestre, and Henry de Yeevelee, on " behalf of the masons hewers; Richard Joye, Simon de Bartone, " John de Estone, John Wylot, Thomas Hardegray, and Richard " de Cornewaylle, on behalf of the light masons and setters; the " which folks were sworn before the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, " and Sheriffs; in manner as follows.—

" In the first place,—that every man of the trade may work at " any work touching the trade, if he be perfectly skilled and know- " ing in the same.

" Also,—that good folks of the said trade shall be chosen and " sworn every time that need shall be, to oversee that no one of " the trade takes work to complete, if he does not well and per- " fectly know how to perform such work; on pain of losing, to " the use of the Commonalty, the first time that he shall by the " persons so sworn be convicted thereof, one mark; and the second " time, two marks; and the third time, he shall forswear the trade, " for ever.

" Also,—that no one shall take work [1] in gross, if he be not of " ability in a proper manner to complete such work; and he who " wishes to undertake such work in gross, shall come to the good " man of whom he has taken such work to do and complete, and " shall bring with him six or four ancient men of his trade, sworn " thereunto, if they are prepared to testify unto the good man of " whom he has taken such work to do, that he is skilful and of " ability to perform such work, and that if he shall fail to complete " such work in due manner, or not be of ability to do the same, " they themselves, who so testify that he is skilful and of ability to " finish the work, are bound to complete the same work well and " properly at their own charges, in such manner as he undertook; " in case the employer who owns the work shall have fully paid " the [2] workman. And if the employer shall then owe him any-

[1] Wholesale, or by contract.

[2] Meaning, the contractor.

" thing, let him pay it to the persons who have so undertaken for " him to complete such work.

" Also,—that no one shall set an apprentice or journeyman to " work, except in presence of his master, before he has been per- " fectly instructed in his calling: and he who shall do the contrary, " and by the persons so sworn be convicted thereof, let him pay, " the first time, to the use of the Commonalty, half a mark, and " the second time, one mark, and the third time, 20 shillings; and " so let him pay 20 shillings every time that he shall be convicted " thereof.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall take an apprentice " for a less term than seven years, according to the usage of the " City; and he who shall do to the contrary thereof, shall be " punished in the same manner.

" Also,—that the said Masters, so chosen, shall oversee that all " those who work by the day shall take for their hire according " as they are skilled, and may deserve for their work, and not " outrageously.

" Also,—if any one of the said trade will not be ruled or directed " in due manner by the persons of his trade sworn thereunto, such " sworn persons are to make known his name unto the Mayor; and " the Mayor, by assent of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, shall cause " him to be chastised by imprisonment and other punishment; that " so, other rebels may take example by him, to be ruled by the good " folks of their trade.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall take the apprentice " or journeyman of another, to the prejudice or damage of his " master, until his term shall have fully expired; on pain of pay- " ing, to the use of the Commonalty, half a mark, each time that " he shall be convicted thereof."

Appraisement of the goods and chattels of Stephen le Northerne.

30 Edward III. A.D. 1356. Letter-Book G. fol. xlv. (Latin.)

THE [1] goods and chattels of Stephen le Northerne, underwritten, were found in the house of John Leche, in the Parish of St. Michael Cornhulle, in the City of London, on the 6th day of June, in the 30th year of King Edward the Third etc., and appraised on the oath of William Sunnyng, carpenter, Robert de Blithe, *brasyere*, Robert Russe, *brasiere*, Henry Clement, [2] *lokyer*, Stephen Basham, *lockyer*, and Adam Wayte, [3] *upheldere*, namely.—

[1] A full account is here given of the stock of an Ironmonger's shop.

[2] Locksmith.

[3] Upholder, or undertaker, at the pre-

In the first place,—one chest, value 2*s.* 6*d.*; one wooden bedstead, 2*s.*; 5 carpets, 7*s.*; 5 [1] *bankeres*, 12 [2] *quyshynes*, and one *dosere*, 3*s.* 9*d.*; 3 tablecloths, and one towel, 21*d.*; one surcoat, 8*s.*; 2 [3] *ridels*, and 2 painted cloths, 18*d.*; one [4] aumbrey, and one small chest, 18*d.*; 2 Psalters, and one Gradal, 3*d.*; one balance, called an "[5] *auncere*," 12*d.*; one [6] tablet and table, and one *cofre*, 3*s.*; one pair of iron gauntlets, and one pair of [7] bracers, 6*d.*; 20 pounds weight of pewter, 2*s.* 11*d.*; one leaden lavatory, 13*d.*; one wooden bedstead, and one chest, 3*s.*; one chest, 16*d.*; 2 [8] *quernestones*, 18*d.*; 2 small *cofres*, 8*d.*; 3 brass pots, 2 pitchers, and one basin, with two [9] washing-ewers, 7 brass plates, and 9 pieces of [10] *holdshrof*, 19*s.* 11*d.*; one wooden bedstead, and 2 wooden testers for a bedstead, 2*s.*; one feather-bed, 3 carpets, and 3 sheets, 9*s.* 6*d.*; one striped gown with 2 hoods, and one [11] *paltoke*, 5*s.*; one pair of [12] plates, one bacinet, one dagger, and one buckler, 5*s.*; one wooden bedstead, 18*s.*; 10 chests, old and worn out, 12*s.*

Also,—all the rough timber found there, value 10*s.*; 4 [13] *plaunkes*, 3 feet long, 2*s.*; 2 balances, called [14] "*aunceres*," 6*s.*; one good [15] *triwet*, and 4 iron [16] *slegges*, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 2 [17] *plonchones*, and 4 [18] *cart-strokes*, 3*s.* 8*d.*; one [19] *spadierne*, and 2 iron [20] *auugeres*, 12*s.*; one pair of [21] *pynsouns*, one iron [22] *rungepyn*, one iron bolt, and 2 [23] strakes, 20*d.*; one pair of irons for the [24] Eucharist, 5 [25] *firforkes*, 4 [26] *heyngges*, one [27] *tynpan*, 2 [28] *shiphenges*, 6 latches for doors, 4 small [29] *anfeldes* for goldsmiths, and 2 [30] *kerfsheres*, 5*s.*; 8 pairs of [31] *kemstercombes*, and one [32] *boweshawe*, 11*d.*; old iron, in all, with

sent day; though Stow says, a fripperer, or dealer in secondhand clothes and furniture.

[1] See page 44 *ante*, Note [11], and page 179, Note [1].

[2] Cushions: *dosseres* were tapistry hangings, probably placed as high or low as the back (*dorsum*).

[3] Curtains.

[4] Or small portable cupboard.

[5] Probably, the same as an *auncel*, a primitive kind of weighing-machine, forbidden by Statute.

[6] Probably, a chequer-board and table.

[7] Armour for the arms.

[8] Mill-stones.

[9] *lavacra*.

[10] Qy. as to the meaning of this.

[11] A doublet, or cloak, descending to the middle of the thigh; perhaps the forerunner of the "paletot" of the present day. It was much worn by priests.

[12] Armour for the neck and shoulders.

[13] Planks.

[14] See Note [5] above.

[15] Trivet.

[16] Sledges, or sledge-hammers.

[17] Probably for "*ponchons*," puncheons, steel or iron punches, for drilling holes.

[18] Or "cart-strakes;" the iron tires of wheels.

[19] Spade-iron; the iron part of a spade.

[20] Augers.

[21] Pinchers.

[22] Probably, a pin for laying the *rungs*, or boards of a ship's deck.

[23] See Note [18] above.

[24] Probably, for preparing the holy wafer.

[25] Fire-forks.

[26] Hinges.

[27] Tin pan.

[28] Ship hinges.

[29] Anvils.

[30] Chaff, or hay, shears.

[31] Combs for *kempsters*, or woolcombers.

[32] Probably, a "bow-shave," an implement for shaving bows.

an old iron balance, 6*s.* 8*d.*; one woman's furred hood, and one [1] *rouel*, 2*s.*; 2 iron spits, and one iron for a bedstead, 5*s.* 8*d.*; 15 battle-axes, 7*s.*; 4 hatchets, worn out, and 9 pairs of great [2] *heynges*, 6*s.*; one [3] *herce* for a fireplace, and 14 pairs of [2] *heynges*, 3*s.* 2*d.*; 2 grates, 2 small [4] *aundernes*, 12 *hatchettes*, 5 [5] *pikeyses*, 7 carpenters' axes, old and worn out, 3 [6] *twybilles*, 3 [7] *wodbilles*, 4 masons' axes, worn out, 6 small hammers, one pair of shears for *gurdelers*, one pruning-knife, one [8] garnet, one [9] *guspanne*, one pair of [10] *pynsons*, and one [11] *flesshoke*, 10*s.* 4*d.*; one lock fitted, one [12] peel of iron, one [13] *firrake*, one pair of [14] *garnetes*, and one lock, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Also,—one auger, and one [15] *aundern*, worn out, 5*d.*; 12 dozens of [2] *heynges*, 5*s.*; 10 pairs of [16] *lynses*, and 9 pairs of [17] *barrokes*, 6*s.*; one iron grate, one [18] *spadierne*, and one [19] *anfeld*, worn out, 2*s.* 3*d.*; 33 pairs of [20] *okees*, 6*s.*; 20 bolts and 20 [21] *stokes* for bolts, 6*s.*; 12 pairs of [22] *uttgarnettes*, 11 pairs of [23] *almarigarnettes*, and 10 [24] *platelokes*, 8*s.* 6*d.*; 5 [25] *laches* for doors, and one iron chisel, 120 keys, and 12 [26] *cartecloutes*, 3*s.*; 2 [27] *gleywes* and one [28] *pikstef*, 4*d.*; 60 [29] columns for wheels, 3 *bareles*, and 2 [30] *fates*, 2*s.* 3*d.*; one [31] *anfeld*, and 4 [32] *bokles*, 2*s.* 4*d.*; one [33] *pikfork*, and one great bolt, 2*s.* 8*d.* Also, in firewood 5*s.*; one pair of [34] *mustarde quernes*, 6*d.*; and one [35] *bolle* for mingeing into, and one horn for shoes, 1*d.*

The sum total of the goods and chattels above-written, is 9*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Afterwards, on Saturday the Eve of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June], in the 30th year abovementioned, all the goods and

[1] Probably, the clasp of a girdle. See page 216 *ante*, Note [4].
[2] See Note [26] in page 283.
[3] An iron framework, for confining the fuel.
[4] Andirons.
[5] Pickaxes.
[6] Twibills; implements somewhat resembling pickaxes.
[7] Wood-bills.
[8] A kind of hinge, probably with ornamental work. The name is still used.
[9] Perhaps a pan for cooking geese, or poultry.
[10] See Note [21] in page 283.
[11] Flesh-hook.
[12] Probably the baker's implement, still so called.
[13] Fire-rake.
[14] See Note [8] above.
[15] See Note [4] above.
[16] Probably, linch-pins.
[17] Probably, "bar-hooks"; hooks to hang from the bars of a grate, or *herce*, as above.
[18] See Note [19] in page 283.
[19] Anvil.
[20] Possibly for "ogees"; ornamental mouldings in metal, like the letter S.
[21] Stocks, or sockets.
[22] *Garnets*, or hinges, fastened on the outer part of a door. See Note [8], above.
[23] Garnets for aumbries, or cupboards.
[24] Plate-locks.
[25] Latches.
[26] Cart-clouts: iron plates for the axletree, to keep it from wearing.
[27] Or glaives. A glaive was a cutting blade, used at the end of a lance shaft.
[28] Pike-staff; the shaft of a pike.
[29] Probably, axletrees.
[30] Fats, or vats.
[31] See Note [19] above.
[32] Buckles.
[33] Pitchfork.
[34] Mustard-mills.
[35] Bowl.

chattels aforesaid, together with one tenement, 3 shops, and one alley, with their appurtenances, belonging to John le Leche, in the Parish of St. Michael Cornhulle, which were valued in full at 14 shillings yearly, were delivered to Simon le Palmer, pelterer, and William Sunnyng, carpenter, by Simon Fraunceys, Mayor, Richard Lacer, Roger Depham, and other Aldermen, and Thomas de Waldene, Chamberlain, safely to keep the same, to the use of Alice, daughter and heiress of the said John le Leche, and to make answer to her for the same when she shall come of full age etc.[1]

Committal to Neugate for rebellious conduct to the Masters of the King's works.

30 Edward III. A.D. 1356. Letter-Book G. fol. xliv. (Latin.)

On Thursday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June], in the 30th year etc., John Symond, shipwright, was attached by Antony, the serjeant, by precept of the Mayor, and committed to the Prison of Neugate; for that he was [2]rebellious against the masters of the works of our Lord the King, and refused, in conformity with an agreement thereon made among themselves, to serve in doing the said work of our Lord the King.

Letter of Edward, Prince of Wales, announcing his victory at Peytiers.

30 Edward III. A.D. 1356. Letter-Book G. fol. liii. (Norman French.)

[3]Letter of [4]Edward, Prince of Wales, sent to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of London, as to the battle fought near Peyters.—

"Very dear and very much beloved.—As concerning news in "the parts where we are, know that since the time when we certified "unto our most dread lord and father, the King, that it was our "purpose to ride forth against the enemies in the parts of France, "we took our road through the country of Peregord and of "Lymosyn, and straight on towards [5]Burges in Wene, where we "expected to have found the King's son, the Count of [6]Peyters; "and the sovereign cause for our going towards these parts was, "that we expected to have had news of our said lord and father,

[1] A room or rooms in the house, late of John le Leche, on Cornhulle, were shortly afterwards burnt, and in folio xlv.b of this Letter-Book, there is a detailed account of the expenses incurred in rebuilding.

[2] See the Royal order for Proclamation, page 271 *ante*.

[3] This introductory passage is in Latin.

[4] More generally known as the "Black Prince."

[5] Bourges in Vienne.

[6] Now Poitiers.

" the King, as to his passage; and seeing that we did not find the " said Count there, or any other great force, we turned towards " [1]Loyre, and commanded our people to ride forth and reconnoitre " if we could find a passage anywhere: the which people met the " enemy, and had to enter into conflict, so that some of the said " enemies were killed or taken; and the prisoners so taken said that " the King of France had sent Grismotoun, who was in that com- " pany, to obtain for him certain news of us, and of our force; and " the said king, for the same purpose, had sent in another direction " the Sieur de Creon, Messire Busigaut, the Mareschal de Cler- " mount, and others. And the same prisoners declared that the " King had made up his mind for certain to fight with us, at what- " ever time we should be on the road towards Tours, he meeting " us in the direction of Orliens.

" And on the morrow, where we were posted, there came news " that the said Sieur de Creon and Busigaut were in a castle very " near to our quarters; and we determined to go there, and so came " and took up our quarters around them; and we agreed to assault " the said place, the which was gained by us by force, and was " quite full of their people, both prisoners and slain, and also some " of ours were killed there; but the said Sieurs de Creon and " Bursigaud withdrew themselves into a strong tower which was " there, and which occupied us five days before it was taken; and " there they surrendered. And there we were certified that all the " bridges upon [1] Leyre were broken down, and that we could no- " where find a passage; whereupon, we took our road straight to- " wards Tours; and there we remained four days before the city, " in which were the Count [2]d'Angeo and the Mareschal de Cler- " mount, with a great force of troops. And upon our departing " from thence, we took the road so as to pass certain dangers by " water, and with the intention of meeting with our most dear " cousin, the Duke of Lancaster, of whom we had had certain news, " that he would make haste to draw towards us. At which time " the Cardinal de Peregort came to us at Monbezon, three leagues " from Tours, where he spoke to us fully as to matters touching " a truce and peace. Upon which parley we made answer to him, " that peace we had no power to make, and that we would not " intermeddle therewith, without the command and the wishes of " the King, our most dear lord and father; nor yet as to a truce " were we at that time of opinion that it would be the best thing

[1] The river Loire. [2] D'Anjou.

" for us to assent thereto, for there we were more fully certified " that the King [1]had prepared in every way to fight with us.

" Whereupon, we withdrew ourselves from thence towards " Chastel Heraud, by passage over the stream of the [2]Vivane; " where we remained four days, waiting to know for greater cer- " tainty of him. And the King came with his force to [3]Chaveny, " five leagues from us, to pass the same river, in the direction of " Peytiers. And thereupon, we determined to hasten towards him, " upon the road along which he would have to pass, so as to have " a fight with him; but his battalions had passed before we had " come to the place where we intended to meet him, save a part " only of their people, about 700 men-at-arms, who engaged " with ours; and there were taken the Counts de Sousseire and " de Junhy, the Sieur de Chastillon, a great number of others " being both taken and slain, both on their side and ours. And " then our people pursued them as far as Chaveny, full three leagues " further; for which reason we were obliged that day to take up " our quarters as near to that place as we could, that we might " collect our men. And on the morrow we took our road straight " towards the King, and sent out our scouts, who found him with " his army; [and he] set himself in battle array at one league from " Peiters, in the fields; and we went as near to him as we could " take up our post, we ourselves on foot and in battle array, and " ready to fight with him.

" Where came the said Cardinal, requesting very earnestly for a " little respite, that so there might parley together certain persons " of either side, and so attempt to bring about an understand- " ing and good peace; the which he undertook that he would bring " about to a good end. Whereupon, we took counsel, and granted " him his request; upon which, there were ordered certain persons " of the one side and the other, to treat upon this matter; which " treating was of no effect. And then the said Cardinal wished to " obtain a truce, by way of putting off the battle at his pleasure; " to which truce we would not assent. And the French asked that " certain knights on the one side and the other should take equal " shares, so that the battle might not in any manner fail: and in " such manner was that day delayed; and the battalions on the one " side and the other remained all night, each one in its place, and " until the morrow, about [4]half Prime; and as to some troops that " were between the said main armies, neither would give any

[1] *se tailla.*
[2] The Vienne.
[3] Chauvigny.
[4] Half past seven A.M.

" advantage in commencing the attack upon the other. And for " default of victuals, as well as for other reasons, it was agreed that " we should take our way, flanking them, in such manner that if " they wished for battle or to draw towards us, in a place that was " not very much to our disadvantage, we should be the first; and " so forthwith it was done. Whereupon battle was joined, on the " Eve of the day before St. Matthew [21 September]; and, God be " praised for it, the enemy was discomfited, and the King was taken, " and his son; and a great number of other great people were both " taken and slain; as our very dear [1] Bachelor Messire Neele [2] Loereng, " our Chamberlain, the bearer hereof, who has very full knowledge " thereon, will know how more fully to inform and shew you, as we " are not able to write to you; to whom you do give full faith and " credence; and may Our Lord have you in His keeping. Given " under our Privy Seal, at Burdeaux, the 22nd day of October."

Endowment of a Chantry in the Chapel of St. Mary, near the Guildhall.

30 Edward III. A.D. 1356. Letter-Book G. fol. l. (Latin.)

" KNOW all persons, present and to come, that we, Peter Fanelore, " Adam [3] Fraunceis, and Henry Frowyk, have given, granted, and, " by this our present deed indented, have confirmed, unto William de " Bramptone, Chaplain, Keeper of a certain Chantry, by us, Peter, " Adam, and Henry, newly founded at the altar of St. Mary, in the " Chapel of St. Mary, near to the Guildhall of London, and to the " four other Chaplains who shall there celebrate Divine Service daily, " according to our ordinance thereupon to be made, one messuage, " together with the shops and sollars thereto adjoining, and all other " the appurtenances thereof, in the Parish of St. Vedast, in the Ward " of Farndone, in London; which same tenement is called [4] ' Hor- " ' shed ' and ' Sarazineshed,' and is situate between the tenement late " belonging to John de Gloucestre, on the West, and the tenements " of William de Caustone and John de Gentele, on the East; and " of which messuage one [5] head abuts upon the highway of West- " chep, to the North, and the other upon the tenement late of the " Earl of Gloucester, to the South. We, the aforesaid Peter, Adam, " and Henry, have also given and granted unto the said Keeper and " Chaplains of the Chantry aforesaid, eight marks of rent, with the " appurtenances, issuing from the messuage aforesaid, which Mar-

[1] Or Esquire.
[2] Or Lorraine.
[3] Mercer, Mayor in 1352, 3.
[4] Horse's head, and Saracen's head.
[5] Or gable-end.

" garet, who was the wife of Geoffrey atte Lee, holds of our in-
" heritance for the term of her life, and which are to revert unto
" us after the death of the same Margaret; the same to remain, after
" the death of the said Margaret, unto the said Keeper and Chap-
" lains of the Chantry aforesaid, and their successors, Chaplains
" thereof. We, the aforesaid Adam and Henry, have also given
" and granted unto the Keeper and Chaplains of the Chantry
" aforesaid, one messuage, together with the shops, sollars, and cel-
" lars thereto adjoining, and with all other the appurtenances there-
" of in the Parish of St. Giles without the Gate of Crypulgate, in
" London: which messuage, the shops excepted, the said Peter holds
" for the term of his life of our inheritance, and which, after the
" death of the said Peter, unto us, the said Adam and Henry,
" ought to revert; the same to remain, after the death of the
" same Peter, unto the said Keeper and Chaplains of the Chan-
" try aforesaid, and their successors, Chaplains thereof; which
" same messuage, together with the shops, sollars, and cellars there-
" to adjoining, is situate opposite to the same Gate of Crepulgate,
" between the tenement of Henry Denecombe, on the East, and the
" tenement of the Prior of Newerk, on the West. We, the aforesaid
" Peter and Adam, have also given and granted unto the said
" Keeper and Chaplains of the Chantry aforesaid, one messuage, with
" its appurtenances, and a piece of ground adjoining to the said
" messuage, in the Parish of St. Laurence Jewry, near to the Chapel
" of St. Mary at the Guildhall of London aforesaid, with free in-
" gress and egress between the same messuage and the said Chapel;
" which messuage, with the piece of land thereto adjoining, con-
" tains in length 19 King's ells, and in breadth 17 ells and three quar-
" ters; together with a certain [1] fountain there, and also, one moiety
" of a certain latrine, with free ingress and egress to and from the
" same; the said fountain and latrine being situate between the
" said messuage and Chapel; as in the charter of the Mayor, and
" Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the same city, made to the same
" Peter and Adam thereupon, more fully appears; which same
" messuage is situate between the said Chapel near to the Guild-
" hall, to the North, and Bakkewellehalle to the South; and of
" which messuage the [2] head extends towards Bakkewellehalle to
" the East, and the other end towards the street which runs towards
" the said Guildhall of the said city, to the West.—To have and
" to hold all the aforesaid tenements, with the shops, sollars, and

[1] This spot is probably marked by the pump in Guildhall Buildings, opposite to the Sheriffs' Court.

[2] Or gable end.

" cellars, and all other their appurtenances, together with the rever-
" sion of the messuage aforesaid, which the said Peter holds for the
" term of his life, and also, the reversion of the aforesaid 8 marks
" of rent which the said Margaret atte Lee holds for the term of her
" life, and also, free ingress and egress to and from the said foun-
" tain and moiety of the said latrine, to them, the said Keeper and
" Chaplains of the Chantry aforesaid, and their successors, Chap-
" lains, in aid of their maintenance for ever, and according to the
" force, form, and effect, of the charters of [1] licence of our Lord
" the King obtained, as to the said messuages and shops, made
" thereupon unto the aforesaid Peter, Adam, and Henry, and also
" to the said Keeper and Chaplains, and as in the same is more fully
" contained; and also, as according to the form, rule, ordinance, and
" composition, of them, Peter, Adam, and Henry, in this behalf
" made, more fully may appear. In witness whereof, to one part
" of this deed indented, remaining with the aforesaid Keeper and
" Chaplains of the Chantry aforesaid, we, the said Peter, Adam, and
" Henry, have set our seals. And to the other part of this deed
" with us remaining, the said Keeper, with the assent and consent
" of the Chaplains of the Chantry aforesaid, has set his seal; Simon
" Fraunceis being then Mayor of London, Walter Forester and
" Thomas de Brandone, Sheriffs of the said city. These being
" witnesses hereto, Thomas Leggy, Richard Lacer, Simon de Wor-
" stede, Aldermen, John Osekyn, vintner, Thomas Cheyny, mercer,
" Adam Chipsted, vintner, John Frowyk, apothecary, and many
" others. Given at the Guildhall of London, on the Sunday next
" after the Feast of All Hallows [1 November], in the year from
" Our Lord's Incarnation 1356, and in the 30th year of the reign
" of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third."

Receipt of the ransom of a Knight of Burgundy, by a Citizen of London, on behalf of an English Knight.

30 Edward III. A.D. 1356. Letter-Book G. fol. lviii. (Norman French.)

" KNOW all persons who these letters shall see or hear, that I, Simon
" de Worsted, mercer and citizen of London, do acknowledge that
" I have received, the day of the making hereof, in the name and
" behalf of Messire William de Welesby, Knight, of England, from
" Messire Thomas de Voudenay, Knight, of the Duchy of Bur-
" gundy, by the hands of Turel Guascoin, merchant of Lucca, 300
" golden florins of Florence, and a goblet with covercle, of silver,

[1] To hold in mortmain.

" and a ring of gold without stone; in the which the said Messire " Thomas was bound unto the said Messire William for his ransom, " from the time that he was taken his prisoner at the Battle of " Poiters, where the King of France was taken. In the which 300 " florins of gold, goblet with covercle, of silver, and ring of gold, " aforesaid, I do hold myself to be well and fully paid; and the said " Messire Thomas of the same florins, goblet, and ring of gold, " and of his said ransom, I do, by these my letters, for ever acquit. " In witness of the truth whereof, to these letters I have set my seal, " in presence of Henry Pykard, Mayor of the City of London, " Thomas Dolsely and Richard de Notyngham, Sheriffs of London, " and Roger de Depham, Recorder of the same city, witnesses here- " unto especially called and required. Given at London, in Eng- " land, on the Eve of Christmas, in the year of Grace 1356."

Order for the collection of moneys at the City Gates, for the repair of the Roads.

30 Edward III. A.D. 1356. Letter-Book G. fol. lviii. (Norman French and Latin.)

[1] " FORASMUCH as all the folks who bring victuals and wares by " carts or horses to the City, do make grievous complaint that they " incur great damage, and are oftentimes in peril of losing what " they bring, and sometimes do lose it, because that the roads with- " out the Gates of the City are so torn up, and the pavement so " broken, as may be seen by all persons on view thereof; therefore, " the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, have agreed, for the " common profit of all the people, that every cart entering the City, " that brings victuals or wares for sale, shall pay one penny on en- " tering, and every cart going forth, laden with victuals or with " wares for sale, one penny; and every horse that brings victuals " or wares for sale, one farthing, and every horse going forth so " laden, one farthing. And carts that bring sand, gravel, and clay, " shall pay 3*d.* per week; and carts that bring wheat and flour from " Stratford to the City, shall pay 3*d.* per week; and carts that bring " firewood for sale, one farthing; and carts that bring charcoal for " sale, one penny. But for the carts and horses of great people " and other folks, that bring their own victuals or other goods, for " the use and the consumption of their own hostels, nothing shall be " taken. We do therefore command and charge you, that you cause " the moneys aforesaid to be collected in manner abovementioned."

[2] This order was delivered to Thomas atte Crouche, for Ludgate;

[1] In French. [2] In Latin.

to William Saltere and Walter Raven, for Neugate; to Thomas Longe, tawyer, and Henry Peintour, for Aldresgate; to John le Chaundeler, and Nicholas the Bedel, for Crepelgate; to Nicholas Ponge, John Chaundeler, John de Northe, tawyer, and Walter the Bedel, for Bisshoppesgate; to William atte Hale and John Flecchere, for Algate; to Thomas Gandre and John Clerk, for the Bridge.

Ordinances of the Farriers.

30 Edward III. A.D. 1356. Letter-Book [1]G. fol. cxxx. (Norman French.)

"THE year of Grace 1356. To Henry Pycard, Mayor, and the "Aldermen of the City of London, shew the good folks, the Master "Farriers of the same city, that whereas many offences and great "damages had been committed as against persons of the Court, "and the commonalty of the same city and of all the realm, by "people not wise therein, who kept forges in the said city, and in-"termeddled with works of farriery, which they did not understand "how to bring to good end; by reason whereof, many horses had "been lost, to the great damage of the people:—therefore the said "Mayor caused to be summoned before him all the farriers of the "said city, and to be chosen from among them two Masters, the "most sufficient men, and the best knowing; that is to say, Richard "de Hertele and John de Oxenford; whom the said Mayor caused "to be sworn, and gave them full power to oversee and govern the "said trade, and to espy into the defaults thereof, if any such they "should find, at all times that they might think proper. And after "that, the said folks, not wise therein, were found making false "work, such as shoes and nails, and of false metal, and of this were "convicted before the Mayor in the Guildhall of London, in the "year aforesaid.

"And therefore, the said Mayor doth will and doth grant, by "assent of the good folks of the said trade, that all those who shall "be found or proved to be making false work in shoes or nails, or "works of false metal, shall pay 40 pence, the first time, to the "Chamber of the Guildhall; the second time, half a mark; the third "time, 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the fourth time, they shall forswear the said "trade within the City for ever. And that no one from hence-"forth shall take any forge in the said city, until he shall have been "admitted by the Masters of the said trade, so as to be known as

[1] There is another copy of these Ordinances in fol. lviii b. of the same volume, the year of the Mayoralty of Henry Pycard; but reference is made there, in the margin, to the present, as being the preferable copy.

" able and skilled in his trade, to the profit of the commonalty of " the said city, and of all the realm.

" And also,—it is agreed between the said Masters and the good " folks of the said trade, that they will well and loyally advise all " those who shall ask counsel of them, as well in the purchase of " horses as in their cure; and that this they will not fail to do for any " [1]brokerage or gifts, whereby the said trade may be scandalized. " And if any such shall be found or proved to be, that then such " person shall be accused before the Mayor and Aldermen, and at " their discretion be punished.

" And that no one of the said trade shall commence or under- " take any great cure, if he does not reasonably see at the beginning " that the same cure will be brought to good end. And that if " any person shall undertake any great cure, and shall fear in his " conscience that the same will take a disastrous turn, then, in such " case, he shall come before the Masters and other wise men of the " said trade, to ask their counsel and aid, for the saving of the " horse, and for the profit of him to whom the horse belongs, and " the honour of the trade. And if the contrary thereof shall in " any manner be found, or it shall be proved against any person, " that through [2]conceit, or through negligence, he has let such " horse perish, then he shall be accused thereof before the Mayor " and Aldermen, and be punished at their discretion, in the way of " making restitution for such horse to the person to whom the " same belongs.

" And also,—it is agreed between the said Masters and the good " folks of the said trade, that they shall not take from henceforth more " than they were wont to take before the time of the [3]pestilence; " that is to say, for a shoe of 6 nails 1½*d.*; for a shoe of 8 nails, " 2*d.*; and for taking off a shoe of 6 nails or 8 nails, one halfpenny: " for putting on the shoe of a courser, 2½*d.*; the shoe of a charger, " 3*d.*; and for taking off the shoe of a courser or charger, one penny; " which points aforesaid the said Masters and good folks of the " said trade agree well and lawfully to keep and perform, to the best " of their power, and have sworn thereto on the Holy Evangelists.

" And also,—it is agreed between the said Masters and the good " folks of the said trade, that no one of them shall commence or " follow the trade or work of a smith, or any other than the trade " which they follow, and by which they live, that is to say, horse-

[1] Probably a percentage on the purchase-money, (which it would be their apparent interest to make as high as possible), is meant.

[2] *orgoyl.*

[3] Of 1349.

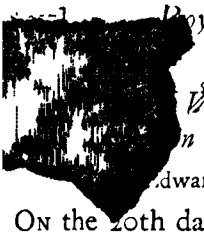
" shoeing and farriery of horses. And further, that no one of them " shall withdraw, take, or set to work, any smith, or any servants of " smiths, or any serving-man of any other trade, if he be not a skilful " man, and well versed in horse-shoeing and farriery; whereby the " said trade might be slandered, and the commonalty deceived or " endamaged. And the said Masters and good folks, the farriers, " have agreed that, in like manner, no smith, or other worker in " iron or in steel, shall withdraw, take, or set to work, any serving- " man of the said trade of farriery, during the term that he is staying " with his master, a farrier, in disturbance of such trade of farriery; " and to the damage which might ensue to the commonalty of all " the realm, through such disturbance by the smiths aforesaid."

[1] And because that in the said Articles all the grievances of their trade were not fully set forth, the good folks the said farriers presented a plaint unto John Notte, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the said city, on the morrow of the Assumption of Our Lady [15 August] in the 38th year of the reign of our Lord the King of England, and prayed that the same might be added, in form as follows, to the Articles aforesaid.—

" To the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the " City of London, pray the good folks of the same city, farriers, " that whereas many persons, as well denizens as foreigners, are " served by the same farriers, some by tally, and others on credit " without tally; the same persons, for malice, not caring to pay " them for their labour, do go away to others of the same trade, in " deceit of those who have served them beforehand, so as to delay " them of payment of their debt;—may it please your high Lord- " ships, as a work of charity, to grant that if the said creditors, to " whom the debt is due, shall warn the other folks who shall serve " such their debtors, that such sum is so due to them, then, in such " case, if after the said warning they shall serve them, the farriers " who shall have been so warned, shall be bound to pay the debt " to such creditors, in case the debtors shall not give security to " the said creditors for the debt that to them is so due."

Which Article, in their plaint contained, was granted and ratified unto the said farriers by the Mayor and Aldermen, for the common profit of all the farriers of the said city. And hereupon, the said farriers chose, Richard de Westminster and John Beverle, farriers, to govern their trade, and the defaults that should be found in their trade loyally to present to the Mayor and Aldermen; and this the aforesaid Richard and John were sworn well and loyally to do.

[1] An addition of later date.



Writers of court-hand and text-letters, Limners, and n being placed on Inquisitions in the Sheriffs' Courts.

dward III. A.D. 1357. Letter-Book G. fol. lxi. (Latin.)

On the 20th day of May, in the 31st year etc., it was ordered and agreed by Henry Pykard, Mayor, and the Aldermen, that the writers of court-hand and text-letters, the [1] limners, and the barbers, dwelling within the City of London, should not in future be summoned on Inquisitions in the Sheriffs' Courts between any parties pleading in the same. And if any amercement should by the Sheriffs' officers from them be taken, the same should immediately be restored to them, without any gainsaying thereof.

Saving however, that if they should be summoned to come to the Guildhall on any arduous business touching the City, then they were to come there, on the peril which awaits the same.

Royal order for cleansing the streets of the City, and the banks of the Thames.

31 Edward III. A.D. 1357. Letter-Book G. fol. lxiv. (Latin.)

"The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of our City of London, "greeting. Considering how that the streets, and lanes, and other "places in the city aforesaid, and the suburbs thereof, in the times "of our forefathers and our own, were wont to be cleansed from "dung, laystalls, and other filth, and were wont heretofore to be "protected from the corruption arising therefrom, from the which "no little honour did accrue unto the said city, and those dwelling "therein; and whereas now, when passing along the water of "Thames, we have beheld dung, and laystalls, and other filth, "accumulated in divers places in the said city, upon the bank of "the river aforesaid, and have also perceived the fumes and other "abominable stenches arising therefrom; from the corruption of "which, if tolerated, great peril, as well to the persons dwelling "within the said city, as to the nobles and others passing along "the said river, will, it is feared, ensue, unless indeed some fitting "remedy be speedily provided for the same;—We, wishing to "take due precaution against such perils, and to preserve the honour "and decency of the same city, in so far as we may, do command "you, that you cause as well the banks of the said river, as the "streets and lanes of the same city, and the suburbs thereof, to be "cleansed of dung, laystalls, and other filth, without delay, and

[1] *illuminatores*; designers of the illuminations of manuscripts.

" the same when cleansed so to be kept; and in the [redacted]
" and the suburbs thereof, public proclamation to be
" on our behalf strictly to be forbidden, that any one
" of heavy forfeiture unto us, place or cause to be plac[redacted]ig or
" other filth to be accumulated in the same. And if any persons,
" after proclamation and prohibition so made, you shall find doing
" to the contrary hereof, then you are to cause them so to be
" chastised and punished, that such penalty and chastisement may
" cause fear and dread unto others of perpetrating the like. And
" this, as you would preserve yourself safe, and would avoid our
" heavy indignation, you are in nowise to omit. Witness myself,
" at Westminster, the 30th day of September, in the 31st year of
" our reign in England, and in France the 18th."

This writ was proclaimed on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [1][29 August] in the 31st year.

Narrative by the Mayor and Sheriffs as to proceedings consequent upon the theft of property belonging to a German Knight.

31 Edward III. A.D. 1357. Letter-Book G. fol. lxiv. (Latin.)

" To all and singular the persons who these letters shall see, the
" Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Council, of the City of London,
" greeting, and may they give full assurance to these presents.—
" To the end that truth may not succumb to falsehood, or fleeting
" report, varied by the relations of many persons, discolour the
" clear evidence of the matter that is underwritten, and in respect
" for justice and equity, we have thought proper in these our letters
" to set forth the pure and naked truth thereof; that so, the same
" being sufficiently understood, nothing may be otherwise thought
" or suspected as to the same, than as is contained in the tenor
" hereof.—

" Not a long time past then, a noble man, one Sir Nicholas de
" Babutz, a Teutonic Knight, was laid up with a severe and pro-
" longed illness in the street commonly called [2]' Bruggestrete,' in
" the City of London, in the hostrey there of John de Bradegate,
" a common hosteler. And after that he had been favoured with
" a return to health, and as soon as the power of going about was
" restored to him, on the first day that he arose from his bed of
" sickness, the Monday, that is to say, next before the Feast of

[1] There must be an error in this date, or in the preceding one, as the date of the proclamation is made to be prior to the date of the order.

[2] Bridge Street.

[redacted]ption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [15 August] now [redacted]ıe had only gone a very little beyond the confines of [redacted]mber, when by certain men, as to whose persons and names " he is wholly in ignorance, 400 golden shield florins and [1] moutons, " of the coinage of Philip and John, Kings of France, were taken " away and stolen by daring theft from among the straw of his bed, " a place where he trusted he had placed them in the greatest safety. " As to the which the same knight, before us in Court making " public complaint, entreated that we would ensure him every " possible remedy in this behalf; and the more especially, as the " theft, in his belief, had been committed by the domestic servants " of his said host; and on probable conjecture he held some of them " suspected as to the same.

" Therefore, at the requisition and instance of the said Sir Nicho- " las, we caused two servants of the same hostrey to be arrested " and committed to prison, together with an old woman, who, while " the said knight was sick, had performed the offices of humanity " for him, as being held greatly suspected by him of the theft; and " to the end that the truth as to these matters might be the more " easily discovered, we advisedly persuaded the said knight, that " he should give in charge his own servant, together with the ser- " vant of Sir Nicholas de Tour, Knight, his companion in the " house, to whom in all likelihood a deed of this sort could not be " unknown; it being our disposition to do him speedy justice " therein. And he himself would very readily have given his own " servant in charge to us, for the sake of so doing; but as to the " said Nicholas de Tour, on being often pressed with much urgency " to give his servant to us in charge, he would not do so, by reason " that, by so doing, there would be the greater presumption of crimi- " nality against him.

" And after this, at the multiplied instances of the said Nicholas " de Babutz, requesting that justice should be done to him accord- " ing to the laws and usages of this realm, we summoned before us " in our Hall twelve good and lawful men of the city aforesaid, by " whom the truth of the matter might be best known and enquired " into; who, being sworn and diligently examined thereon, said " upon their oath, that the servants of the hostrey and the old " woman, so imprisoned, as before stated, were guiltless of such " theft, and wholly innocent thereof, and were altogether ignorant

[1] *moutons d'or*—" golden sheep "; gold coins of France and other countries, which had an impression of John the Baptist on the one side, and of a lamb *(Agnus Dei)* on the other.

" as to the theft, and who it was that took the said go
" adding, that the said Sir Nicholas de Tour and his serv
" one Hermann de Sydewytz, knew all about this theft. Whe
" upon, command was given that the said Nicholas de Tour, to-
" gether with his servant and Hermann aforesaid, should be arrested
" and arraigned for the same; whereas the aforesaid Sir Nicholas
" de Babutz with earnest importunity insisted to us, that the said
" knight, his companion, should not be charged with the same, or
" even taken into custody. And because that, after all this, the same
" Nicholas de Tour asserted that this Nicholas de Babutz himself
" had secretly stolen from him 50 florins mouton, and then, before
" us, and in presence of the same Sir Nicholas de Babutz, failed
" in substantiating such accusation, he publicly contradicting the
" same; justice persuading thereto, we pronounced that the said
" Sir Nicholas de Tour, even though against the will of Sir Nicho-
" las de Babutz, he protesting against the same, should be con-
" demned to be imprisoned, we performing the duties of our office
" therein. All which unto all of you we would have known.
" Given in the city aforesaid, under the testimony of our Common
" Seal, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1357."

———◇———

Proclamation for the preservation of order and cleanliness in the City; and for the regulation of the Poultry-market at Ledenhalle.

31 Edward III. A.D. 1357. Letter-Book G. fol. lxxi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] PROCLAMATION made, and cried, in the time of John de Stodeye, Mayor; namely, on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [13 December], in the 31st year etc.—

[2]" We do command you, on behalf of our Lord the King, that
" no one, on pain of imprisonment, shall go wandering within the
" City, or the suburb thereof, after the hour of curfew rung out at
" St. Martin's le Grand, unless he be a man of good repute, or the
" servant of such, for truthful cause, and that, with light.

" Also,—that no Fleming, Brabanter, or [3]Selander, shall go
" armed, or carry any manner of arms, or knife, small or great,
" with a point, either privily or openly; on pain of forfeiture of
" the same, and imprisonment of his body [4]etc.

" Also,—that no one shall go to the [5]Pole, or elsewhere, to meet
" wines on board and coming to the City, or bargain for the same,

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] Native of Zeeland, in Holland.
[4] Some portions of this proclamation, which are only a formal repetition of preceding ones, are omitted here.
[5] The Pool of the Thames.

" until they have come to the quays, and been unladen and brought " to land; on pain of imprisonment, and forfeiture of the wine.

" Also,—whereas a grievous and great abomination is com- " monly inflicted upon all the great people, and all others, as well " foreigners as natives, who repair to and go within the City, and " the suburb thereof, by reason of dung, and other filth and nui- " sances, boxes, empty tuns, and other articles, lying and placed in " the streets and lanes, before the doors of divers folks;—it is " ordered, for avoiding such corruptions, and for the decency of " the City, and of all who pass therein, that all manner of such " nuisances shall be wholly and entirely removed; and that every " time after, that such filth and nuisances shall be found, the per- " son before whose door the same shall be, shall pay an amercement " of two shillings to the City; and, that he may comply with the " same, there shall be levied a good and sufficient distress upon any " person so found in default; and further, such things shall be re- " moved at his own proper costs.

" Also,—it is ordered, that no man shall take, or cause to be " carried, any manner of rubbish, earth, gravel, or dung, from out " of his stable or elsewhere, to throw and put the same into the " rivers of Thames and Flete, or into the Fosses around the walls " of the City: and as to the dung that is found in the streets and " lanes, the same shall be carried and taken elsewhere out of the " City by carts, as heretofore; or else by the [1]*rakyers* to certain " spots, that the same may be put into the [2]*dongebotes*, without " throwing anything into the Thames; for saving the body of the " river, and preserving the quays, such as Douuegate, Quenhethe, " and Castle Baynard, [and] elsewhere, for lading and unlading; " as also, for avoiding the filthiness that is increasing in the water, " and upon the banks, of the Thames, to the great abomination and " damage of the people. And if any one shall be found doing to the " contrary hereof, let him have the prison for his body, and other " heavy punishment as well, at the discretion of the Mayor and of " the Aldermen.

" Also,—that no man belonging to the Sheriffs' serjeants, as- " signed to take cartage, shall take any one of the carts or horses " that are provided for carrying dung and filth out of the City, on " pain of imprisonment and of losing his office.

" Also,—that no poulterer or other person, a freeman of the

[1] Rakers; the street-sweepers of those times.

[2] Dung-boats.

" City, shall stand at the [1] Carfukes of the Ledenhalle, with rabbits, " fowls, or other poultry, on sale; but let such persons stay within " their own houses with their poultry for sale; or otherwise, let those " who wish to carry out their poultry to sell, stand and expose the " same for sale along the wall towards the West of the Church of " St. Michael on Cornhulle; and let them be found nowhere else, " either going or standing, with their poultry for sale, on pain of " forfeiture of all such poultry; that so, all the foreign poulterers " and others, who bring poultry to the City for sale, may stand by " themselves and expose their poultry for sale at the said corner of " Ledenhalle, without any freeman poulterer coming to, or meddling " with, them.

" Also,—that no poulterer, a freeman, himself, or by his wife, " or by any other person on his behalf, shall come to buy any man- " ner of poultry of any one of such foreign poulterers aforesaid, " privily or openly, either for himself or for any one else, until the " hour of Prime rung out; when the great and other the common " people shall have bought what they need for their own use. And " that no person, of whatsoever condition he be, shall bring or ex- " pose any poultry for sale, that is rotten or stinking, or not proper " for man's body; on pain of forfeiting the same poultry, and of " imprisonment of his body.

" Also,—that no foreigner who brings poultry to the City for " sale, shall lodge in, or carry his poultry to, the house of any free " poulterer; on pain of forfeiting the poultry, and of imprisonment " of his body, as well as to the buyer and receiver of the same " poultry, as the seller thereof; but let such persons carry their " poultry to the said corner, for sale in full market there.

" Also,—that no poulterer, or other person in his name, shall go " anywhere to meet any manner of poultry coming towards the said " market, to make any bargain or purchase, in forestalment of the " same; under the penalties as to forestallers heretofore ordained."

Ordinance of the Waxchandlers.

32 Edward III. A.D. 1358. Letter-Book G. fol. xcii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2] THIS Ordinance was made in the time of John de Stodeye, Mayor, at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June], in the 32nd year.—

[1] Or "Carfax"; a place with four faces. The Carfax at Oxford was so called, from a fountain there, with four sides, or faces. There was probably a similar fountain in the present instance. The site of this Carfax seems to have been the spot where Gracechurch Street and Leadenhall Street meet.

[2] In Latin.

[1] " For redress of many grievances and damages that divers folks " have in many cases suffered in the City of London, as to the which " remedy has not been ordained heretofore; the Mayor, Aldermen, " and Sheriffs, with the assent of the good folks of the Commonalty, " have ordained the Articles underwritten, for the profit of the com- " mon people.—

" In the first place,—it is ordained that all the Waxchandlers " who are dwelling within the said city, and in the suburb, as well " freemen as foreigners, who shall make torches, [2]*cierges*, [3] *torchys*, " [4] *priketz*, great candles, or any other manner of wax-chandlery, " for sale, shall make such torches, *cierges*, *torchyz*, *priketz*, and " all other things which pertain unto their trade, of as good wax " within as without, making the whole thereof of the same wax; " and that they shall not put into their [5] *wykes* any fat, [6] *code*, rosin, " or other manner of [7] refuse; nor shall they use old wax and worse " within, and new wax without. And that they shall not make their " *wykes*, which they put into such manner of work, of excessive " weight, so as to be selling *wyke* for wax, to the damage, and in " deceit, of the common people; but let their *wyke* be in accord- " ance with the quantity of the wax, as it reasonably ought to be. " And if any waxchandler shall from henceforth do to the con- " trary of this Ordinance, and of the same be duly convicted, the " first time, all the torches, *cierges*, *torchyz*, *priketz*, and other wax- " chandlery, that shall be found in his possession made, shall be burnt " before the door of him who shall have made the same, at the place " where he dwells, and his body shall be committed to prison; until " he shall have made fine to the Commonalty, at the discretion of " the Mayor and Aldermen, for such manner of deceits and falsities " committed, to the damage of the common people and the scandal " of the said city. And on a second default, let the torches and " other works be burnt as is before ordained, and his body be put " upon the pillory. And the third time, he is to forswear the City, " and all torches and such work.

" And that this Ordinance may be the more surely kept and " maintained, let there be forthwith chosen two or four of the most " lawful folks of the said trade; who shall be sworn before the " Mayor and Aldermen, lawfully to present all the defaults that

[1] In French.

[2] Wax tapers; *torches* being twisted candles, of probably larger size.

[3] A variety of the torch; perhaps the same as " torchettes," sometimes mentioned.

[4] Wax candles, for placing on a *perk*, or spike of metal.

[5] Wicks.

[6] Cobbler's wax.

[7] *litour*.

" they find in their trade, from one day to another. But in case " any reputable man shall come to the aforesaid waxchandlers, and " shall wish them to make torches, *torchiz, prykes, cirgez* for [1] mortuaries, or other large candles, of old and new wax, mixed together for his own use, the waxchandlers may have the same made " at the will of the owner, without hindrance thereof, so that he " make no sale thereof, on the pain aforesaid."

Inquisition as to a murderous attack upon certain Lombards, in the Old Jewry.

33 Edward III. A.D. 1359. Letter-Book G. fol. lxxix. (Latin.)

" Inquisition taken before John Lovekyn, Mayor of the City of " London, and John de Chichestre and Simon de Benyngtone, " Sheriffs of the same city, on the 8th day of the month of October, in the 33rd year etc., to enquire what malefactors and disturbers of the peace of our Lord the King, with envious insolence " and rancour, maliciously did perpetrate a certain dreadful affray, " in an attack made by certain mercers of the City aforesaid upon " some merchants of Lombardy in the same city dwelling; and with " force and arms did beat, wound, and dreadfully maltreat, one " Francisco Bochel and other Lombards in the said city, under the " protection of our Lord the King being; and as to other articles " and matters, as in a certain writ of our Lord the King, to the " aforesaid Mayor and Sheriffs thereon directed, and to this Inquisition sewn, is more fully contained; upon the oath of Geoffrey " Lovekyn and eleven others.

" Who say upon their oath, that on the Monday next after the " [2] Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the 31st year etc., Henry " Forester, mercer, Thomas de Meldone, mercer, and John Meleward, mercer, made a certain dreadful affray in the Old Jewry, " in the Ward of Colemanstret, in London; and of malice aforethought by force and arms did make assault on certain persons, " namely, Francisco Bochel and Reymund Flamy, Lombards, and " did wound, beat, and maltreat them, and, against the peace of our " Lord the King, commit other enormities against them. They " say also, that Richard Phelip, mercer, abetted the said persons in " making the affray and trespass aforesaid; and that the aforesaid " Richard Phelip was present when the deeds aforesaid were committed; but that the same Richard did not strike Francisco and " Reymund aforesaid. It was enquired of the said jurors, if any

[1] Funeral obsequies, or rites in remembrance of the dead. Hence probably the term "mortar," still applied to a certain kind of candle.

[2] Probably, the Decollation, 29 August.

" other persons had committed or perpetrated the offences and ex-
" cesses aforesaid, or were present thereat, or gave aid or abettal
" to the same, or gave any cause for the same. They said that to
" their knowledge, they did not. In witness whereof, the jurors
" aforesaid have to this inquisition set their seals. Given at London,
" the 8th day of the month of October, in the 33rd year of the
" reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third."

Royal mandate for Inquisition as to a theft at the House of the Crutched Friars; and Inquisition held thereon.

33 Edward III. A.D. 1359. Letter-Book G. fol. lxxviii. (Latin.)

" EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of
" London, greeting. We do command you that, upon the oath
" of good and lawful men of the city aforesaid, by whom the truth
" of the matter may be best known, you make diligent inquisition
" what malefactors and disturbers of our peace have taken vest-
" ments, books, and other muniments belonging to the Prior and
" Brethren of the Order of the [1] Holy Cross at London, as also,
" the Common Seal of the same house, and the Bulls Apostolic
" touching the Order aforesaid, in the mansion of the said Prior and
" Brethren by them found, by force of arms, and carried away the
" same; and other enormities have there committed, to the damage
" of the house aforesaid, and against our peace. And the Inquisition
" thereupon, distinctly and openly made, you are to send without
" delay unto us in our Chancery, under your seals, and under the
" seals of those by whom the same shall have been made, and this
" writ. Witness myself, at Westminster, the 3rd day of October,
" in the 33rd year of our reign in England, and in France the
" 20th."—

" Inquisition taken before John Lovekyn, Mayor of the City of
" London, John de Chichestre and Simon de Benyngtone, Sheriffs
" of the same city, on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Luke
" the Evangelist [18 October] in the 33rd year of the reign of King
" Edward the Third etc., to enquire as to all and singular the arti-
" cles contained in a writ of our Lord the King, to this Inquisition
" sewn; upon the oath of John Bretoun and eleven others.

" Who say upon their oath, that Brother Robert de Stahnowe,
" Brother John de Dunmowe, and Brother Richard de Evesham,
" belonging to the Order of the House of the Church of the Holy
" Cross, near to the Tower of London, are three malefactors and dis-
" turbers of the peace of our Lord the King.

[1] Or Crouched (now Crutched) Friars; their house was in Hart Street, Aldgate.

" They say also, that between the Feast of the Nativity of St. " John the Baptist [24 June], in the 33rd year etc., and the end of " St. Michael [29 September] then next ensuing, by force of " arms they took, and, against the peace of our Lord the King, " carried off, one chalice, two sets of vestments, four [1] Portifories, " two Psalters, one book called 'Legends of the Saints,' one Epis- " tolar, one set of [2] Institutes, the Common Seal of the house afore- " said, fifteen Bulls Apostolic concerning the Order of the Prior " and Convent of the Church aforesaid, and many other remem- " brances and muniments touching such Order; as also, other goods " and chattels, namely, linen and woollen cloths, to the value of " 87*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, found at the mansion of the said Prior and Con- " vent, the goods of the Church aforesaid, against the will and " assent of the said Prior and Brethren; and other enormities did " there perpetrate; to the damage of the same house, and to the " injury of the liberty of Holy Church dedicated unto God, and " the subtraction of divine worship in the Church aforesaid. In " witness whereof, the jurors aforesaid have hereto set their seals. " Given at London, the day and year above-mentioned."

Proclamation made against Vagrants within the City.

33 Edward III. A.D. 1359. Letter-Book G. fol. lxxviii. (Norman French.)

" FORASMUCH as many men and women, and others, of divers Coun- " ties, who might work, to the help of the common people, have " betaken themselves from out of their own country to the City of " London, and do go about begging there, so as to have their own " ease and repose, not wishing to labour or work for their sustenance, " to the great damage of such the common people; and also, do waste " divers alms, which would otherwise be given to many poor folks, " such as lepers, blind, halt, and persons oppressed with old age and " divers other maladies, to the destruction of the support of the " same:—we do therefore command, on behalf of our Lord the " King, whom may God preserve and bless, that all those who go " about begging in the said city, and who are able to labour and " work, for the profit of the common people, shall quit the said city " between now and Monday next ensuing. And if any such shall " be found begging after the day aforesaid, the same shall be taken " and put in the stocks on Cornhulle, for half a day the first " time; and the second time, he shall remain in the stocks one whole " day; and the third time, he shall be taken, and shall remain in

[1] See page 263 *ante*, Note [1]. probably the meaning of "*Instuwes*."
[2] Of the Emperor Justinian. This is

" prison for 40 days, and shall then forswear the said city for ever.
" And every constable, and the bedel of every Ward of the said city,
" shall be empowered to arrest such manner of folks, and to put
" them in the stocks in manner aforesaid."

Account of William Sunnyngge, Carpenter, as to moneys expended by him, as Trustee, on the repairs of a house in the Parish of St. Michael, Cornhulle.

33 Edward III. A.D. 1359. Letter-Book G. fol. lxxxiii. (Latin.)

PAID to a tiler for two days' wages, for tiling the rooms of the said [1] tenement, at 7*d.* per day, 14*d.*; for his man, the same time, 10*d.*; for their drink, 2*d.* Also, for 500 tiles, 4*s.*; for a cart-load of sand, 4*d.*; for 6 sacks of lime, 12*d.*; for two small wedges, 12*d.*; for 2 plates for a gutter, 2*s.*; for 4 cart-loads of stone for the pavement, 10*s.*; for 24 cart-loads of gravel, 8*s.*; for paviers' work, 6*s.*; for timber and [2] *ponchouns* to mend the walls, 3*s.* Also, for 1500 [3] *lathes*, 2*s.* 3½*d.*; for 1500 [4] *trasonnail*, 18*d.*; for 1500 [5] *sprigges*, 15*d.*; for nails, 4*d.*

Also,—for a carpenter's wages for two days, 14*d.*; for 12 cart-loads of [6] *lom*, 4*s.*; for 9 sacks of lime, 18*d.*; for 3 cart-loads of sand, 12*d.*; for one workman's wages for [7] daubing, 9 days, at 7*d.* per day, 5*s.* 3*d.*; for his man the same time, at 5*d.* per day, 3*s.* 9*d.*

Also,—another time, for timber bought for repairing the rooms of the house, 12*s.*; for a carpenter's wages for four days, at 8½*d.* per day, 2*s.* 10*d.*; for soldering a gutter, 12*d.*; for candles used in doing it, one penny; paid a tiler and his man, for one day, 13½*d.*; for heightening a room of the said tenement, and for two engines hired for the same, for 2½ days, 2*s.*; paid three men for setting piles, and for [8] ramming the same, 2*s.*; paid a carpenter for 2½ days, 20*d.*; paid two carpenters for 2½ days, at 7½*d.* per day, 3*s.* 1½*d.*; for their drink, the same time, 2*d.*; for 6 piles and 4 bases, 5*s.*

Inquisition as to access to the Thames through the Temple.

34 Edward III. A.D. 1360. Letter-Book G. fol. lxxxviii. (Latin.)

" INQUISITION taken before John Wrothe, Mayor of the City of
" London, and Walter de Berneye and John Bernes, Sheriffs of the

[1] Formerly belonging to John le Leche, and of which certain rooms had been recently destroyed by fire. See pages 282, 285, *ante*.

[2] Or puncheons; posts driven between smaller timbers that are inclining inwards.

[3] Laths.

[4] Treenails.

[5] Brads; nails without heads.

[6] Loam.

[7] See page 254 *ante*, Note [2].

[8] *rammag.*

" said city, on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas " [6 December], in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward the " Third etc., to enquire as to divers nuisances in the Ward of " Farndone Without the City of London aforesaid; on the oath " of John de Hydyngham and eleven others.—

" Who say upon their oath, that time out of mind the com- " monalty of the city aforesaid have been wont to have free ingress " and egress with horses and carts, from sunrise to sunset, for carry- " ing and carting all manner of victuals and wares therefrom to the " water of Thames, and from the said water of Thames to the city " aforesaid, through the Great Gate of the Templars, situate with- " in Temple Bar in the Ward aforesaid, in the suburb of London; " and that the possessors of the Temple were wont, and by right " ought, to maintain a [1] bridge at the water aforesaid, and a com- " mon latrine there, well covered, and with four apertures therein " over the same water. And that the possessors of a certain [2] struc- " ture in Fletstret, in the suburb of London, ought to pave the road " on either side of that structure.

" They say also, that the Prior of [3] St. John of Jerusalem in Eng- " land, who is the possessor of the Temple aforesaid, molests the " citizens of the said city, so that they cannot have their free in- " gress and egress through the gate aforesaid, as of old they were " wont to have; and that the said Prior does not maintain the " said latrine, as he ought to do; and that by default of the said " Prior, who is possessor of the structure aforesaid, the pavement " pertaining to such structure is worn out and broken, and danger- " ous to all persons passing or riding thereby. In witness whereof, " etc."

Regulations for the Trade of the Alien Weavers in London.

36 Edward III. A.D. 1362. Letter-Book G. fol. xciii. (Norman French.)

" Unto the most honourable Lords, and rightful, the Mayor and " Aldermen of the City of London, humbly pray the Weavers alien " working in the same City, that the points and Ordinances under- " written may be granted and allowed to them, for the common " profit of the land and of the City, and for the saving of their said " trade.—

" In the first place,—that three good folks of the weavers alien

[1] A pier, or jetty, for landing, called "Tempelbrigge": see *sub anno* 48 of this reign.

[2] *fabrica.* What this structure was, there is probably no record preserved.

[3] On the fall of the Knights Templars, the Temple was transferred to the Knights Hospitallers, or of St. John of Jerusalem.

" may be ordained and sworn to keep and rule their trade, and the " points underwritten.

" Also,—that if any alien shall come to the said city to work in " the said trade, and to make his profit, he shall do nothing in the " same, before he shall have presented himself to the Masters alien " of the said trade, and by the said Masters have been examined if " he knows his trade or not; and thereupon, let orders be given by " the said Masters what he shall take by the day for his work.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade of weavers alien shall be so " daring as to work at the trade by night.

" Also,—that no one in the said trade shall work at the trade on " Saturdays; or on the Eve of Double Feasts, after None rung in " the Parish where he resides.

" Also,—if any workman has served his alien master by the day " or by the week, and the said master will not pay the workman " for his work, according as they shall have agreed, the good folks " who shall be ordained and sworn to keep and rule their said trade, " shall have power to forbid the said master to be so daring as to " work at the said trade, until he shall have paid his workman what " he is bound to pay him. And if he shall do the contrary, and " be convicted thereof, let him pay to the Chamber the penalty that " is underwritten.

" Also,—whereas heretofore, if any dispute occurred between a " master alien in the said trade and his workman, such workman " was wont to go to all the workmen within the City in the said trade, " and, by covin and conspiracy between them made, they would " give orders that no one of them should work or submit to serve " until the said master and his workman should have agreed; by " reason whereof the masters of the said trade were in great trouble, " and the people left unserved;—it is ordered that, from henceforth, " if any dispute shall occur between any master alien and his work- " man in the said trade, the same dispute shall be rectified by the " Wardens of the trade. And if any workman who shall have " offended, or have misbehaved towards his master alien, will not " submit to be adjudged before the said Wardens, let such workman " be arrested by a serjeant of the Chamber, at the suit of the said " Wardens, and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen; and be- " fore them let him be punished, at their discretion.

" Also,—if any alien of the said trade shall be found doing " mischief in the way of larceny, to the value of 12 pence; the first " time, let him make amends to him against whom he shall have " so offended, at the discretion of the Masters alien of the said trade.

" And if he shall be found guilty thereof a second time, let him be " brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, and before them be " punished, according to his deserts.

" Also,—if any alien of the said trade shall be found guilty in " any point aforesaid, let him be amerced, the first time, in 40 " pence, to the use of the Chamber; half a mark, the second time; " 20 shillings, the third time; and the fourth time, let him for- " swear the trade in the said city; and every time, let him also pay " 12 pence to the Wardens for their trouble."

[1] John le Grutteret and Peter Vanthebrok, Flemings, and John Elias, Brabanter, were chosen on the 23rd day of February in the 36th year, and sworn to keep and oversee the Articles aforesaid, and the alien men of the same trade.

Royal Order that materials for roofing, and the wages of Tilers, shall not be enhanced, by reason of the damage done by the late Tempest.

36 Edward III. A.D. 1362. Letter-Book G. fol. xcix. (Latin.)

" EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to our well-beloved and " trusty John Pecche, Mayor, and Thomas de Lodelowe, Recorder, " of our City of London, and the Sheriffs of the same city and " of the County of Middlesex, greeting. Whereas we have been " given to understand that under pretext of the [2] tempest of wind " which has of late unhappily occurred in divers parts of our realm, " by reason whereof many buildings have been levelled with the " ground, and many dilapidated, broken, and damaged, and great " multitudes of tiles and other coverings have been wholly or for " the greater part torn from the roofs thereof; those who have tiles " to sell, and other things suitable for roofing such houses, do sell " the same, entirely at their own pleasure, at a much higher price " than heretofore they were wont to do; and that the tilers and " other roofers of buildings, seeing so great an urgency for persons " of their calling, hesitate to follow their trade, or to do any work, " unless they receive excessive wages for the same, and in like man- " ner refuse, to the no small loss and grievance of our common- " wealth;—by reason thereof, by advice of our Council, we have " ordered that tiles and other things requisite for the roofing of " buildings shall be sold at the same price at which they used to " be sold before the Feast of our Lord's Nativity last past, and at

[1] In Latin.

[2] On the 8th January, 1362. Thomas Walsingham, in his *Hist. Angl.*, says that it levelled — " high houses, lofty edifices, towers, and belfreys, trees, and other things, both hardy and durable, with the greatest violence."

" no higher rate ; and that tilers and their men, or assistants, and " all other servants, artificers, and workmen, shall not take, or in " any way presume to exact, for their daily labour, greater stipends " or wages than before the said Feast they were wont to take; and " that the makers of tiles and other things requisite for the roofing " of buildings, shall make from day to day tiles and all other " things for the roofing of buildings, and shall expose the same for " public sale, when so made, as heretofore they used to do, without " any withholding or concealing thereof. And we do entrust to " you, and command you, that all and singular the matters afore- " said you will cause to be publicly proclaimed in the City, and in " the said County of Middlesex, as well within the liberties as " without, and will cause it on our behalf strictly to be forbidden, " that any one shall do aught against the Ordinance aforesaid, or " dare to attempt to do, privily or openly, on pain of forfeiting " unto us all things that he may forfeit; and all those who, after " our proclamation and prohibition aforesaid, shall be found doing " to the contrary thereof, will take and imprison without delay, and " their goods and chattels, as being forfeited unto us, will arrest, " and under arrest detain, until we shall think proper to give other " orders as to the same; you certifying us from time to time in our " Chancery as to all that you shall do herein. Witness myself, at " Westminster, the 28th day of March, in the 36th year of our " reign."[1]

Regulations for checking the malpractices of the Dyers.

36 Edward III. A.D. 1362. Letter-Book G. fol. ci. (Norman French.)

" We do command, on behalf of our Lord the King, that no dyer " or weaver shall be so daring as to prepare any manner of cloth, " on pain of forfeiting all the cloth by them so made.

" Also,—that no dyer who dyes wools with woad, shall dye hats, " caps, linen thread, or silk, on pain of paying 100*s.* to the Cham- " ber, every time he shall be convicted thereof.

" Also,—that dyers shall dye at the rate of ten pounds for " eight.

" Also,—that no dyer shall refuse to let any one take away his " dyed wools, without demanding anything for the dyeing of them,

[1] We read, in continuation (fol. c.) that proclamation was thereupon made in the City, that tilers should charge no more than 6*d.* per day, and their men 4*d.*; on pain of imprisonment for a year and a day; and that the price of plain tiles should be 7*s.*, at most, per thousand, and of *holewe* (hollow) tiles 7 per hundred.

" before the wools so dyed shall be dry; on pain of paying 100 " shillings to the Chamber every time he shall be convicted thereof; " to the end that the owners of such wools may know that their " wools have not been changed; as also, that they may have their " full weight, and the wools may be of the colour they ought to " be. And forthwith, so soon as the wools shall be dry, if the " owners of the wools so dyed shall not make ready payment for " the dyeing of the same,—that is to say, according to the weight " that the wools shall weigh when dry,—the dyers who shall have " dyed such wools, are to come before the Mayor, and make their " plaint by petition, in manner of the Statute of Smythefeld; and " by the Mayor and Aldermen judgment and execution shall be " given to them, according to the same Statute."

Release given by William Olneye to the Executors of Richard de Hakeneye.

36 Edward III. A.D. 1362. Letter-Book G. fol. ci. (Latin.)

" KNOW all men by these presents, that I, William Olneye, have " remitted and released unto Agnes Hakeneye and Sir Adam de " Burdene, Rector of the [1] Church of St. Mary atte Hulle, in " London, executors of the will of Richard de Hakeneye, all manner " of personal actions which I have or in future may have against " the executors aforesaid, by reason of any contract made between " me and the said Richard, from the beginning of the world to the " day of making these presents. In witness whereof, to these pre- " sents I have set my seal. Given at London, on the Friday next " before the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary " [15 August], in the 36th year of the reign of King Edward, " after the Conquest the Third."

Payment of several sums of money for the good of the Soul of John de Oxenford, by Adam Fraunceys, his devisee.

36 Edward III. A.D. 1362. Letter-Book G. fol. cviii. (Latin.)

WHEREAS by common assent of the Prelates and Clergy of England, it is now ordered that no yearly Chaplain shall take more by the year than five marks sterling, for celebrating Mass for the soul of any person, under a certain penalty by the aforesaid Clergy and Prelates thereon ordained. And also, in the Parliament of our Lord the King at Westminster, holden on the [2] quinzaine of St. Michael

[1] Where Richard de Hakeneye and his wife were buried. See pages 248, 249, *ante*.

[2] That day fortnight after.

[29 September], in the 36th year, etc., among other articles there ordained, it is enjoined that no person, of whatsoever estate or condition he may be, who is under the dominion and power of our Lord the King of England, shall give to any yearly Chaplain more than five marks by the year; and that he shall be fined in a certain sum of money to our Lord the King, if he shall be convicted thereof etc.

And whereas [1]Adam Fraunceys, citizen of London, is bound to dispose of a certain sum of money, the residue of 100 pounds, for the celebration of Masses for the soul of John de [2] Oxenford, late citizen and pelterer of the city aforesaid, in return for a tenement, with its appurtenances, which the said Adam has had left to him by the same John de Oxenford, in the Lane known as [3] 'Fyngkeslane,' in the Parish of St. Michael on Cornhulle, in London. And whereas he, the same Adam, cannot get any Chaplain for five marks only to celebrate for the soul of the said John, and does not dare to infringe the Ordinance of our Lord the King published thereon; and yet desires to discharge his conscience thereof, and faithfully to expend the same, in the relief of divers churches that have been levelled to the ground by the tempest of wind, for the salvation of the soul of the aforesaid John de Oxenford, in such manner as by him was ordained etc.;—the same Adam, on the 17th day of the month of October, in the 36th year above-mentioned, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, in presence of Stephen Cavendisshe, Mayor of the city aforesaid, Thomas de Lodelowe, Alderman and Recorder, and other Aldermen, then present, gave to the Prior of the Hospital of St. Mary without Bisshopesgate, in the suburb of London, 10 pounds sterling; on condition that he, the same Prior, on peril of his soul, should find three Canons to celebrate for the soul of John de Oxenford aforesaid for one whole year then next ensuing. And the said Prior so received the said 10 pounds, on peril of his soul.

Also, the said Adam, the day and year aforesaid, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, gave to the Prior of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in London, 10 marks, on condition that he, the same Prior, on peril of his soul, should find two Canons to celebrate etc.[4]

Also, the said Adam, [4] etc., gave to the Prior of the Church of St. Bartholomew in Smethefelde 10 marks, on condition that he, the same Prior, on peril of his soul, should find two Canons to cele-

[1] Mayor in the years 1352, 3. See page 212 *ante*.

[2] It seems doubtful whether this can have been the person of that name who died during his Mayoralty, A.D. 1342.

[3] Finch Lane.

[4] As above.

brate, etc.[1] Also, etc.,[1] to the Abbot of Stratforde 10 marks, on condition that he, the same Abbot, on peril of his soul, should find two monks to celebrate etc.[1] Also, etc.,[1] to the Abbot of [2]Lesnes 10 marks, on condition that he, the same Abbot, on peril of his soul, should find two Canons etc.,[1] in form aforesaid.

[3]Also, paid to the Warden of the [4] Friars Minors in London, the 20th day of February in the 37th year, by the hands of Adam Fraunceys, for praying for the soul of John de Oxenford, pelterer, 40*s*.

Also, paid to the Prior of the Order of the [5] Friars Preachers in London, the 20th day of February etc., for praying for the soul of John de Oxenford, pelterer, 40*s*.

Also, paid to the Order of the [6] Friars Carmelites, in the suburb of London, the 20th day of February etc., for praying for the soul of John de Oxenford, pelterer, 40*s*.

Also, paid to the Prior of the Order of St. [7]Austin in London, the 20th day of February etc., for praying for the soul of John de Oxenford, pelterer, 40*s*.

Proclamation as to the prices of Victuals.

37 Edward III. A.D. 1363. Letter-Book G. fol. cvii. (Norman French.)

COMMON proclamation made in the time of Stephen Cavendisshe, Mayor, in the 37th year.—

[8] That the best goose shall be sold for 6*d*. The best sucking-pig, for 8*d*. The best capon, 6*d*. A hen, 4*d*. The best rabbit, 4*d*. A teal, 2½*d*. A [9] river mallard, 5*d*. Four larks, 1*d*. A [10] *snyte*, 1½*d*. A *wodcok*, 3*d*. A [11] *perdriche*, 5*d*. A *fesaunt*, 2*d*. A [12] *spaude* of roast mutton, 2½*d*. A *brusket* of roast mutton, 2½*d*. A capon, baked in a pasty, 7*d*. A roast goose, 7*d*. The best carcass of mutton, 2*s*. The best *loigne* of beef, 5*d*. The best [13] *pestelle* of pork, 3*d*. The best *loigne* of pork, 3*d*. And so each manner of flesh, at a reasonable price, according to its value.

Also,—that no victualler, of whatsoever condition he be, shall conceal his victuals which he has to sell, on pain of paying, the first time, half a mark to the Chamber; and of being put on the pillory the second time.

[1] As before.
[2] See page 107 *ante*, Note [2].
[3] An insertion of somewhat later date.
[4] Franciscans, or Grey Friars.
[5] Dominicans, or Black Friars.
[6] Or White Friars.
[7] Augustinian, or Austin Friars.
[8] A selection from these Ordinances is only given; as the majority of them have appeared already, in previous proclamations.
[9] Or wild duck.
[10] Snipe.
[11] Partridge.
[12] Shoulder.
[13] Leg.

Also,—that no victualler, of whatsoever condition he be, shall withhold any manner of victuals until they have become corrupt and stinking; and if any one shall do so, and be convicted thereof, let the same victualler, in whose hands such spoilt and stinking victuals shall be found, be taken and put upon the pillory, and the said stinking and spoilt victuals burnt beneath him.

Sale of Jewels to Master John Caumbrugge, executor of Michael de Northburghe, late Bishop of London.

37 Edward III. A.D. 1363. Letter-Book G. fol. cxxix. (Norman French.)

[1] "To all who this letter shall see or hear, Agneys Chalke, spicer, "of London, greeting in God. Know that I have sold and de- "livered for a certain sum of silver, by me received on the day of "the making hereof, to Master John [2] Caumbrugge, executor of the "will of Master [3] Michael de Northburghe, late Bishop of London, "whom may God assoil, a [4] coronal of gold, wrought with stones, "that is to say, with *rubyes*, *saphirs*, emeralds, and pearls; and a "[5] *noche* of gold, of the fashion of an eagle, wrought with stones, "that is to say, with *rubyes*, *saphirs*, emeralds, and pearls, with one "great ruby in the breast thereof; and two rings of gold, the one "with a *dyamaunt*, and the other enamelled; and one mazer, bound "with silver gilt; to have and to hold all the said jewels well and "freely, to him and to his assigns for ever. In witness of the truth "whereof, to this letter of true sale I have set my seal. Given at "London, on the Eve of St. Michael [29 September], in the 37th "year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third."

[6] Be it remembered, that on the 7th day of August, in the 38th year etc., Master John de Caumbrugge delivered unto Henry Fraunceys, of Westminster, and to Parnel, his wife, all the jewels above-written. And the same John received from the said Henry 12 pounds, for which the said jewels were in [7] pledge to Master John aforesaid. And the things aforesaid were done in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, in presence of Adam Fraunceys, William Holbeche, and John de Bernes, Aldermen, and of John Lucas, Common Clerk of the city aforesaid.

[1] In French.

[2] Cambridge. He was, perhaps, the City Chamberlain, mentioned in next page.

[3] Died 13th September, 1361.

[4] Or metal garland, for wearing on the head.

[5] An *ouche*, or brocch. Mr. Way (*Prompt. Parv.* p. 359) is inclined to think that this word is not a corruption of "*an ouche*"; see page 124 *ante*, Note [6].

[6] Latin. An insertion of later date.

[7] Probably they had been pledged by Fraunceys to Agneys Chalke, before the transfer by her to John de Caumbrugge.

Punishment of the Pillory, for enhancing the price of wheat.

37 Edward III. A.D. 1363. Letter-Book G. fol. cxiii. (Latin.)

On the 9th day of the month of November, in the 37th year, William Cokke, of [1] Heese, was taken, because that on the same day, he, the same William, carrying a sample of wheat in his hand, in the market within Neugate, in London, followed one William, servant of Robert de la Launde, goldsmith, who wanted to buy wheat, from sack to sack, and said that such wheat as that he would not be able to buy at a lower price than [2] 21 pence; whereas on the same day, and at that hour, the same servant could have bought such wheat for 18 pence.

Upon which the same William Cokke being questioned, before the Mayor, Recorder, and certain of the Aldermen, he acknowledged that he had done this to enhance the price of wheat, to the prejudice of all the people. It was therefore awarded by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that the said William Cokke should have the punishment of the pillory.

Presents made by the Citizens to the Kings of England and France.

37 Edward III. A.D. 1363. Letter-Book G. fol. cxxxiii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that John de Cauntebrugge, Chamberlain, received moneys of divers trades for a present sent to our Lord the King of England, in the 37th year.—

[3] Of the Tanners without Neugate, 40*s*. Of the Butchers of St. Nicholas, 9*l*. Of the Butchers of the Stokkes, 6*l*. Of the Butchers of Estchepe, 8*l*. Of four [4] *Dieghers*, 2 marks. Of Robert and Richard [5] atte Crouche, [6] *Webbes*, one mark. Of the *Wexchaundelers*, 40*s*. Of the Tanners without Crepelgate, 31*s*. Of the Pouchmakers, 5 marks. Of two Cappers, 13*s*. 4*d*. Of the [7] *Grossers* in the [8] Roperie, 100*s*. Of Thomas the Scrivener in Frydaystret, half a mark. Of Andrew the Pyebakere, half a mark. Of John [9] atte Harpe, half a mark. Of John Seint Ive and Roger [10] atte Basket, half a mark.

Presents sent to our Lord the [11] King of France, in part of his

[1] Probably, Hayes, either in Middlesex, or in Kent.

[2] Per bushel.

[3] Only a selection of those names that are in any way worth notice, is here given. Part of the list is transcribed, but most incorrectly, in Herbert's *Twelve Livery Companies*, vol. i. p. 32.

[4] Dyers.

[5] At the Cross.

[6] Websters, or Weavers.

[7] Grocers.

[8] Situate in the Parish of All Hallows the Great, Thames Street.

[9] At the Harp.

[10] At the Basket. These were probably the signs of their houses.

[11] John II. King of France, then a

payment. In the first place, received from the Drapers, 10 marks. Also, from the Fishmongers, 10 marks. From the Mercers, 10 marks. From the Grocers, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sum total thereof, 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

False charge of Conspiracy against the chief men of the City; and punishment of the Pillory inflicted for the perjury.

38 Edward III. A.D. 1364. Letter-Book G. fol. cxxxviii. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that John de [1] Hakford came before the Mayor, John Not, and the Aldermen of London, in the Guildhall of the said city, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Peter's Chains [1 August] in the 38th year, to shew to the said Mayor and Aldermen that one Richard Hay, fuller, came to him in the week last past upon Cornhulle, and asked him if he was one of those who were at [2] Haveryng atte Boure, when the people of the City were there with our Lord the King. And he answered—"Yes," and then the said Richard asked if he was a tailor, and knew of the design that was entertained. And to this John answered that he was a tailor, but as to any design, he knew nothing about it; whereupon, the same Richard said to him that there were ten thousand men in the said city, all of one alliance and of one agreement, that, at a certain time, such as should seem to them the best, they would all be ready and prepared with their arms,—those who have arms, and those who have none of their own, with such arms as they may get,—to slay all the best people, and the great folks and officers of the said city: and that as he had not been warned before, he now gave him warning to be ready and prepared, whensoever the cry should be raised. On which charge, the said Richard was committed to the Prison of Neugate, there to remain until, etc.

Then on Monday the Feast of St. Martin [11 November], in the year aforesaid, the same Richard was brought before Adam de Bury, the then Mayor of the said city, and the Aldermen, and in presence of the said John Hakford was accused of the words and covins aforesaid, and was asked how he would acquit himself thereof. And he made answer that he was not guilty of the things aforesaid, and put himself on the [3] people of the country of Cornhulle as to the same etc. Whereupon, command was given to John de Pantone, serjeant, to summon forthwith before the said Mayor and

captive in England. The above are the only payments entered: given by the four Companies, apparently, with the kindly motive of helping him in the discharge of his ransom.

[1] From the sequel we learn that he was a Bedel, as well as a tailor.

[2] Havering at Bower, near Romford, in Essex. The English sovereigns had a palace here, from the time of Edward the Confessor to the reign of Elizabeth.

[3] A jury, in other words.

Aldermen twelve of the best men of the venue of Cornhulle; who appeared and were sworn, by assent of Richard and John aforesaid, namely, Raufe de Cauntebrigge, and eleven others.

Who said upon their oath, that the said Richard was in no way guilty of any of the things to them submitted thereupon. And because that the King himself commanded with his own lips that, if the said information should be found to be false, the same John Hakford should be punished, as an example to other such liars, the said John was remanded by the Mayor and Aldermen to the Prison of Neugate, there to remain until they should be better advised as to their judgment.

Then afterwards, on Saturday the morrow of St. Nicholas [6 December], in the 38th year etc., the Mayor and Aldermen, with the assent and good advice of the Commonalty, gave orders as to the punishment that the said John de Hakford should have for the falsehood aforesaid,—in form as follows. The said John shall remain in prison for one whole year and a day, that is to say, from Monday the Feast of St. Martin, in the 38th year aforesaid, the day on which he was convicted of the falsehood, until the same day in the year next to come. And the said John within such year shall four times have the punishment of the pillory, that is to say, one day in each quarter of the year, beginning, for the first day of the pillory, on the Saturday aforesaid, and in this manner.—The said John shall come out of Newgate without hood or girdle, barefoot and unshod, with a whetstone hung by a chain from his neck, and lying on his breast, it being marked with the words,—"A false liar"; and there shall be a pair of trumpets trumpeting before him on his way to the pillory; and there the cause of his punishment shall be solemnly proclaimed. And the said John shall remain on the pillory for three hours of the day, and from thence shall be taken back to Neugate in the same manner, there to remain until his punishment shall be completed, in manner aforesaid.

By virtue of which judgment, the said John was put upon the pillory, the first time, on the Saturday above-mentioned.[1]

[1] From folio cxxxix. we learn that in obedience to a royal mandate of the 8th of April, in the following year, this Hakford was released from prison, security being taken for his good behaviour; the following being his sureties, — Richard Claverynge (one of the Jury who had convicted him), Roger Claverynge, John Hanham, Richard atte Selere, John Norhamptone (perhaps the person of that name who became Mayor in 1381), Benedict Cornewaille. On the 12th of April, he also gave a bond of 100*l.* for his future good behaviour.

Punishment of the Pillory, for enhancing the price of wheat.

38 Edward III. A.D. 1364. Letter-Book G. fol. cxxxii. (Latin.)

JOHN ATTE WODE, baker, was attached to make answer to the Commonalty of the City of London, and to John de Briclesworthe, Common Serjeant of the city aforesaid etc., for that he, the said John atte Wode, baker, on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle [24 August] in the 38th year etc., [1]affeered his own corn in common market, on the Pavement within Newgate, in London, offering for the bushel of wheat 2½*d.* beyond the common price of the bushel of wheat, at that time in the same market sold.

And also, the same John atte Wode was attached for that, whereas one Robert de Cawode had two quarters of wheat for sale in the said market, the day and year aforesaid, he, the same John atte Wode, cunningly, and by secret words, whispering in his ears, fraudulently withdrew the said Robert de Cawode out of the common market; and then they went together into the Church of the Friars Minors, and in that church the said John bought the said 2 quarters of wheat, at the price of 15½*d.* per bushel, being 2½*d.* over the common selling price at the time in that market; to the great loss, and in deceit, of the common people, to the increase of the dearness of corn, and to the damage of 100 pounds to the Commonalty aforesaid etc. And the said John atte Wode denied etc., and put himself on the country as to the same.

And the Jury of the venue of Neugate appeared by Peter de Colbrok, Thomas Kynggesbrigge, and ten others; who said on their oath, that the aforesaid John atte Wode did not affeer his own corn on sale, etc. Therefore as to that he was to go acquitted thereof etc. But they said that the same John atte Wode did falsely and fraudulently buy the said two quarters of wheat of the said Robert Cawode in the church aforesaid, he paying 2½*d.* more for each bushel of wheat than the selling price in the same market, in order to create dearness thereby, to the grievous damage of the people of the city aforesaid, to the amount of 100 pounds. And they said that the same John atte Wode, immediately after the purchase of such corn, deceitfully so made, returned to the market aforesaid, and there before the common people avowed the purchase of such corn, saying that he could lawfully do the same etc.; and this he said and did to increase the dearness of corn, to the distress of the common people.

[1] Enhanced the price of.

Therefore it was adjudged that the said John atte Wode should have the punishment of the pillory, to stand for three hours of the day upon the same, for his falsity and deceit aforesaid. And precept was given thereupon to John de Hiltoft, one of the Sheriffs of London, to do execution of the judgment aforesaid etc.; and to make proclamation of the reason why he was so adjudged to have the punishment of the pillory.

A seller of unsound wine punished by being made to drink it.

38 Edward III. A.D. 1364. Letter-Book G. fol. cxli. (Latin.)

PLEAS holden before Adam de Bury, Mayor, and the Aldermen, on Tuesday the morrow of St. Martin [11 November], in the 38th year etc.—

John Rightwys and John Penrose, taverners, were attached to make answer etc., in a plea of contempt and trespass. As to the which, John de Brykelesworthe, who prosecuted for the King and the Commonalty of the City of London, said that the same John Ryghtwys and John Penrose, on the Eve of St. Martin in the 38th year etc., in the Parish of St. Leonard Estchepe, in the tavern of [1]Walter Doget there, sold red wine to all who came there, unsound and unwholesome for man, in deceit of the common people, and in contempt of our Lord the King, and to the shameful disgrace of the officers of the City; to the grievous damage of the Commonalty etc. And this he offered etc. [2]to prove etc. And the four supervisors of the sale of wines in the City claimed to have cognizance of all defaults therein; and the said John Ryghtwys and John Penrose were committed to Newgate, until etc.

And on the Saturday following the said four supervisors appeared etc.; and they said that the said John Ryghtwys was in no way guilty of the sale of the said wine. Therefore he was to be acquitted thereof. And they said that the said John Penrose was guilty of the sale of such wine, and they wished him to be imprisoned for a year and a day.

Afterwards, on the 22nd day of November in the 38th year aforesaid, the said four supervisors came, and gave another judgment, in form as follows:—that the said John Penrose shall drink a draught of the same wine which he sold to the common people; and the remainder of such wine shall then be poured on the head of the same John; and that he shall forswear the calling of a vint-

[1] Afterwards Sheriff, in 1380. The family seem to have been long opulent vintners in the City.

[2] This passage is here abbreviated, for saving space; it being lengthy, and set forth in tedious and uninteresting legal form.

ner in the City of London for ever, unless he can obtain the favour of our Lord the King as to the same.[1]

Punishment of the Thewe, for thickening the bottom of a quart measure with pitch.

38 Edward III. A.D. 1364. Letter-Book G. fol. cxxxvii. (Latin.)

On the 23rd day of November, in the 38th year etc., Alice, wife of Robert de Caustone, appeared before Adam de Bury, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and before them acknowledged that she had sold ale in a measure called a "quart," that was not sealed; and also, that in the same measure there was put [2] *picche*, one inch and a half in depth, and that [3] *rosemaryn* was laid upon it, so as to look like a bush, in the sight of the common people.

Which measure was assayed by the standard of London; whereby it was found that six such quarts as this would not make one proper gallon of ale. And for the falsehood and deceit aforesaid, it was adjudged by the Mayor and Aldermen, that the said Alice should undergo the punishment of the pillory for women ordained, called the "*thewe*" etc. And the same false measure was divided into two equal parts; one of which was tied to the pillory, in sight of the common people, and the other part remained in the Chamber of the Guildhall.

Enactment as to future punishment in the City for perjury.

38 Edward III. A.D. 1364. Letter-Book G. fol. cxl. (Latin.)

On Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin [25 November] in the 38th year etc., before Adam de Bury, Mayor, the Aldermen, and an immense number of the Commonalty, in the Great Hall of the Guildhall of London assembled, by their common assent it was ordained, that if any person shall be convicted of having forsworn himself in any case touching himself, as to his own act, such person shall be committed to the Prison of Newgate, there to remain until the Husting next ensuing. At which Husting he is to be taken from the prison to the Guildhall, before the Mayor and Aldermen there; and he shall stand on a high stool in full Husting there, before all the people, bareheaded; and the cause of his imprisonment shall there be publicly proclaimed, as an example to others who so offend; and he shall then be set at liberty. And

[1] From a Note added, we learn that on Monday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 February], in the 43rd year of the same reign, he was readmitted to the trade.

[2] Pitch.

[3] Rosemary.

if any such person shall be convicted twice of the offence, he shall undergo the punishment of the pillory.

Proclamation ordered for the safe-keeping of a beast belonging to the King, called an "Oure."

38 Edward III. A.D. 1364. Letter-Book G. fol. cxl. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of "London, greeting. Whereas Roger Owery and John Waut are "deputed in our behalf to be keepers in the City of London of a "certain beast of ours, of the land of Egypt, called an [1] '*Oure*'; "and we have understood that certain persons of the said city, en- "vying the said keepers, do threaten to do them grievous bodily "harm, and atrociously to kill the said beast;—We, wishing to "preserve the said keepers and the beast from injury and grievance, "do command you that in the city aforesaid, and the suburbs there- "of, where you shall deem most expedient, you do cause public "proclamation to be made, and it on our behalf strictly to be for- "bidden, that any person, native or stranger, of whatsoever con- "dition he may be, on pain of forfeiting unto us as much as he may "forfeit, shall have the audacity to do any damage, violence, mis- "prision, or grievance, unto the said keepers, or to the beast, which "we have so taken under our protection and especial defence, or to "any one of them; or shall presume to intermeddle for getting a "sight of the said beast, against the will of them, the keepers there- "of. And if you shall know any one to attempt the contrary here- "of, then you are so to punish them that the same punishment may "deter all others from attempting the like; and to answer unto us "as to such forfeiture, in manner as is befitting. Witness myself, "at Westminster, the 4th day of December, in the 38th year of "our reign."

Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a Summoner from the King and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

38 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book G. fol. cxlviii. (Latin.)

JOHN DE ALLEFORD, of the County of Surrey, was attached on the 8th day of January in the 38th year etc., to make answer as well unto our Lord the King as to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a plea of contempt and trespass. And as to which, Henry Shakel, who makes plaint for our Lord the King and the said Archbishop, says

[1] Perhaps the Urus, Aurochs, or Bison, of the East of Europe, may be meant; or possibly, the Ihrwy, which of late years has been introduced from Morocco into this country. The mention of Egypt was probably based only on surmise.

that the said John went to the Prioress of the House of St. Mary at Clerkenwell, bearing a white wand in his hand, as a token of his office etc. And he then told the said Prioress, that [1] Simon, by Divine permission, Archbishop of Canterbury, had now become so stricken with old age, and afflicted with divers other infirmities, that he could not make visitation in person throughout his Province. Wherefore, our Lord the King, with the assent of the said Archbishop, had ordered that Sir William de [2] Wykeham and Sir William de Mulsho, clerks of him, the King, and Master John de Cantebrugge, together with other clerks, should make visitation upon the Prioress aforesaid. And thereupon, he assigned to the said Prioress a certain day for their so coming. And also, he makes plaint, that the same John pretended to be a purveyor of our Lord the King, to take carpenters to the use of the King, in order to work in the Castle of Wyndesore, without any warranty for the same etc.

And the same John de Alleford, being questioned hereupon etc., says that as to pretending to be a purveyor for the King, he is not guilty, and he makes offer to prove the same. And as to all the other things imputed to him, he admits that he is guilty thereof; and he puts himself upon the favour of our Lord the King, and of his Court. And he was asked by the Court for what reason he so went to the Prioress as aforesaid; whereupon he said, for the sake of getting some money from her. And as it seemed to the Mayor and Aldermen, that the things aforesaid were done in contempt of our Lord the King, and to the injury of the estate of the said Lord Archbishop, so worthy a prelate, and him too, the Primate of all England etc., it was adjudged that the said John should have the punishment of the pillory, to stand two hours thereon, the reason for such punishment being there publicly proclaimed. And after judgment should have been so executed, the same John was to be taken back to the Prison of Newgate, until our Lord the King should of his grace give precept for his release.

Ordinances of the Plumbers.

38 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book E. fol. cxlix. (Norman French.)

"MAY it please the honourable men, and wise, the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of the City of London, to grant unto the Plumbers of the same city the points that here follow.—

"In the first place,—that no one of the trade of Plumbers shall

[1] Simon Islip.

[2] Afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

" meddle with works touching such trade within the said city, or " take house or apprentices, or other workmen, in the same, if he " be not made free of the City; and that, by assent of the best and " most skilled men in the said trade, testifying that he knows how " well and lawfully to work, and to do his work; that so, the said " trade may not be scandalized, or the commonalty damaged and " deceived, by folks who do not know their trade.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall take an apprentice " for less than seven years; and that he shall have him enrolled " within the first year, and at the end of his term shall make him " take up his freedom, according to the usage of the said city.

" Also,—that every one of the trade shall do his work well and " lawfully, and shall use lawful weights, as well in selling as in " buying, without any deceit or evil intent against any one; and " that for working a clove of lead for gutters, or for roofs of houses, " he shall only take one halfpenny; and for working a clove for " furnaces, *tappetroghes*, belfreys, and conduit-pipes, one penny; " and for the waste of a wey of lead when newly molten [he shall " have an allowance of] [1] two cloves, as has been the usage here- " tofore.

" Also,—that no one for any singular profit shall engross lead " coming to the said city for sale, to the damage of the common- " alty; but that all persons of the said trade, as well poor as rich, " who may wish, shall be partners therein, at their desire. And " that no one, himself or by another, shall buy old lead that is on " sale, or shall be, within the said city or without, to sell it again " to the folks of the said trade, and enhance the price of lead, to " the damage of all the commonalty.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall buy stripped lead of " the assistants to tilers, [2] *laggers*, or masons, or of women who can- " not find warranty for the same. And if any one shall do so, " himself or by his servants, or if any one of them shall be found steal- " ing lead, tin, or nails, in the place where he works, he shall be " ousted from the said trade for ever, at the will and ordinance of " the good folks of such trade.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall oust another from " his work undertaken or begun, or shall take away his customers " or his employers, to his damage, by enticement through carpen- " ters, masons, tilers, or other persons; as he would answer for the

[1] Probably, about 14 pounds in 180; but the weight of both clove and wey is varying.

[2] Layers; meaning, layers of stone, or the flat bricks then used.

" damage so inflicted, by good consideration of the Masters of the " said trade.

" And if any one shall be found guilty under any one of the " Articles aforesaid, let him pay to the Chamber of the Guildhall " in London, for the first offence, 40 pence; for the second, half a " mark; for the third, 20 shillings; and for the fourth, 10 pounds, " or else forswear the trade."[1]

Ordinances as to the sale by Hostelers and Herbergeours of bread and horse-bread; and as to the sale of old furs and clothes within the City.

39 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book G. fol. cxxxv. (Norman French.)

" WHEREAS many grievances and damages have been done here- " tofore unto divers folks repairing to the City of London, for " that the hostelers and herbergeours of the same city have made " horse-bread, to sell in their houses, at their pleasure; the which " has been of no assize, and not of the value that it ought to be. And " also, some hostelers and herbergeours do go into Southwerk and " elsewhere, where they please, to buy horse-bread, and there buy " it dry, and at the rate of 18 loaves for 12, and then sell it to " their guests at one halfpenny the loaf, whereas four such loaves " are really not worth a penny; to the great scandal of the said " city, and to the great damage of the common people.—There- " fore, the Mayor and Aldermen thereof, with the assent of the " Commons, have ordained due remedy for the same, in form as " follows.—

" It is ordered, that no hosteler or herbergeour shall make any " manner of bread in his own house, for sale to his guests: but he " shall buy bread for such guests, and for their horses, of the com- " mon bakers of the said city, each loaf being stamped with the " mark of the baker of whom the same was bought; that so, every " one may see that the bread is of right assize, and of the real " value that it ought to be; and the hostelers and herbergeours " may be able to vouch as to the sale of their bread by the baker's " mark. And if any bread shall be found in the houses of hostelers " and herbergeours for sale, in any other manner than according " to the form aforesaid, they shall have the same punishment for " it as the bakers would have had. And all *huksters* who shall be

[1] In a Note which follows, it is stated that Richard atte Dyche, and Thomas Beauchaumpe were elected Overseers of the said trade on the 24th of January, in the 38th year of the same reign.

" convicted of [1]doing the same, shall have the punishment of the " *thewe*.

" Also,—it is ordered that all the hostelers and herbergeours " who keep *hostellrys* and *herbergerys* in the City of London, and " in the suburbs thereof, shall sell hay and oats at a reasonable " price; that is to say, they shall not take more than two pence for " finding hay for one horse for a day and a night. And if they sell " their hay by [2]*boteles*, they are to make their *boteles* in proportion " to the same price. And on the sale of a quarter of oats they are " to gain 8 pence, and no more.

" It is also ordered that, as to all manner of folks who expose " cloths for sale not fully milled, in deceit of the common people, " the same cloths shall be forfeited to the Chamber; and further, " they shall make fine to the Chamber, at the discretion of the " Mayor and Aldermen, for the contempt so shown for the com- " mon people.

" Also,—that if the default be found in the shearman, when the " cloth is not fully milled in due manner, then such shearman shall " forfeit his shears, with which the cloth was sheared; and fur- " ther, shall be imprisoned for eight days at least, at the will of " the Mayor, according to the extent of his offence.

" Also,—that [3]*phelipers* who buy old clothes or budge, furs, " linen lined, or other furred [4]*phelperye*, shall sell the same budge " and linings with the collars on, when repaired; the furs and linen " being attached to the same budge and lined garments, in the " same manner that they have bought them; that so, people may " have full knowledge that the same things are old budge and " linings, and not new; on pain of forfeiting them to the use of " the Chamber.

" Also,—if any one shall cause such manner of clothes to be " dubbed or fulled, in order to sell them for new, in deceit of the " common people, the same are to be forfeited to the use of the " Chamber, such forfeiture thereof being incurred by the vendor. " And further, he is to pay a fine for the contempt, and his body " to be committed to prison, in form aforesaid."

[1] Selling bread of their own baking. Though the term was sometimes applied to males, females only can be meant here under the term "*huksters*," as the *thewe* was the pillory for females only. See page 319 *ante*, and *passim*.

[2] Small bundles or trusses. See page 166 *ante*, Note [4].

[3] Or fripperers.

[4] Or frippery, old clothes. This passage has a confused appearance, and seems to defy an exact solution.

Inquisition as to a murderous assault by certain Fishmongers upon Giles Pykeman, Fishmonger.

39 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book G. fol. cli. (Latin.)

"INQUISITION taken before Adam de Bury, Mayor of the City of "London, and Simon de Mordone and John de Mitford, Sheriffs, "on the 19th day of March in the 39th year etc., to enquire what "misdoers and disturbers of the peace of our Lord the King com- "mitted a certain enormous affray, in the Parish of St. Magnus, in "the Ward of Bruggestrete, in London, on the 18th day of March "in the year aforesaid, and how and in what manner divers other "mischiefs were there perpetrated; upon the oath of Richard atte "Dane and eleven others.—

"Who say upon their oath, that on the 18th day of March in "the 39th year aforesaid, William de Stachysdene, Robert Littele "son of John, Thomas Palmere, Richard Edythe, William Thurs- "way, Geoffrey de Fulham, apprentice of William de Fulham, and "Thomas Gaunt, with other offenders unknown, met [1] Giles Pyke- "man, citizen and fishmonger of London, in the Parish of St. "Magnus, in Bruggestrete, and there by force and arms, with "swords, knives, staves, and divers other arms, made assault upon "the same Giles, and beat, wounded, and maltreated him, against "the peace of our Lord the King, so that his life was despaired of; "and there left the same Giles half dead, to the great affray of the "whole city. They say also, that the aforesaid offence and affray "were committed by the procuring, abettal, and counsel, of Robert "de Rameseye, John de Hedone, William Fourneux, and [2] Nicholas "de Extone. In witness whereof, the jurors aforesaid have to this "inquisition set their seals. Given at London, on the said 19th day "of March, in the 39th year aforesaid."

Letter from Johanna, Princess of Wales, announcing the birth of a Son.

39 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book D. fol. clxviii. (Norman French.)

[3]BE it remembered, that a certain letter was delivered to Adam de Bury, Mayor, and the Aldermen, by Janian de Sharnefeld, on the

[1] The grounds for this assault on him are not stated. A Thomas Pykeman had been at variance with the other fishmongers, for insisting on selling at the wharf by retail, some 44 years before. See *Liber Custumarum* (printed ed.) p. 394.

[2] Fishmonger; afterwards Mayor in 1386, and 1387. He was temporarily disgraced in the Mayoralty of John de Norhamptone, 1381, 2, for his strong opposition to the foreign fishmongers, or non-freemen.

[3] This is inserted in a volume of much earlier date; on the back of the folio

last day of March, in the 39th year of the reign of King Edward etc., as to the birth of the first-born son of Edward, Prince of Gascoigne and of Wales, in the following words :—

"By the Princess of Gascoigne and Wales.—Dear and well "beloved. Forasmuch as we do well know that you desire right "earnestly to hear good tidings of us and of our estate, be pleased "to know that on this Monday, the 27th day of January, we were "delivered of a [1] son, with safety to ourselves and to the infant, "for the which may God be thanked for His might; and may He "always have you in His keeping. Given under our seal, at the "Castle of Engolesme, the 4th day of February."

Transfer of debts and property belonging to Gyles de Molyn, deceased, with the custody of his children.

39 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book G. fol. cliii. (Latin.)

"THIS indenture, made at London, the first day of April in the year "of Grace 1365, and the 39th year etc., between Reynald Neuport, of the one part, and John de [2] Boune, saddler, of London, of "the other part, witnesseth that the aforesaid Reynald has received of "the said John payment of a sum of money of England, 72 pounds "sterling, to the use and support of Walter, John, and Jaconine, "sons and daughter of Gyles de Molyn, late lorimer of London, "and Isabel, his wife, sister of the said Reynald;—that is to say, "certain debts to be levied, and divers necessaries by him to be received, in form as follow.—From my Lady the [3] Queen of England:—for arrears of payment for a [4] *lyter* made for the use of "my said Lady the Queen, 20 marks; for a tablet, 8 marks; for "24 buttons, gilt and enamelled, and two cloths of silk and silver, "20 marks. And also, the said Reynald has received charge of "the said children, together with two whole cloths of scarlet [5] vermail, the one short and the other long, 25 marks in value; and "one cloth, 7 marks in value; one horse, 2 marks in value, one "hanap, with a covercle, 12 spoons, a [6] garnishment for a knife, and "4 silver rings, 54*s.* 2*d.* in value; also, a silk girdle, garnished "with silver, 40 shillings in value; a silk girdle, garnished with "silver, 24 shillings in value; a *nouche* of gold, with three rubies

which contains the Letter of Queen Isabel, announcing the birth of Prince Edward. See page 105 *ante*.

[1] Prince Edward, the eldest son of Edward the Black Prince. He died when six years old, and was buried in the Church of the Augustine, or Austin, Friars, in London.

[2] Written "Bunne" in the margin of the MS.

[3] Queen Philippa.

[4] Litter.

[5] Vermilion.

[6] Or setting; probably an ornamented handle.

" and nine pearls, 20 shillings in value; a pair of *paternosters* of " *aumber*, 10 shillings in value; eight silver buttons, gilt and enam- " elled, 33*s.* 4*d.* in value; and in money, 7*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*;—the which sum " the aforesaid John Boune was bound to pay. So that the afore- " said Reynald doth acknowledge hereby, in behalf of the said chil- " dren, that, together with the said children, he has received the sum " above-mentioned, and that the aforesaid John Boune, his heirs " and his executors, both on this side of the sea and beyond sea, " are quit and discharged of the aforesaid sum, and of the said chil- " dren, for ever. In witness whereof, the aforesaid Reynald and " John to this indenture have interchangeably set their seals; these " being witnesses hereto, William Courtray, Walter Eweyn, Richard " Stokes, William atte Vyne, Godefrey Nemay, Robert Payn, Wil- " liam Thomere, Ulryke Sadelere, and others. Given at London, the first day of April, in the year aforesaid."

yal order for taking surety to ensure Giles Pykeman from further molestation.

39 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book G. fol. clv. (Latin.)

EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs " of London, and the keepers of the peace in the same city, greet- " ing. [1] Giles Pykeman has entreated us that, whereas he is greatly " and manifestly in fear for life and limb from the threats of the " following persons,—John Litle, Robert Raumesseye, William " Forneux, Nicholas Extone, John Horn of Northflete, John He- " done, John Horn the Black, Robert Litle, William Mordene, " William Chevenyngge, John Hanekyn, Richard atte Soylle, Wil- " liam Courtay, John Rous, John Ledrede, William Ledrede, " Henry Haunsard, Thomas [2] Mokkyng, John Stokynbery, Hugh " Denny, William Folham, John Pancregge, and Thomas Ram- " meseye, we would provide for the safety of the said Giles against " the malice of the persons aforesaid:—We therefore, granting the " prayer aforesaid, do command you, strictly enjoining that, imme- " diately on seeing these presents, you cause the persons aforesaid " bodily to appear before you, and to find, each of them, sufficient " surety that they, neither themselves nor by their procuring, will " inflict, or procure to be inflicted, any injury of his body upon the " same Giles in any way. And if the said persons shall refuse to " find such surety, then you are to commit them to our prison

[1] See page 325 *ante*.

[2] This family was, for several generations, closely connected with the Borough of Southwark.

" until they shall be willing of their own accord to do the same. " Witness myself, at Westminster, the 28th day of April, in the " 39th year of our reign."

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling putrid pigeons.

39 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book G. fol. cxxxviii. (Latin.)

JOHN RUSSELLE, of Abyndone, poulterer, was attached to make answer to the Commonalty of the City of London in a plea of contempt and trespass. As to which, John de Briclesworthe, who prosecutes for the Commonalty aforesaid, says that the same John Russelle, on the 15th day of September in the 39th year etc., at Billyngesgate, exposed 37 pigeons for sale, putrid, rotten, stinking, and abominable to the human race, to the scandal, contempt, and disgrace of all the City. And this for the Commonalty he makes offers to prove etc. And the said John Russelle says that the same pigeons are good and proper for sale to mankind, and he offers to prove the same etc.

And hereupon, John Vygerous, Thomas de Wynchestre, *pye-bakeres*, John Wenge, Geoffrey Colman, John Lowe, Thomas Colman, and Richard de Daventre, cooks, being sworn to inspect and examine whether the said pigeons are good and proper or not etc.; say upon their oath, that the said pigeons are not good or wholesome for mankind, but rather to the corruption of man etc. Therefore he is to have judgment of the pillory, and the said pigeons are to be burnt beneath the pillory, and the cause of his punishment is to be there proclaimed.

Ordinances of the Pelterers, or Pellipers.

39 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book G. fol. clxii. (Norman French.)

" THESE are the Articles and Ordinances touching the trade of " [1]Pelterers of London, made by the same good folks; the which " are granted and confirmed by Adam de Bury, now Mayor of " London, and the Aldermen of the City, in the 39th year etc.

" In the first place,—it is ordained that no one of the said trade " shall work together old and new materials of his own.

" Also,—that no one working at new [2] *werk* shall sell or buy old " furs, or any manner of old budge; as those who do so, are held " suspected of mixing old and new together.

[1] Or Skinners; the same as the Pellipers; see page 153 *ante*.

[2] Grey work is meant; see page 330, Note [1].

"Also,—that no one of the trade shall mingle bellies of [1] *calabre* "with furs of [2] *puree*, or of minever, or of [3] *bisshes*.

"Also,—that no one shall mingle [4] *roskyn* with *populle*.

"Also,—that no one shall make furs of *calabre* of whole skins, "seasoned and unseasoned mixed together.

"Also,—that no one shall make furs of *grey calabre*, seasoned "and unseasoned mixed together.

"Also,—that no one shall make up bellies of *calabre*, except in "their natural way; that is to say, the belly must have its black "side; so that people may not be [5] taken in by any falsity in the "furs.

"Also,—that whensoever any one of the trade aforesaid shall "act against any of the Ordinances before-mentioned, he shall lose "the furs to the use of the Chamber, in which default shall be "found; and the person so forfeiting shall be imprisoned bodily in "Neugate for 14 days; and, on coming out of prison, he shall pay "by way of fine, to the Chamber of the Guildhall, 13*s*. 4*d*., and "6*s*. 8*d*. to the trade.

"Also,—whensoever any man or woman shall be aggrieved or "taken in by any of the deceits aforesaid, and shall wish to complain "to the rulers of the trade, the person in whom such default shall "be found shall stand to the loss and punishment aforesaid; and the "rulers shall give to the complainant a fur that is good and [6] avow-"able, in place of the fur forfeited, whether it be put upon cloth "or not. And if the person making such deceit is a stranger, and "dwells out of the franchise of the City, he shall have the same "punishment, and shall make the same restitution, if he can be "taken within the franchise, by intervention of the said rulers.

"Also,—that no one of the trade shall cause any furs or skins "to be beaten in the streets of the City, on pain of losing half a "mark, one half to be paid to the Chamber, and the other half to "the trade; and he who so beats them shall be imprisoned for four "days.

"Also,—it is ordained that no one of the trade, and no one of "the *felmongeres*, shall carry, or cause to be carried, any furs of "[7] *wildewerk* out of the said city, unto any place of the realm for "sale, before that the rulers of the trade have surveyed them, and

[1] An inferior kind of fur.

[2] Some kind of superior, and cleaned or purified, fur.

[3] See page 153 *ante*, Note [3].

[4] The fur of the squirrel in summer. As to *populle*, or *popelle*, see page 153 *ante*, Note [4].

[5] *engynez*.

[6] That deserves to be avowed, or owned.

[7] Wild-work; perhaps the fur of wild rabbits.

" seen whether they are avowable or not; on pain of forfeiting the " furs, and of paying 5 shillings to the Chamber, and 20 pence to " the trade.

" Also,—that no persons bringing furs of [1] *greywerk* from Flan- " ders, or from any other country, to the City, shall sell such furs " before that the rulers of the trade have surveyed them, as to " whether they are lawful or not; on pain of forfeiture of the furs, " and of paying 5 shillings to the Chamber, and 20 pence to the " trade. For the furs of grey that are brought from Flanders, are " for the most part so stuffed with chalk, that persons can hardly " know them.

" Also,—it is ordained that if any dealer, native or stranger, " selling *ermyns*, [2] *lettis*, or *werk*, in the City, shall make any other " [3] *pakkure* than what is good and lawful, and be convicted there- " of, the same *pakkure* shall be under arrest and sequestration until " the default shall be redressed, according to the discretion of four " good men of the trade. And if the dealer be an alien, then four " men of the trade and four men of his own nation shall take charge " of the matter, for dealing with the offender.

" Also,—it is ordained that all the freemen of the said trade " shall dwell in Walbrok, Cornhulle, and [4] Bogerowe, and not in " other [5] foreign streets in the City; that so, the overseers of the " trade may be able to oversee them. For if they do not dwell " together in the said streets, the overseers cannot duly do their " duty, or visit them; and then those dwelling elsewhere in foreign " streets may make deceits in the said trade, against the Ordinances " aforesaid, and without any punishment for the same."

Ordinances of the Tawyers.

39 Edward III. A.D. 1365. Letter-Book G. fol. clxiii. (Norman French.)

" THESE are the Ordinances, provided and made by the serving- " men called [6] 'Tawyers,' in the City, as to how they shall serve the " Pelterers, and how much they shall take for their labour, under " the penalty that follows.—

" In the first place,—it is ordained that no one of the tawyers shall " do any work in his trade for Easterlings, Flemings, or any other " person, of whatsoever place or trade he may be; but only for the

[1] Fur of badger-skin; largely imported from Flanders and Germany in those days.

[2] Or *lettice*, a kind of grey fur. It may have been so called from "Lettowe," of Lithuania.

[3] Probably, padding, or stuffing.

[4] Budge Row; so called from the sale of the fur called " budge " there, prepared lambskin, or goatskin.

[5] Streets not frequented by the trade.

[6] Dressers of skins.

"folks who are pelterers, freemen of London, and who keep open "shop in the trade; on pain of paying 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Chamber, and "40*d.* to the trade of pelterers, every time that any one of them "shall be found doing to the contrary thereof.

"Also,—if any one of them shall do his work otherwise than "well and befittingly, he shall be adjudged upon, and the default "redressed, by award and discretion of the rulers of the trade of "Pelterers.

"Also,—it is ordained that no one of the tawyers shall take "more for his labour than was ordained by Thomas [1]Leggy, in "the time of his Mayoralty; that is to say, for the thousand of "*calabre*, 8*s.*; for the thousand of *polan*, 8*s.*; for the thousand of "[2]*herewerke*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and for the thousand of any other manner "of *werk*, 6*s.*; on pain of paying to the Chamber, every time that "any one of them shall do to the contrary thereof, half a mark, and "of paying the surplus to the party complainant of that which he "shall have so received, against the Ordinance aforesaid.

"Also,—that it shall not be lawful for any one of them to buy "any manner of wares of peltry, on pain of forfeiting the things "so bought or sold; that is to say, two thirds to the Chamber, and "the other third to the trade; and also, of being imprisoned for "14 days.

"Also,—that no tawyer shall cut off any head of any manner of "*werk*, on pain of imprisonment for 14 days; and of making resti- "tution to the party complainant, according to the award and "discretion of the rulers of the trade of Pelterers.

"Also,—that no tawyer shall make old [3]budge into new leather, "on pain of imprisonment for ten days, and of paying to the "Chamber half a mark; and so, every time that he offends by "such default, he shall have such penalty for the same.

"Also,—that no tawyer shall act as broker between dealer and "dealer, on pain of imprisonment for ten days, and of paying, as "a fine to the Chamber, half a mark."

Articles of the Flemish Weavers in London.

40 Edward III. A.D. 1366. Letter-Book G. fol. clxix. (Latin.)

"To the honourable men, and wise, the Mayor and Aldermen of "the City of London, shew Piers atte Broke, John Yonkere,

[1] A.D. 1347, 8. Thomas Legge, or Leggy, was a Skinner; and also, founder of the family of the Earls of Dartmouth. See *sub anno* 1381.

[2] Hare-work; fur of the hare.

[3] Shall make leather, by stripping the fur off of old *pelure*, or budge.

" William Lanothe, William Vanaghte, William Lemaire, John " Van Waltere, Henry Clofhamer, Godfrey Clofhamer, John " Artour, John Gaunsterman, Lambert Rute, and John Omekyn, " Weavers Flemings, many others assenting thereto, being of " their trade, and pray that the Articles underwritten may be " observed in the trade of the Weavers among the Flemings.—

" In the first place,—that all the Ordinances of the Weavers " Flemings made heretofore may remain in force; and that if any " one of the same weavers shall act in opposition to the said Or- " dinances, he shall suffer the penalty that is ordained in the same.

" Also,—the said good folks do pray that if there be any litigious " among the weavers, masters or serving-men, who begin strife or " disturbance of the peace of our Lord the King, whereby affrays " are made in the said city, they shall incur the penalty ordained " as to such in the Statute of the peace made heretofore by the " Mayor and Aldermen, in the Guildhall of the City of London. " And that if any such litigious persons shall be taken and brought " to the Compters of the Sheriffs of London, or to the Prison of " Neugate, to make fine for such affrays by them made, they " shall make fine to the Chamber according to the Statute afore- " said, notwithstanding the fine made to the Sheriffs before men- " tioned. And that such litigious persons, in whom the defaults " are found, shall not follow their trade in the said city, until they " have made fine to the said Chamber, or have suffered the penalty " ordained in the Statute of the peace aforesaid.

" Also,—the said good folks do pray that the bailiffs, who now " are and hereafter shall be, of the said weavers, shall make main- " tenance with no man, nor make any congregation of the people of " the trade, nor any collection of gold or silver in the said trade, " alms only excepted, without the assent and ordinance of twenty- " four of the best men of the said trade; and that, if they shall do " so, and be convicted thereof, they may have a penalty inflicted, " according to the order and decision of the Mayor and Aldermen: " and that the said twenty-four shall be chosen at the discretion of " the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being."

Punishment of the Pillory, for fraudulent sale of oats.

40 Edward III. A.D. 1366. Letter-Book G. fol. clxxxiii. (Latin.)

On the 14th day of October, in the 40th year etc., John Edmond, of Esthamme, *cornmongere*, of the County of Essex, was brought before John Lovekyn, Mayor, and the Aldermen, at the Guildhall,

for that he had exposed for sale at Grascherche one quarter of oats in a sack, and had put a bushel of good oats at the mouth of the sack, all the rest therein being corn of worse quality, and of no value, in deceit of the common people.

Being questioned as to which falsity, how he would acquit himself thereof, the same John did not gainsay the same. Therefore it was adjudged that he should have the punishment of the pillory, to stand upon the same for one hour of the day.

Punishment of the Pillory, for forging a Deed of Entail.

41 Edward III. A.D. 1367. Letter-Book G. fol. clxxxix. (Latin.)

AT a Husting of Pleas of Land, holden in London on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Benedict the Abbot [21 March], in the 41st year etc., Robert de Edenesore, [1] *skryveyn*, was attached to make answer, as well to our Lord the King as to John de Wentbrygge, Common Serjeant of the City of London, etc., as to divers falsities and deceits by him, Robert, committed in the city aforesaid. And as to the which, the said John, for our Lord the King and for the Commonalty, says that the same Robert made two false deeds, touching the lands, tenements, and rents, which formerly belonged to John Flaundene, *hosyer*; of which deeds, the first is in the following words.—

"Know all persons, present and to come, that I, John de Flaun-
" dene, *hosyer*, have given and granted, and by this my present
" deed confirmed, unto Sir [2]Michael, Vicar of St. Sepulchre with-
" out Neugate, in London, all my tenements, together with the
" shops, sollars, and all their appurtenances, which I now have in
" Hosyer Lane and Holbourne, in the Parish aforesaid, and also,
" in Cordewanerestrete, in the Parish of St. Mary le Bow, in Lon-
" don; to have and to hold all the tenements aforesaid, together
" with the shops, sollars, cellars, and all their appurtenances, to the
" aforesaid Michael, his heirs and assigns, free, quit, wholly, well,
" and peaceably, of the chief lords of the fee thereof, by the services
" due for the same, and of right accustomed, for ever. And I,
" the aforesaid John, and my heirs, will warrant all the tenements
" aforesaid, together with the shops, sollars, and other their appur-
" tenances, to the aforesaid Michael, his heirs and assigns, against
" all persons for ever. In witness whereof, to this present deed I
" have set my seal. These being witnesses hereto, Sir Walter de
" Chesthunte, Knight, Richard Ussher, Richard Ledrede, John de
" Enefelde, John Bokbyndere the Elder, Roger Chepstede, and

[1] Scrivener, or writer.

[2] Michael de Wilmondele.

" others. Given at London, on the Monday next after the Feast " of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 13th year of the " reign of King Edward the Third."

Also, a second deed follows, in these words.—

" Know all persons, present and to come, that I, Michael, Vicar " of the Church of St. Sepulchre without Neugate, in London, " have given, granted, and by this my present deed confirmed, " unto John de Flaundene, *hosyere*, and Margery, his wife, all those " tenements, together with the shops, sollars, and all their appur- " tenances, which I have lately had of the gift and feoffment of " the aforesaid John, in Hosyer Lane and Holbourne, in the Parish " aforesaid, and also, in Cordewanerestrete, in the Parish of St. " Mary le Bow, in London; to have and to hold all the tenements " aforesaid, together with the shops, sollars, and other their appur- " tenances, to the aforesaid John, and Margery, his wife, and the " heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, free, quit, wholly, well, " and peaceably, of the chief lords of the fee thereof, by the services " due for the same, and of right accustomed, for ever. And if it " shall happen that the aforesaid John, and Margery, his wife, shall " die without heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, then my will " is, that all the tenements aforesaid, together with the shops, " sollars, and other their appurtenances, shall wholly revert to the " right heirs of the same John de Flaundene, and so remain, for " ever. In witness whereof, to this present deed I have set my " seal. These being witnesses hereto, Sir Walter de Chesthunte, " Knight, Richard Ussher, Richard Ledrede, John Bocbyndere the " Elder, John de Enefeld, Roger Chepstede, and many others. " Given at London, on the Thursday next after the Feast of the " Annunciation of St. Mary [25 March], in the 13th year of the " reign of King Edward, son of King Edward."—

The which deeds the aforesaid Robert made, to the disherison of those holding the tenements aforesaid, and to the great scandal of the Commonalty of the city aforesaid etc.; and he asks that the said Robert may be diligently examined as to the matters aforesaid.

And hereupon, the said Robert was examined in full Husting by the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, upon his oath, as to whether he had made the deeds before recited, and at what time etc. Whereupon, he acknowledged that he did make the deeds aforesaid, after a certain original which had been delivered to him by the hands of Richard Curteys, [1] *bocher*, and that, by the procuring, assent, and

[1] Butcher.

counsel, of the same Richard, he made the same deeds, in Fletstret, in London, in the 39th year etc.

And because that the same Robert made the deeds aforesaid, the date of which is supposititious, in the 39th year etc. to the disherison of all those holding the tenements aforesaid, and to the great scandal, and in deceit of etc.; it was therefore adjudged, that the same Robert, for his forgery so committed, should have the punishment of the pillory, to stand thereon for two hours of the day, with the said deeds hung by a string from his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to do execution of such judgment, and to have proclamation made of the reason for such punishment to the people standing around. And after such punishment, he was to return to prison etc. until etc. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to take the aforesaid Richard Curteys.

Afterwards, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Benedict the Abbot [21 March] in the 41st year aforesaid, the same Robert was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, and sworn that in future he would never be consenting to any such forgery, or incline thereto. But that if he should know of any persons committing such forgeries or deceits within the liberty of the City, he would present their names to the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being. And he was then set at liberty etc. And the deeds aforesaid were delivered to John de Cauntebrigge, the Chamberlain, to take charge thereof.[1]

Enactment as to the sale of Charcoal within the City.

41 Edward III. A.D. 1368. Letter-Book G. fol. cxcix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]At a congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in the Guildhall of London, on Thursday, the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January], in the 41st year etc., a certain Statute was enacted as to selling charcoal in the city aforesaid, for the profit of the common people there, in form as follows.—

[3]"Whereas the common people of the City of London have suf-
"fered great loss for a long time past, for that foreign folks, of
"divers Counties, have brought charcoal in carts and upon horses
"for sale in the said city, and given the common people to under-
"stand that every sack, into which such charcoal was put, contained
"fully one quarter.—Therefore, on Thursday, the Feast of St.

[1] This article is immediately followed (fol. cxc.) by the sentence of Katherine Van the Venere to the *thewe*, for thickening the bottom of an ale-measure with pitch. For a similar case, see page 319 *ante*.

[2] In Latin.

[3] In French.

" Hilary, in the 41st year etc., James Andreu, Mayor of the said " city, caused divers sacks, brought as well by cart as by horse, " into which charcoal had been put for sale, to be assayed by the " standard of the said city. Of which sacks, one was found to be " two bushels short, and another sack was deficient by one bushel " and a half; and in all the other sacks fully one bushel was want- " ing. And for avoiding such damages and falsities, committed " against the common people, it is ordained, by assent of the afore- " said Mayor, Aldermen, and good folks of the Commonalty, to " the Guildhall summoned on the Thursday aforesaid, that all those " who shall be convicted of such deceit and falsity, shall be put upon " the pillory, and the sacks burnt beneath them."

John Smythe, of [1] Hatfeld Brodhoke, the day and year aforesaid, brought to the City by horse two sacks of charcoal for sale, which sacks were wanting by two bushels.

John Goffe, of Chesthunte, brought 12 sacks of charcoal, by cart, deficient by two quarters.

Walter Potyn, of Croydone, brought two sacks of charcoal, by horse, wanting by three bushels.

William Packe, of Croydone, brought three sacks of charcoal, one of which was short by one bushel and a half.

William Hastere, of Croydone, brought five sacks of charcoal, of which one sack was short by one bushel and a half.

Hugh le Coupere, of Croydone, brought five sacks of charcoal, each of which was short by one bushel.

And the same John, John, Walter, William, William, and Hugh, for the falsities so found in their sacks, were put upon the pillory, and the same sacks were burnt beneath the pillory aforesaid. And for their charcoal they were duly paid.

Election of William Walworthe as Alderman of Bridge Ward.

42 Edward III. A.D. 1368. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxvii. (Latin.)

On Monday next after the Feast of St. Martin the Bishop [11 November], in the 42nd year etc., [2] William Walworthe was chosen by the reputable and lawful men of Bridge Ward in London, and presented to the Mayor, to stand in the office of Alderman of the Ward aforesaid. And the said William was admitted, and sworn to stand in the said office.

[1] Hatfield Broad Oak, near Dunmow, in Essex.

[2] This is the first mention of William Walworth in the City Books. He succeeded John Lovekyn, stock-fishmonger, (Mayor in 1358 and 1366), to whom he had been apprentice.

Delivery of a copper-gilt cup, by the Chamberlain.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxix. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the first day of February in the 43rd year etc., John de Cauntebrigge, Chamberlain, by precept of Simon de Mordone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, delivered unto Simon Posse, [1] *dighere*, a cup with a covercle, of copper gilt; and the said Simon found sureties, namely, Walter Flynt, and Victor de Male, *dighere*, that he would redeliver the said cup to the Chamberlain, if claimed, where and when he might be required thereto.

Master Surgeons of the City admitted and sworn.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxix. (Latin.)

ON Monday next after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary [2 February], in the 43rd year etc., Master John Dunheued, Master John Hyndstoke, and Nicholas Kyldesby, surgeons, were admitted in full Husting, before Simon de Mordone, [Mayor], and the Aldermen, and sworn, as Master Surgeons of the City of London, that they would well and faithfully serve the people, in undertaking their cures, would take reasonably from them, [2] etc., would faithfully follow their calling, and would present to the said Mayor and Aldermen the defaults of others undertaking cures, so often as should be necessary; and that they would be ready, at all times when they should be warned, to attend the maimed or wounded, and other persons [2] etc.; and would give truthful information to the officers of the city aforesaid, as to such maimed, wounded, and others, whether they be in peril of death or not, [2] etc. And also, faithfully to do all other things touching their calling.

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling rings of latten for gold and silver.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxix. (Latin.)

ON Tuesday next after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary [2 February], in the 43rd year etc., John William, of [3] Wantynge, who had been before taken and committed to prison for having sold to divers persons rings and fermails of latten, made to resemble rings and fermails of coloured gold and of silver, as being made of real gold and silver, in deceit, and to the grievous loss, of the common people etc.; and after that, had made oath before the Mayor and Aldermen, that in future he would not commit such deceit or any other falsity against the people; and had been

[1] Dyer.
[2] So abbreviated in the original.
[3] Wantage.

released from prison; was brought before Simon de Mordone, Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, Stephen Cavendisshe, and other Aldermen, by Adam de Wymundham, one of the Sheriffs of the city aforesaid,—on the said Tuesday—with many rings and fermails coloured to resemble gold and silver in manner aforesaid, in order to deceive the people with the same.

And the said John William did not deny the charge. Therefore it was adjudged by the Mayor and Aldermen, that the said John William should have the punishment of the pillory; to stand for one hour thereon, with the rings and fermails aforesaid hung from his neck. And afterwards, he was to be committed to prison, etc.

Extract from the Will of Robert Jober, citizen of London.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxxiii. (Latin.)

[1] ROBERT JOBER, by his will, left to Edmund and Henry, his sons, a rental of 25*s.* 10¾*d.*, from a certain tenement in Martlane, in London; as also, one cup with a silver covercle, value 24*s.*; six silver spoons, value 9*s.* 11*d.*; one mazer cup, value 6*s.*; one basin, with a lavatory, value 9*s.*; two brass pots, value 10*s.*; two brass plates, value 3*s.*; one feather bed, value 16*s.*; one *coverlyt*, one tester, and one [2] hutch, value 14*s.*

Proclamation that laystalls shall not be placed near the City Wall, adjoining the Tower.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxxiv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that a certain writ of our Lord the King was directed to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of London, to the effect that all dung and laystalls in places near to the wall of the same city, adjacent to the Tower of London, should be removed without delay. And that in every place in the city aforesaid, where they should deem it expedient, they should cause public proclamation to be made, and it on the King's behalf strictly to be forbidden, that any person should, on pain of grievous forfeiture to the King, in future place any dung or laystalls in the places aforesaid, or cause the same to be there placed.

Meters of sea-coal appointed.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxxx. (Latin.)

ON the 11th day of July in the 43rd year etc., John Wirhale, Roger Cooke, Henry Cornewaille, and Geoffrey Prudhomme, were chosen

[1] Extract from an orphanage case, of considerable length, but of no interest.

[2] Or box.

to hold the office of Meters of sea-coal coming into the City of London; and sworn that they would well and trustily make measure of coals so coming thither, taking for their trouble as from of old they were wont etc. And they gave sureties that they would well and trustily do all things which unto the said office pertain.

Evechepynges upon Cornhulle forbidden.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxxx. (Norman French.)

"WHEREAS many perils and great mischiefs have happened oftentimes heretofore, by reason of the [1] *Evynchepynge* which is held so late in the night upon Cornhulle, seeing that old clothes that have been dubbed have been often sold there for new clothes, in great deceit, and to the loss, of the common people; and that divers things, stolen in divers places, are there privily sold, to the great scandal and damage of the City; and many brawls and disputes have oftentimes there arisen, against the peace, and in great affray, of the said city:—we do therefore command, on behalf of our Lord the King, that no man or woman shall be so daring as to carry clothes or any other things to sell upon Cornhulle, after the bell has been rung that hangs upon the Tun at Cornhulle; —the which bell shall be rung at sunset;—on pain of forfeiture, in loss of all clothes and other things carried thither for sale after the time aforesaid, to the use of the Chamber of the Guildhall."

Royal order for the removal of Bochersbrigge, and the prevention of the slaughtering of beasts at St. Nicholas Shambles.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxxxiii. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, greeting. Whereas of late, upon the grievous complaint of divers prelates, nobles, and other persons of the city aforesaid, having houses and buildings in the streets, lanes, and other places, between the Shambles of the Butchers of St. Nicholas, near to the mansion of the Friars Minors of London, and the banks of the water of Thames near to Baynardescastelle, in the same city, by their petition before us and our Council in our last Parliament, holden at Westminster, shown; we had heard that by reason of the slaughtering of beasts in the said shambles, and the carrying of the entrails and offal of the said beasts through the streets, lanes, and places aforesaid, to the said banks of the river, at the place called [2] 'Bochersbrigge,' where

[1] Or Evening Market; see p. 33 *ante*.

[2] Butchers' Bridge: no doubt, a jetty thrown out into the river, for the purpose.

" the same entrails and offal are thrown into the water aforesaid, " and the dropping of the blood of such beasts between the said " shambles and the waterside aforesaid, the same running along the " midst of the said streets and lanes, grievous corruption and filth " have been generated, as well in the water, as in the streets, lanes, " and places aforesaid, and the parts adjacent, in the said city; so " that no one, by reason of such corruption and filth, could hardly " venture to abide in his house there: and we, considering the " damages, grievances, and evils, which, from carrying the entrails " and offal of the beasts so in the said shambles slaughtered to " the water aforesaid, by reason of the corruption, and grievous " stenches, and abominable sights, have arisen, had determined, with " the assent of all our Parliament aforesaid, that the said bridge " should, before the Feast of St. Peter's Chains [1 August] last " past, be pulled down and wholly removed; it being our desire " that such slaughtering of beasts should be done without the city " aforesaid, in such place as it might best be done in, and with the " least of nuisance; and did accordingly give you our commands, " that before the Feast aforesaid you would cause some more fitting " place without the said city, where such slaughtering might to the " least nuisance and grievance of the city aforesaid be done, to be " ordained, and the said bridge in the meantime to be wholly re- " moved; of the which you have not hitherto cared to do aught, " in manifest contempt of ourselves, and of our command afore- " said unto you directed thereupon, and to the no small damage and " grievance of the same prelates, nobles, and people of the city " aforesaid, at the which we are greatly moved:—We do therefore " again command you, the most distinctly that we may, and do " enjoin, that you will cause some certain place without the said " city to be ordained, where the slaughtering of such beasts, to the " least nuisance and grievance of the commonalty of the city afore- " said, may be done, by the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed " Virgin Mary [15 August] next ensuing, and the bridge aforesaid " in the meantime to be pulled down, and wholly removed; or " else will signify unto us the cause why you have not obeyed our " command aforesaid, to you heretofore directed thereupon. And " this, on pain of paying one hundred pounds, in no manner omit. " Witness myself, at Westminster, the [1]8th day of August, in the " 43rd year of our reign in England, and in France the 30th."

[1] A similar mandate had been sent on the 8th of June previous; fol. ccxxvii. Neither of them seems to have been obeyed; see page 356 *post*.

Petition of the Fullers, that those who buy cloths with patent defects, shall do so at their own peril.

43 Edward III. A.D. 1369. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxl. (Norman French and Latin.)

[1] "To the honourable men, and wise, the Mayor and Aldermen of "the City of London, pray William Stoket, Nicholas Mortone, "and William Bedelle, fullers, as well for themselves as for others "of their trade, that, whereas they are often hard-worked to appear "at the Guildhall before you, to make examination of cloths, when "any one complains that there is default in the same; of the which "cloths, some are dyed, and some not; and upon the which exami-"nation they are much busied, and cannot attend to their trade as "they ought to do, whereby they are greatly damnified;—it will "please your good Lordships to ordain that whensoever any one "shall buy any cloth, having seen such cloth himself, in case there "shall be found any default in that cloth, full agreement having "been made with the seller of the same, in such case he shall take "the cloth at his own risk; so that no other examination be made "afterwards as to such cloth, on any complaint made against the "seller thereof."

[2] Be it remembered, that it was agreed by the Mayor and Aldermen, that in future it should be done according to the form in the above petition contained etc., on the Saturday next before the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity [25 December], in the 43rd year of the reign of King Edward the Third.

Regulations for the Taverners.

44 Edward III. A.D. 1370. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxliii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3] On Thursday, the Feast of St. Valentine [14 February], in the 44th year etc., the good men of the trade of Vintners came before John de Chychestre, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and delivered to them certain Articles, among them by common consent ordained, and entreated that the Mayor and Aldermen would order the same in future to be inviolably observed, for the good governance of the said trade, and the common profit; in words as follow.—

[4] "As concerning that you ask to see and have cognizance of the "good rule of the Taverners, as to their sale and their other affairs, "which same they have shown unto you, and requested by their peti-"tion; unto you the Vintners do shew, that to their mind the points "and Ordinances which follow, would be good and reasonable.—

[1] In French.
[2] In Latin.
[3] In Latin.
[4] In French.

" In the first place—that immediately after the Day of St. Martin " in [1]Winter [11 November] shall be past, search be made through- " out all the City by good and lawful people of the trade, and " sworn thereunto; and that if any corrupt wine shall be found, " wheresoever it may be, the same shall be condemned, without " favour to any one; that so, no wine shall remain in taverns for sale, " unless it be good and proper; on pain of forfeiting the same wines " to the Chamber.

" Also,—that after new wines shall have been laid in the cellars " of taverns for sale, the same shall not be exposed for sale, until " the old wine has been removed therefrom, and put in some other " place.

" Also,—that no white wine of Gascoigne, of La Rochel, of Spain, " or of any other country, shall be laid in taverns where Rhenish " wine is for sale, on pain of the vendor being forbidden to sell in " the same house for one month after, or else making satisfaction " to the Chamber, by award of the Mayor and Aldermen.

" Also,—that no Rhenish wine, or any other wine, shall be sold " in taverns, except by rightful measures, sealed with the seals of " the Aldermen; on pain of paying half a mark, and forfeiting " such [unlawful] measure; and so, every time that such default " shall be found.

" Also,—that the doors of cellars in taverns where wines are laid " down for sale, shall be kept open, without hindrance by bars, " cloths, or other obstacles; that so, one person of a company may " enter to see the wine drawn; on pain of paying 40 pence, every " time such default shall be found against this Ordinance.

" Also,—that at the coming of the first [2] fleet in time of vin- " tage, after the arrival of the first three or four ships from Gas- " coigne, due inquisition shall be made, by advice of the Mayor, " Aldermen, and merchant vintners of good knowledge, and other " good merchants with them, as to the price and sale of the [3] wines " in the hands as well of strangers as denizens, at what rate the same " are to be bought wholesale, upon common sale thereof, for good " and ready payment: and that thereupon, the wines shall be set " at a certain price for sale by retail, reasonably, without excessive " profit; they having regard to the fact that this merchandize is " exposed to greater peril and waste in itself than any other, as is " very well known; and besides which, wines do so often change their

[1] In contradistinction to the Feast of St. Martin the Boiling (from the heat of the weather), 4th July.

[2] *flote.*

[3] Wines just imported.

"colour and savour, whereby they lose oftentimes one half or a "great part thereof. And in the same manner let inquisition be "made as to the export from [1] Rekke. That so the taverners may "be able to live, and reasonably gain their livelihood.

"Also,—forasmuch as many times divers things happen which "need amendment and punishment, that cannot be known or per-"ceived before the mishap occurs, and as to the which people of "the trade have better knowledge than any one else; they have or-"dained that four men of the trade shall be chosen and sworn to "search into such defaults, and to oversee that the Ordinances are "well and justly kept and observed from year to year; and that "no wines shall be exposed in taverns for sale, before that the four "persons aforesaid shall have seen that they are good and fit for "sale. And that if any one shall be rebellious against any of the said "Ordinances, the same four persons shall have power, together with "a serjeant of the Mayor, at all times that he shall be required "thereto, to sequestrate their houses, until the offence shall be duly "redressed, according to the award of you and the four men so "sworn as aforesaid." [2]

Petition of the Owner of the Tanners' Seld in Frydaystrete, and order made thereupon.

44 Edward III. A.D. 1370. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxlv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3] On Monday next after the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 44th year etc., Adam Lovekyn delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words.—

[4] "To the honourable Lords, the Mayor and the Recorder of the "City of London, sheweth Adam Lovekyn, of the same city, that "whereas his [5] Seld of Frydaystret serves for all foreign tanners, "and time out of mind has been occupied with their wares; and "every [6] tanner who comes to the City ought to come there, and "there sell his hides, and nowhere else, paying one penny by the "[7] *dacre*, according to the ancient usage; the same tanners do now "go and sell their wares as well throughout the streets as in their "hostels, in secret; in fraud and deceit of the commons coming to "the said Seld, and to the great damage of the said Adam; therefore, "may it please your Lordships to ordain and establish, that if any

[1] Rochelle is probably meant.

[2] A Note is added, to the effect that the said Articles were duly assented to by the Mayor and Aldermen.

[3] In Latin.

[4] In French.

[5] See page 22 *ante*, Note [5].

[6] *I.e.*, a foreigner, or non-freeman.

[7] Or *dicker*; ten of a commodity. A *dacre* of leather was probably one-sixth of a last.

" foreign tanner shall sell his wares elsewhere than at such Seld, the " same wares shall be made forfeit by the warden of the Seld, for " the time being ; one half to go to the Chamber, and the other half " to the Seld : seeing that these persons claim to hold the said Seld " to their own use ; by reason whereof, the said Adam cannot make " any other profit by his house, without great clamour on their " part."

[1] Afterwards, on the 25th day of April in the year above-mentioned, it was agreed by John de Chichestre, Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, Adam Fraunceys, and certain other Aldermen, and ordered, that no strange tanner, bringing his hides to the City for sale, should expose them for sale anywhere within the City, or the suburbs thereof, than in the Seld in Frydaystret aforesaid, as from of old had been the usage ; on pain of paying certain penalties to the Chamber of the Guildhall.

Punishment of the Pillory, inflicted upon a Cutpurse.

44 Edward III. A.D. 1370. Letter-Book G. fol. ccliii. (Latin.)

On Friday next after the Feast of St. James the Apostle [25 July], in the 44th year etc., Ralph Swyntone, *fullere*, was brought here before the Mayor, Aldermen, etc., because that he had cut off the [2] purse of a certain strange woman at the Stokkes, on Wednesday the Eve of St. James, in the year above-mentioned.

And the said Roger was questioned hereupon etc., and he did not deny the said offence. Therefore it was awarded by the Mayor and Aldermen, that he should have the punishment of the pillory, there to stand for three hours.

Preparations made for an expected attack upon the City.

44 Edward III. A.D. 1370. Letter-Book G. fol. ccliii. (Latin.)

Because that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London were given to understand, that certain galleys, with a multitude of armed men therein, were lying off the [3] Forelond of Tenet, and it was presumed thereupon that it was their intention to come to London, to destroy the people of that city, and to do other mischiefs there, if in their power; the Aldermen and Commonalty being therefore called together before John de Chichestre, the Mayor, and conference having been held between them thereupon ; on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Laurence [10

[1] In Latin.

[2] Or pouch; hung from a girdle at the waist.

[3] North Foreland, in the Isle of Thanet.

August] in the 44th year etc., in order to resist the malicious designs of the same galleys, and of other enemies of our Lord the King, it was ordered, as well for the preservation of the ships of our Lord the King, then lying at [1] Le Redeclyve and in the water of Thames, as for the safety of the city aforesaid, by common assent of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, that every night in future, so long as there should be need, watch should be kept between the Tower of London and Byllyngesgate, with 40 men-at-arms and 60 archers: which watch the men of the trades underwritten agreed to keep in succession each night, until the Mayor and Aldermen should give other orders thereupon; in form, that is, as follows.—

On Tuesday,—the Drapers and the Tailors. On Wednesday,—the Mercers and the Apothecaries. On Thursday,—the Fishmongers and the Butchers. On Friday,—the Pelterers and the Vintners. On Saturday,—the Goldsmiths and the Saddlers. On Sunday,—the Ironmongers, the Armourers, and the Cutlers. On Monday,—the Tawyers, the Spurriers, the Bowyers, and the Girdlers.

Election of William Walworth and Robert Gaytone as Sheriffs.

44 Edward III. A.D. 1370. Letter-Book G. fol. ccliv. (Latin.)

On Saturday, the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September], in the 44th year etc., there being assembled in the Guildhall of the City of London, John de Chichestre, Mayor, William de Haldene, Adam Fraunceys, James Andreu, Stephen Cavendisshe, Simon de Mordone, John de Bernes, John de Mitforde, John Lytle, Walter Forster, John Albon, John Pyel, John Warde, and John Aubrey, Aldermen, and an immense number of the Commonalty, William Walworth and Robert Gaytone were chosen to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year next ensuing. And on Saturday the Eve of St. Michael [29 September] following, the said Sheriffs were sworn, etc. And afterwards, on the morrow of St. Michael, the said Sheriffs were admitted before the Barons of the Exchequer, at Westminster.

Petition of the Weavers Flemings, and Ordinance made thereupon.

44 Edward III. A.D. 1370. Letter-Book G. fol. ccliv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2] On Saturday, the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September], in the 44th year etc., came here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, the

[1] Now chiefly remembered in the name of Ratcliffe Highway; Ratcliffe being a hamlet in the Parish of Stepney, and formerly a village inhabited by mariners.

[2] In Latin.

good men of the commonalty of the trade of Weavers Flemings, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words.—

[1] "To the most honourable Lords, the Mayor, Recorder, and "Aldermen of London, shew the poor Commonalty of the Weavers "among the Flemings, that whereas it was ordered heretofore by "the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of the said city, that the "said Weavers Flemings should hold their meetings in the Church-"yard of St. Laurence Pountenay, and the Weavers of Brabant in "the Churchyard of [2]Our Lady Somersete; it having been so ordered, "because that the Flemings and the Brabanters were wont to fight "and make very great affray in the City: may it therefore please "you to order, that the said Weavers Flemings and Brabanters shall "be charged to hold their meetings of serving-men on hire apart, "in the places aforesaid, as above mentioned. And that neverthe-"less, it shall be fully lawful for those of the one side and the other "to come and hire serving-men, at their pleasure, from the one side "and the other, without causing any tumult or strife thereby, for "the saving of the said commons. And that it may please you to "order, that the bailiffs of the said craft shall be forbidden to make "any such tallage as they have made among them heretofore, to the "impoverishment of the said commons. And that it may please "you to hold the said serving-men excused for their [3]withdrawal; "for it was by suggestion of their said bailiffs that they were recom-"mended to sue at Westminster, and they say that each of them "has lost 10 pounds [thereby]."

[4]Upon which petition counsel having been held between the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, it was agreed by the same, and ordered, for the good governance of the said trade, that the Weavers Flemings should meet in the Churchyard of St. Laurence Pountenay, and the Weavers of Brabant in the Churchyard of St. Mary Somersete, as before they had been wont to do, for there hiring serving-men in the said trade; and that the serving-men in that trade, as well of Flanders as of Brabant, should serve indifferently under the weavers of either nation, that is to say, as well under Fleming as Brabanter, who should wish to hire them for competent salary to work in that trade; without any impediment or gainsaying thereof, on pain of imprisonment, etc.

[1] In French.

[2] St. Mary Somerset, in the Ward of Queen Hythe.

[3] *retriet*: withdrawal from appeal in the City Courts is probably meant.

[4] In Latin.

False measures, called "chopyns," ordered to be burnt in Chepe.

44 Edward III. A.D. 1370. Letter-Book G. fol. cclviii. (Latin.)

ON Saturday next after the Feast of St. Leonard [6 November], in the 44th year etc., Cristina atte Felde,[1] John Ive, Isabel Kene, Elena Lokyer, Cecily Holmes, Johanna Wyrcestre, Johanna Hernyst, Johanna Hanel, Agnes Gyngyvere, Alice Hurle, and Agnes Damas, *huksters*[2] at the Stone Cross in Chepe, were attached to make answer severally, why they sold victuals by false measures, called "[3]*chopyns*," in deceit of the people, and against the Ordinance etc. Which measures the Mayor and Aldermen caused to be brought here before them.

And the aforesaid Cristina and the others severally said that they could not deny it; and they put themselves upon the favour of the Mayor and Aldermen as to the same. Therefore it was ordered that the false measures aforesaid should be burnt in Chepe, near to the Stone Cross aforesaid. And they were forbidden in future to sell any victuals by such false measures, on the peril which awaits etc.

Proclamation as to the sale of victuals within the City.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclv. (Norman French.)

"FORASMUCH as the Peers of the realm, and a great number of "other Lords and Commons, summoned to the Parliament of our "Lord the King, for the common profit of all the land, are lodged "within the City and the suburbs, and will there remain until the end "of the same Parliament; the Mayor and Aldermen wishing, so far "as unto them pertains, that they may not be subjected to out-"rageous demands for the price of victuals, do command, on behalf "of our Lord the King, and on behalf of themselves also, that no "hosteler or herbergeour shall take for hay for the feeding of one "horse a day and a night, more than 2½*d.*

"Also,—that no hosteler or herbergeour, unless he be a common "brewer, shall sell ale, save only to his stranger guests; and that he "shall not charge for the gallon of best ale more than 2*d.*; and that, "without fraud as to the same, in measure or in any other manner, "on the peril which awaits the same.

"Also,—that no *hucstere* shall sell ale, either privily or openly, "under double the penalty that has been proclaimed heretofore; "and that no brewer shall sell ale to any *hucstere* for resale, or go

[1] The term "*hukster*," in the City Books, is mostly applied to females only.

[2] Having stations, or stalls, around the Cross there.

[3] Or pints. See page 78 *ante*, Note [4].

"beyond the assize that has been lately ordained, under the like "double penalty.

"Also,—that no hosteler or herbergeour shall sell the bushel of "oats to his guests for more than 8*d.*, on pain of imprisonment "at the will of the Mayor.

"Also,—that no hosteler or herbergeour shall make any manner "of bread in his house for sale; but they shall buy the bread of the "common bakers, which they sell, as well for horses as for their "guests; and that such bread shall be stamped with the mark of "the baker; on pain of having the same punishment as the baker "would have had. And that all other victuals in the City shall be "sold at a reasonable price; that so, the Mayor and Aldermen may "not have cause to lay their hands thereon."

[1]This Ordinance was proclaimed on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Peter's Chair [22 February], in the 45th year.

Articles of the Bowyers and the Fletchers.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxvi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]On Friday, the Feast of Saints Perpetua and Felicitas [7 March], in the 45th year etc., came here the reputable men of the trade of Bowyers of London, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words.—

[2]"To the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of London, pray the "Bowyers of the same City, that, whereas they have agreed, as well "serving-men as masters, that none of them shall work at their said "trade by night, by reason that bows cannot in any manner be made "as well or as profitably, for the King and his people, by night as "by day, it may please your honourable Lordship to enrol this "point in the Chamber of the Guildhall;—that no bowyer of London "shall work by night from henceforth, on pain of paying to the said "Chamber for each offence half a mark.

[1]And in like manner, the reputable men of the trade aforesaid, and other reputable men of the trade of Fletchers of London, delivered to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen aforesaid, a certain other petition, in these words.—

[2]"To the honourable Lords, and wise, the Mayor, Recorder, and "Aldermen, of the City of London, shew the good folks, with one "assent and accord, of the trades of Bowyers and Fletchers of Lon-"don; that, whereas it is finally ordained and agreed between the "said persons of the one trade and the other, for the profit and ad-

[1] In Latin. [2] In French.

" vantage of all the commonalty, that no man of the one trade shall " meddle with the other trade in any point; to keep the which co- " venants firm and established, and to perform the same, all the per- " sons of the trades aforesaid have agreed; four men only excepted, " whose names are, John Patyn, Robert atte Verne, Richard Prod- " homme, and John Lyon, who unto the said ordinances will not " assent:—all the good folks of the trades aforesaid do entreat you, " that it will please your rightful Lordships to summon before you " the four men already named, and to give judgment upon them " according to the aforesaid Ordinance, to the advantage and com- " mon profit, as before mentioned. And that if any man of the one " trade shall from henceforth meddle in any point with the other trade, " he shall pay to the Chamber of the Guildhall, for the first default " 40 shillings, for the second, four pounds, and so, double for each " default, as the good folks aforesaid between them have agreed."

[1]Afterwards, the aforesaid John Patyn, Robert atte Verne, Richard Prodhomme, and John Lyon, came before the same Mayor and Aldermen, and agreed to observe the Ordinance aforesaid, and to do according to the same, as above ordained etc. And counsel having been held between the Mayor and Aldermen upon the matters aforesaid, it was agreed and granted by them that the Articles in the said two petitions contained should in future be observed, under the penalties aforesaid, for the common profit of all the people.

Afterwards, at a Husting of Common Pleas of Land, holden on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 45th year etc., the aforesaid John Patyn, Robert atte Verne, Richard Prodhomme, and John Lyon, came before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and said that they then had divers things of each of those trades which they were working upon, and not completed, and that some of them had apprentices in both trades, and many bows and arrows finished, and for sale; and they asked for some respite, and for leave to complete the things aforesaid, belonging to either trade, that were not completed; and that they might expose the same for sale, together with the other bows and arrows which they then had finished, from the then present time, that is to say, to the close of Easter then next ensuing. So that they might be able to decide in the meantime, which of the said two trades they should elect to adopt and follow from thenceforth, in form in the said petitions contained. And the same was granted to them etc. They were also warned, that after the said

[1] In Latin.

Feast of Easter they must follow only one of the two trades aforesaid, whichever they might please, under the penalty in the said petitions contained.

Afterwards, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 45th year above-mentioned, the reputable men of the trade of Bowyers came here, and complained that the aforesaid Robert atte Verne had followed both trades since the said Feast of Easter, against the Ordinance aforesaid etc. Which Robert came here on the Tuesday after, and could not deny it; and he put himself upon the favour of the Mayor as to the same. And before the Mayor and Recorder, and the men of each of the trades aforesaid, he then elected, and asked to be admitted into, the trade of the Bowyers, in future to follow the same only, wholly renouncing the trade of the Fletchers. And the same was granted unto him; and he was also commanded in future not to follow the trade of the Fletchers, on the pain above-mentioned.

Particulars of Plate, bought as a present from the City to the Prince of Wales.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxi. (Norman French.)

PARCELS bought for a present to be made to our Lord the [1]Prince, on his return to London from the parts of Gascoigne, in the 45th year etc.; that is to say.—

In the first place,—bought of [2]John de Chichestre, 48 [3]*esqueles*, [and] 24 saltcellars, weighing by goldsmiths' [4]weight, 76*l.* 5*s.*; adding 6 shillings in the pound, with the making, total 109*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Also,—6 chargers, weight 14*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 21*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Also,—6 chargers, weight 12*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 17*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Also,—12 [5]*hanappes*, weight 7*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 11*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Also,—4 silver basins, weight 14*l.* 4*s.*; which amounts, with the making, to 24*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Also,—6 lavers, weight 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 15*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Also,—8 pots, weight 24*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 37*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Also,—2 gilded basins, weight 14*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 38*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Also,—one gilded plate for spices,

[1] Edward the Black Prince.
[2] Mayor in 1369.
[3] Porringers, or deep plates.
[4] The shilling representing three-fifths of an ounce. The 6 shillings per pound added, was probably for duty and other charges, exclusive (as stated) of the cost of making.
[5] Handled cups.

weight 4*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* —Amount thereof, 286*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Also,—2 silver basins in white enamel, weight 7*l.* 5*s.*; which amounts, with the making, to 12*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Also,—one gilded *hanappe*, in the form of an acorn, weight 55*s.*; which amounts, [with the making], to 7*l.* 3*s.* Also,—one pair of [1] *boteles*, of ivory, garnished and gilt, price 20*l.* Sum total,—326*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Also,—parcels bought for a present to be made to our Lord the Prince, on his return to London from the parts of Gascoigne etc.; that is to say.—

In the first place,—bought of [2] Nicholas Twyford, two gilded basins, weighing by goldsmiths' weight, 15*l.* 5*s.*; amounting, at 6 shillings in the pound, with the [3] double weight, to 39*l.* 13*s.* Also, —3 gilded pots, weighing by goldsmiths' weight, 12*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; which amounts, with the double weight, to 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Also,—4 pots, [4] white, weight 11*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 17*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* Also,—3 dozens of *esqueles*, weight 52*l.* 5*s.*; which amounts, with the making, to 74*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Also,—2 chargers, weight 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 7*l.* 14*d.* Also,—12 *hanappes*, weight 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Also,—6 saltcellars, weight 50*s.* 6*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 3*l.* 12*s.*—Amount thereof, 188*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Also,—bought of [5] Thomas Reynham, 3 dozens of *esqueles*, weighing by goldsmiths' weight, 49*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; adding 6 shillings in the pound, with the making, total 70*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Also,—30 saltcellars, weight 15*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 21*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Also,—6 chargers, weight 12*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; which amounts, with the making, to 17*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Also,—12 *hanappes*, weight 8*l.* 12*s.*; which amounts, with the making, to 12*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Also,—one gallon pot, gilded, weight 8*l.* 15*s.* amounting to 22*l.* 15*s.* Also,—one [6] potel pot, gilded, weight 4*l.* 13*s.*, amounting to 12*l.* 18*d.* Also,—one other gallon pot, gilded, weight 6*l.* 10*d.* amounting to 15*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Total, 173*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

The number of each manner of vessel.—First, 6 pots, gilded; one plate for spices; 3 basins, gilded; 6 basins and 6 ewers of silver; 12 potel pots; 3 dozens of *hanappes*; 20 chargers; 10

[1] Bottles.

[2] Mayor in 1388. Alderman of Coleman Street Ward.

[3] The "double-weight" evidently includes the cost for the metal, and the making and gilding.

[4] Probably, enamelled.

[5] Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, in 1379.

[6] Pottle, or two quarts.

dozens of *esqueles*; 5 dozens of saltcellars; one gilded *hanappe* in form of an *acorne*. One pair of *botels* of ivory.

Be it known, that John de Cauntebrigge, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, on the 16th day of December, in the [1]45th year of the reign of our Lord King Edward, delivered all the plate aforesaid, by command of the Mayor and Aldermen, to Sir Peter Lacy, Clerk of our Lord the Prince, to the use of the same Prince, by him commissioned the said plate to receive.

[2]Also, the same Chamberlain paid, on the 19th day of April, in the 45th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, to Nicholas Holbourne, citizen of London, for the cost of minstrels, 16*l.* 13*s.* Also,—paid on the same day, for linen cloth bought for covering the vessels aforesaid, and for a horse hired for [3]John Organ, when riding to the Prince, one mark.

Punishment of the Pillory and Whetstone, for circulating lies.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxii. (Latin.)

NICHOLAS MOLLERE, servant of John Toppesfeld, *smythe*, was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, in the 45th year etc., to make answer for that, whereas by Statute it is ordained that no one shall presume to publish or spread false news, or to invent the same, whereby dissension, or tendency to dissension or scandal, may be produced between the King and the people, or other nobles of his realm, on pain of imprisonment etc., the same Nicholas, on the Friday last past, at the Guildhall of London, openly asserted that on the said Saturday it was to be publicly proclaimed throughout the whole of the city aforesaid, that all merchants alien might come to buy and sell all manner of merchandize in the same city, as freely as the freemen of the same. And that no pleas from henceforth were to be pleaded within the City before the Mayor, Aldermen, or Sheriffs, of the city aforesaid; but that all persons, as well those of the City as others, were in future to plead at Westminster before the Justiciars of our Lord the King. And that all the prisoners in Neugate were to be taken to the Tower of London, and there was no longer to be any prison at Neugate. Which news the same Nicholas published, to the injury of the franchise; and to the scandal of the city aforesaid, as it is alleged etc.

And the said Nicholas, being questioned hereupon, acknowledged that he did tell and publish the news aforesaid. And he said that

[1] Qy. 44th, apparently.
[2] In Latin.
[3] Alderman of Broad Street.

he heard a certain esquire of our Lord the Prince telling the same in the shop of John, his master, before-mentioned. And afterwards, being diligently examined hereupon, as to whether he had any knowledge of this esquire, he said that he had no knowledge of his person, nor did he hear such esquire relate the said news, as he had before alleged. But he said that he heard one Alan Grygge, *chaundeler*, relating the said news in manner aforesaid, by the shop of the said John, his master, at Le [1] Oldeiwherye. Therefore precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the said Alan here on the Tuesday following. And the said Nicholas was committed to prison in the meantime, until etc.

Upon which day, namely, Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June] came here as well the said Nicholas as Alan aforesaid. And the said Nicholas alleged, as before, that he heard the same Alan relate the matters aforesaid at the shop of his said master at Le [2] Holdiwerye; and this he was ready to prove, so far as the Court etc. And the said Alan said that he did not relate or say as the aforesaid Nicholas imputed to him, and asked that inquisition might be made by the country thereon; and the said Nicholas in like manner. Therefore a jury was to be summoned thereon upon the Wednesday following etc.; and the said Nicholas was in the meantime committed to prison etc. And the aforesaid Alan was mainprised by William atte Castelle, armourer, Robert Horkesle, *tailour*, Henry Chaucer, *vyntner*, and Robert Grygge, saddler, such persons to have them here on the said day, at their peril.

Upon which Wednesday, namely, the Feast of St. Barnabas, came here Nicholas and Alan aforesaid. And the jury, by assent of the parties chosen, by John Rygge and eleven others, said upon their oath, that the said Alan Grygge did not utter the words aforesaid, or say as the said Nicholas above imputed to him. Therefore it was adjudged that the same Alan should go acquitted thereof; and that the said Nicholas, for the lie of which he was so convicted, and by him maliciously invented, should have the punishment of the pillory; to stand thereon for one hour of the day, and to have the whetstone hung from his neck, for such liars, according to the custom of the City, provided.

[1] Qy. as to this locality. Possibly, it may mean a sign of the "Old Wherry," as almost every house had its sign in those days. Or perhaps, the "Old Ferry," is meant.

[2] So varied in the original.

Articles of the Haberdashers.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxii. (Latin and Norman French.

[1] On Friday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June], in the 45th year etc., the reputable men of the trade of *Haberdassheres* came here before the Mayor and Aldermen, and asked that the Ordinances underwritten, made by common assent of the men of the same trade, for the common profit and advantage of the City, might be entered and in future observed etc. And the same was granted unto them.—

[2] "In the first place,—the good folks aforesaid have ordained "that no one of the said trade, or following such trade, shall keep "open shop or stall of the said trade, for selling his wares, any-"where within the franchise of London, on Sunday, or on any great "Feast-day; and that no one of them shall sell his wares otherwise "than in his own shop or stall. And that no one of them, after the "Days of Christmas, Easter, and [3] Pentecost, shall open his shop or "stall for common sale of his wares, until the day but one after each "of those Feast-days.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall take a journeyman, "or any other man, under colour of service or otherwise, to teach "him the said trade, unless he take him as an apprentice, to serve "him and to learn the said trade, in manner as an apprentice ought "to do. And that no one of the said trade shall take an apprentice "in the trade, if he be not himself a freeman of the said city; or shall "take an apprentice for a less term than for seven years, according "to the ancient usage of the City. And that no one shall follow the "said trade within the franchise of the City, unless he be a freeman "of the same; for many persons who are not free of the said city, "do keep their shops and stalls open in such trade, and take great "profit therefrom, and bear no charge within the city, to the great "disparagement of the freemen of the said trade.

"Also,—that every one who shall be found acting against any "one of the points aforesaid, shall pay to the Chamber of the Guild-"hall, upon the first default, half a mark; upon the second default, "one mark; upon the third default, 20 shillings; and upon the "fourth default, he shall keep neither shop nor stall open in such "trade at any time, in any quarter, for one year next after such de-"fault; on pain of forfeiting all his wares, and of imprisonment of "his body.

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] Or Whitsuntide.

"Also,—that the good folks aforesaid of the said trade, and their "successors in the trade, shall choose every year four good men "of such trade to oversee the men of that trade; to rule the same, "and to present the defaults therein to the Mayor and Aldermen "of the said city, for the time being."

———◇———

Complaint as to a melting-furnace leased by Plumbers in Estchepe, and decision given thereon.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxiii. (Norman French and Latin.)

[1] "To the honourable men, and wise, the Mayor, Recorder, and "Aldermen, of the City of London, shew and make plaint [2] John "Walkot, Richard Scut, Thomas Clenche, and all the other good "folks of Candelwykstrete and of St. Clement's Lane in Estchepe, "together with other neighbours of other Parishes;—that whereas "certain plumbers, namely, Robert [3] Belcampe [and] Richard Diche, "do purpose to melt their solder in a vacant place called [4] 'Wod-"hawe,' in the said Parish of St. Clement; which place one Richard "Godchild let to William de Camepedene, carpenter, who has sublet "it to the said plumbers; to the great damage and peril of death "of all who shall smell the smoke from such melting,—as may be "proved by some of the same trade, and other good folks, and trust-"worthy, who bear witness that whosoever has smelt the smoke "therefrom, has never escaped without mischief:—may it please "your honourable and rightful Lordships, at the request of the said "good folks, and for the saving of human life, to ordain a befitting "remedy, as a work of charity, in such manner that such perilous "work may not be done within the City; commanding, most hon-"ourable Sir, if so it please you, the said Richard and William not "to let the said place to the plumbers aforesaid, for doing such "work there."

[5] By reason of which petition, precept was given to John Chamberleyn, serjeant, to summon here, on the Thursday after the Feast of St. Dunstan [7 September] then next ensuing, the aforesaid Robert Beauchampe and Richard atte Diche, to make answer as to the matters aforesaid, and further, to do as the Court should direct. Upon which Thursday the parties appeared etc., and the said Robert and Richard asked to hear the said petition; which being read and heard, they said that they had hired the said vacant place,

[1] In French.
[2] Sheriff in 1389, Mayor in 1402.
[3] Or Beauchampe, as below.
[4] Wood Hawe, or Wood Yard.
[5] In Latin.

which had a furnace therein, for doing their melting and following their trade there, as had been accustomed for about the last forty years there to be done; and they said that the said vacant place was not so noxious, as the said John Walcot and the others above alleged, and this they were ready to prove, so far as the Court should think proper etc.; and they asked that they might follow their trade, and do their melting in that place, in manner as before they had been there accustomed etc. And the said John Walcot and the others said that the shaft of the furnace was too low, and that the smell of the smoke issuing therefrom at the time of melting their lead was rendered all the more offensive thereby, to the nuisance etc. And they asked that the Mayor and Aldermen should find a remedy for the same.

And afterwards, conference being held by the Mayor and Aldermen thereupon, it having been testified unto them that the place aforesaid had for many years past been let to men of the trade of plumbers, and for melting and doing other things pertaining to such trade, as they now do; and that the place was not so prejudicial as the same John Walcot and others alleged; it was agreed and granted by the Mayor and Aldermen, that the same Robert Beauchampe and Richard atte Dyche, and others of their trade, might follow their trade at the place and furnace aforesaid, and do their melting in manner as theretofore they had been accustomed to do; provided however, that the shaft of the said furnace should be heightened, for the benefit of the neighbours there.

Royal order for the prevention of the slaughtering of beasts within the City.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxxi. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs "of London, greeting. Whereas of late, by reason of the slaughter- "ing of great beasts in the city aforesaid, from the putrefied blood "of which running in the streets, and the entrails thereof thrown "into the water of Thames, the air in the same city has been greatly "corrupted and infected, and whereby the worst of abominations "and stenches have been generated, and sicknesses and many other "maladies have befallen persons dwelling in the same city, and re- "sorting thereto;—We, desiring to take precautions against such "perils, and to provide for the decency of the said city, and the "safety of the same our people, with the assent of our Council, in "our Parliament holden at Westminster, had ordained that all

" oxen, sheep, swine, and other large animals, for the sustenance " of our city aforesaid to be slaughtered, should be taken to the " village of [1]Stretteford, on the one side, and the village of " Knyghtebrugge, on the other side, of the said city, and there be " slaughtered; and that the entrails of such beasts should there be " cleansed; and that if any butcher in his rash daring should pre- " sume to do aught to the contrary thereof, he should incur for- " feiture unto us of the flesh, and of the animals which on this side " of the villages aforesaid he should have caused to be slaughtered, " and the penalty of imprisonment for one year. And whereas we " have ordered hereupon, that you should cause the Ordinance " aforesaid to be publicly proclaimed in such places as you should " deem expedient, and the same to be observed, and should chastise " and punish all butchers doing to the contrary hereof; according " to the form of the Ordinance aforesaid. And afterwards, upon " the open information as well of our Justiciars and our clerks in " our Chancery, and other our officers, as of other reputable men " dwelling in Fletestret, Holbourne, and Smythfeld, in the suburbs " of the city aforesaid, we have heard that certain butchers of the " said city, giving no heed to the said Ordinance and proclamation, " have after, and against, the Ordinance and proclamation aforesaid, " slain large beasts within the said city, and have thrown the blood " and entrails thereof in divers places near Holbournbrigge and " elsewhere in the suburb aforesaid; from which abominations and " stenches, and the air infected thereby, sicknesses and very many " other maladies have befallen our officers aforesaid, and other " persons there dwelling, and resorting thereto, and, as was feared, " would thereafter befall them, unless some remedy should be " speedily had thereto; we have oftentimes commanded you to " cause the said Ordinance to be publicly proclaimed in the city " aforesaid, and the suburbs thereof, in such places as you should " deem expedient, and to be observed, and to chastise and punish " all butchers offending against the said Ordinance, according to " the form of the Ordinance aforesaid, or else to signify unto us the " cause why you have neglected to obey our commands so often " directed to you thereupon: and you, slighting our commands " aforesaid, as we have heard, have not cared to do the things afore- " said, or even to signify unto us the cause why you would not do " the same, or ought not, in manifest contempt of ourselves and " of our commands aforesaid, and to the no small damage and " grievance of the same our officers and others, as to the which we

[1] Stratford le Bow, and Knightsbridge.

" do greatly marvel, and are moved thereat;—We do further com-
" mand you, so strictly as we may, and enjoin, that you will cause
" the said Ordinance to be publicly proclaimed in the city aforesaid,
" and in the suburbs thereof, in such places as you shall deem most
" expedient, and to be observed, and will punish all butchers doing
" to the contrary hereof, according to the tenor of our commands
" aforesaid to you before directed hereon; or else, yourselves, will
" appear before us three weeks from the Day of St. Michael next
" ensuing, wheresoever in England we shall then be, to shew why
" you have despised to obey our commands aforesaid, so often
" unto you directed hereupon. And have there this writ. Witness
" myself, at Westminster, the 26th day of September, in the 45th
" year of our reign in England, and in France the 32nd."

This writ was proclaimed on the [1]Saturday next after the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the 45th year of the reign of King Edward the Third.

Articles for the regulation of the Trade of the Waxchandlers.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxxiii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]On the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Martin the Bishop [11 November], in the 45th year etc., came here the reputable men of the trade of the Waxchandlers, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words.—

[3]" To the honourable men, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City
" of London, shew the good folks, the *Wexchaundelers* of the said
" city, that their trade has been badly ruled and governed hereto-
" fore, and there still is great scandal unto all the good folks of
" the said trade and of the City, because that they have not Masters
" chosen of the said trade, and sworn before you, the Mayor and
" Aldermen, as other trades have, to oversee the defaults that are
" committed in their said trade, and to present them to the Mayor
" and Aldermen of the said city. And for this reason, very good
" Sirs, the said good folks do supplicate your gracious Lordships,
" that you will be pleased to grant unto the said good folks, that
" they may choose from among them four good men of the said

[1] But before this, the King had sent another writ, dated the 26th of October, stating that as none of the evils beforementioned had arisen from the slaying of cattle by the Butchers of Estchepe or the Stokkes, it was not his intention that it should in any way apply to them. It was no doubt aimed in particular at the Butchers of St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles; who seem to have been a source of great annoyance to the noble and opulent families dwelling in the vicinity of St. Paul's. See page 339 *ante*.

[2] In Latin.

[3] In French.

" trade; and that they may be sworn before you, most honourable " Sirs, to have surveillance of all the defaults in their said trade, " and to present them before the Mayor and Aldermen for the " time being; that so, the offenders may be punished according to " their deserts. And that the points underwritten may be granted " unto them, and enrolled in the Chamber, before you, for the com- " mon profit of the said City.—

" In the first place,—that no chandler of the said trade shall " make any torches, [1]*cierges*, [1]*prikettz*, or other candles, of wax, " mixed with rosin and [1]*code*, but only of good wax and wick. " And that, if any chandler of the said trade in time to come shall " make torches, *cierges*, *prikettz*, or other candles of wax, for sale, " that is mixed as aforesaid, and that may be found and proved by " the Masters of the said trade, before the Mayor and Aldermen, " to be not proper wax or [2]wick, the person who shall be so con- " victed shall pay to the Chamber, the first time, 6*s*. 8*d*.; and the " second time, to the said Chamber, 13*s*. 4*d*.; and the third time, " to the said Chamber, 20*s*.; and the fourth time, he shall forswear " the trade for ever.

" Also,—that every chandler of the said trade, within the fran- " chise of London, shall receive for the hire of round *cierges* for " funerals, one penny per [3]pound; the party also paying the " chandler for the waste of the said candles, and a reasonable sum " for the hire of the [4]*herces* and candlesticks requisite for the said " *cierges*.

" Also,—for [5]squared *cierges*, within the said franchise, for every " piece one penny; the party also paying the chandler for the " waste.

" Also,—for the hire of torches, for every pound one penny; " the party also paying the chandler for the waste.

" Also,—if any person shall bring wax to a chandler, to make " *torchez*, [6]*tortiz*, *prikettez* or *perchers*, candles, or *cierges* for women " at [7]Candlemas, the chandler shall take for every pound of wax one " halfpenny for the making; and he who shall have it made, must " bring the [8]*wyke*, or else pay for the *wyke*.

[1] See page 301 *ante*, Notes [2], [4], and [6].

[2] *lymyoun*.

[3] He was to pay this for the original weight of all the candles used; and to pay for the amount of wax consumed as well.

[4] The iron framework, like a harrow, (*hercia*), on which the candles, used at funerals, or before shrines, were arranged.

[5] Also used at funerals, and known as "*quariers*," or "*quarions*."

[6] Or torchettes. See page 301 *ante*, Note [3].

[7] When wax tapers were hallowed, and borne by women to the Churches, in remembrance of the Purification, or Churching, of the Virgin Mary.

[8] Wick.

"Also,—if any man shall bring wax, to make round or squared "*cierges* thereof, the chandler shall take for every pound one half-"penny, for his trouble.

"Also,—the said good folks do pray, that every chandler of the "trade within the said city may have a mark, and that he put it "upon the torches, *tortiz*, and *cierges*, which he makes; that so, if "any default shall be found in the same, the person may be known "in whose work the default is, and be chastised for his offence "against this Ordinance; and that such torches, *tortiz*, and *cierges*, "as are not impressed in manner aforesaid, may be forfeited to the "Chamber."[1]

New Articles of the Pouchmakers.

45 Edward III. A.D. 1371. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxxiv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]On Thursday next after the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary [8 December], in the 45th year etc., came the reputable men of the trade of *Pouchemakers*, and delivered unto the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words:—

[3]"To the honourable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City "of London, pray the good folks, Pouchmakers of the same city, "that whereas they have some Articles of their trade before you "[4]enrolled; and some Articles of that trade which are very profit-"able, to the common profit of the people, are not as yet enrolled; "it will please you to accept these Articles to be enrolled, for the "common profit of the people; that is to say.—

"First,—that no one of the said trade shall sell [5]*tasses* or "[6]*curroies* privily in hostels in the City, but only openly in their "shops, and not by night; that the people may not be deceived by "such private purchases in such hostels, as of late has been the case.

"Also,—that no serving-man in the said trade, by covenant or "in any other way, shall serve under any person of another trade "within the said city, or the suburb thereof, to teach him such "trade of the pouchmakers.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall receive into his ser-"vice, to work in such trade, any person who is a common brawler "or rioter, or of ill fame, or who will not be ruled by the Masters "of such trade; nor shall he deliver materials in this trade to any

[1] In a sequel in Latin, it is added that Walter Rede and John Pope were chosen to be Overseers of the trade.

[2] In Latin.

[3] In French.

[4] The Articles of the *Tassemakers* (or Pouchmakers) entered in *Letter-Book* F. fol. 167; but of no interest whatever.

[5] Purses.

[6] Probably, straps or thongs of leather.

"such person to work upon, until he shall have found surety for "his good behaviour, and will conform to the Masters, by them to "be ruled.

"And that every person in the trade who shall do to the con- "trary of any one of the points aforesaid, shall pay the same "penalty that in their other Articles is comprised."[1]

Articles of the Blacksmiths.

46 Edward III. A.D. 1372. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxxv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]On Monday next after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 January], in the 46th year etc., the reputable men of the trade of Blacksmiths came here, and delivered unto the Mayor and Aldermen the Articles underwritten, as follow.—

[3]"In the first place,—because that many of the trade, as well "freemen as foreigners, who dwell in foreign lanes, do send their "work in secret to a secluded place, and not to a place that is open, "by reason that the said work is not avowable and proper, so that "the commonalty is deceived and greatly damaged thereby;—it "is ordained, that no one of the said trade shall cause any false "work to be taken through the streets for sale in the City, or in "the suburb thereof, or shall go wandering about the said city, or "the suburb, with such false work; but those who wish to send "their work for sale out of their houses or shops, shall send the "same to, and stand openly, at Graschirche, with such work for "sale, or else upon the Pavement hard by St. Nicholas Flesshameles, "or near to the Tun upon Cornhulle; on pain of forfeiture of such "work to the use of the Chamber, and of paying to the said "Chamber, the first time any person shall be convicted thereof, "40 pence; the second time, half a mark; and the third time, half "a mark; and so, every time he shall be convicted thereof.

"Also,—that every master in the said trade shall put his own "mark upon his work, such as heads of lances, knives, and axes, "and other large work; that people may know who made them, "in case default shall be found in the same; on the pain afore- "said.

"Also,—that no one in the said trade shall counterfeit the mark "of another person, or put the counterfeited mark of another upon "his own work; but he shall use and put his own mark upon his "own work, on the pain aforesaid.

[1] A Note follows, to the effect that the proposed Articles were allowed.

[2] In Latin.

[3] In French.

"Also,—that the Masters of the said trade, for the time chosen, "shall have the false work that they shall find made in the trade, "brought to the Guildhall, there to be adjudged upon, in whose-"soever hands it may be found.

"Also,—that no one shall be made free of the said trade, before "it has been testified by one of the same Masters that he is able to "follow the trade, the same as they do in other trades.

"Also,—that no one in the said trade shall withdraw the ap-"prentice or journeyman of another, during his term; on pain of "paying to the Chamber of the Guildhall 20*s*., for withdrawing an "apprentice; and for withdrawing a journeyman, half a mark."[1]

Letter of thanks, for an intended gift, from the Princess of Aquitaine and Wales.

46 Edward III. A.D. 1372. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxxv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]On Friday next after the Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle [24 February], in the 46th year etc., our Lady the Princess of Aquitaine and Wales sent here a letter, directed to the Mayor and Aldermen, in these words:—

[3]"Very dear and well-beloved. We have fully heard of the great "gifts that of your own free will for us you have ordained; for the "which we do thank you with all our heart, letting you know for "certain that if you shall have any matter to transact with us, as "to the which we may reasonably avail you, we will well remember "the same, and to the best of our power will do it with good heart. "And be pleased to credit hereupon our dear and well-beloved "[4]John de Chichestre and Sir Edward Chardestok, Keeper of our "Wardrobe, as to that which on our behalf they shall say to you. "Very dear and well-beloved, may God have you in His keeping. "Given under our Signet, at Berkhampstede, on the 23rd day of "February."

[5]By reason of which letter, their credentials being heard, John de Cauntebrigge, the Chamberlain, delivered unto the said Edward five hundred marks, by precept of the Mayor and Aldermen, to make present thereof, and to pay the same, unto the Princess, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid.

[1] A Note is added, stating that the proposed Articles were duly approved of, and that six Masters or Overseers were appointed; among them are the names of William Fryday, and Edward Sende: the name of the latter frequently occurs in the City records, as dwelling at a house adjoining Holborn Bridge.

[2] In Latin.

[3] In French.

[4] See page 350 *ante*, Note [2].

[5] In Latin.

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling circlets of inferior metal for silver.

46 Edward III. A.D. 1372. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxxviii. (Latin.)

THOMAS LANLEYE, chapman, was brought before the Mayor, Recorder, and Adam Fraunceys and other Aldermen, by the Sheriffs of London, on Friday the Feast of St. George [25 April], in the 46th year etc., for that he, the same Thomas, contriving how to deceive the common people, had [1] circlets of *latone* gilded, and with them divers cups bound, which he afterwards sold: and some of which he exposed for sale at divers times, as well in the city aforesaid as without, both in this, the 46th year, and before, to various persons, saying and asserting that the same circlets were made of silver gilt; who, supposing it to be so, bought those cups of him, and paid for them as having bonds around them of silver gilt.

And in like manner, for that he had pledged two cups, so bound with circlets of gilded *latone*, to one William de Stoke, *taillour*, for 32 shillings; saying to him, and asserting, that the same cups were bound with circlets of silver gilt, while he well knew that the same were fraudulently bound with gilded *latone*, in deceit of the people etc. Which William hereupon came, and shewed the cups by the same Thomas so pledged to him.

And the said Thomas, being questioned hereupon etc., acknowledged that he was guilty thereof; and being asked who it was that so gilded those circlets, in deceit of the people etc., he said that one John atte Wyche, latoner, so gilded them. Which John being brought here by the Sheriffs on the said Friday, and questioned as to whether he had gilded the same circlets, and bound those cups therewith, knowing that they were to be sold by the said Thomas as being circlets of silver gilt, in deceit of the people etc., and as to how he would acquit himself as to the fraud and deceit aforesaid etc., acknowledged that he was guilty thereof etc.

Therefore it was awarded that the aforesaid Thomas Lanleye, for the fraud aforesaid etc., should have the punishment of the pillory, there to stand for two hours; and afterwards be committed to prison, until other orders should have been given as to his liberation. And in like manner, that the said John atte Wyche, for the fraud etc., should have the punishment of the pillory, there to stand for two hours. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to do execution of the judgment aforesaid, and to have the reason for the same there proclaimed.

[1] Or bonds, or rims, for mazer cups, called "*cuppebondes*."

Articles for the Leathersellers and Pouchmakers; and for the Dyers serving those trades.

46 Edward III. A.D. 1372. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxviii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]On Monday next before the Feast of St. Alphege [8 June], in the 46th year etc., came here the reputable men of the Leathersellers and the Pouchmakers, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words.—

[2] "To the honourable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of "London, pray the good folks, the Leathersellers and the Pouch-"makers of the same city, that whereas, in the first year of the "reign of our Lord the King now reigning, it was forbidden by "Ordinance of the then Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, "that any man of the trade of pouchmakers should expose any "leather for sale as other than it was, or should sell sheep-leather "scraped on the back in counterfeit of roe-leather, dyed in divers "colours, in deceit of the people: and that no dyer of leathers, "who has to do with dyeing, should put into colours such manner "of sheep-leather so scraped and broken upon the back, on pain "of heavy forfeiture to the Mayor and the Commonalty: and "that if any such manner of sheep-leather should afterwards be "found dyed, with such scraping and counterfeiting, in deceit of "the people, the same should be burnt, by judgment of the "Mayor and Aldermen: and now, many persons are selling calf-"leather, in such manner scraped, as a counterfeit of roe-leather, "dyed in divers colours, in deceit of the people.—May it please "you to ordain, that the like prohibition may be made as to calf-"leather, in counterfeit of roe-leather, and under the same penalty "as before-mentioned as to sheep-leather. And that the same Or-"dinances shall be observed among leathersellers and all others. "And that the dyers of leathers for the said trades, both at pre-"sent and in time to come, shall be sworn before you to keep the "Ordinance aforesaid, under a certain penalty by you had and "ordained, as others of the same trade have heretofore been sworn, "for the common profit of the people.

"Also,—that no dyer of leathers shall cause to be dyed in "[3] brasil that has been delivered by any leatherseller or pouch-"maker unto him for dyeing his leathers, the leather of any other "person; nor yet in any dye which such dyer shall have sold

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] A wood used for dyeing of a bright red colour; so called from *braise*, or red-hot coals.

" and set apart for any one of the leathersellers and pouchmakers " aforesaid, upon agreement with him made; that so, each one of " them may have his full dye that it is proper for him rightfully " to have: for oftentimes it happens that part of their own leather " that is privily purloined from them, as well as the leather of " others in other trades, is dyed in the brasil that belongs to the " said leathersellers and pouchmakers, to their very great loss. " And that no such dyer shall receive to dye, or cause to be dyed, " any leather in any dye by him made of less than [1] one pound or " half a pound, according to the leather they use. And that two " leathersellers of Chepe, and two pouchmakers of the Bridge, " shall be chosen and sworn before you every year, by assent of " the folks of the said trades, to oversee the same; and that the " points before-mentioned may be kept in form aforesaid; and " such defaults as they shall find therein, from time to time they " shall loyally present unto you."

[2]And conference having been held between the Mayor and Aldermen hereon, by their common assent it was ordained that no one in future should sell sheepskin or calf-leather, scraped and made in counterfeit of roe-leather, in form above-mentioned, under the penalty before stated; and that all other things in the petition contained should in future be strictly observed, under the penalty aforesaid. And to oversee the matters aforesaid, and faithfully to present the defaults to the Mayor and Aldermen which from time to time they should find, there were chosen and sworn the four persons under-written, William Belhomme and John Swantone, leathersellers of Chepe, and Thomas Gandre and John de Leye, pouchmakers of the Bridge.

And hereupon, the dyers of leather for the same trades were sworn faithfully to do their calling, and, to the best of their power, faithfully to observe the things in the said petition contained; namely, John Blakthorne, and Agnes, his wife; John Whitynge, and Lucy, his wife; and Richard Westone, *dier*, and Katherine, his wife.

John Mayn, a Leper, expelled from the City.

46 Edward III. A.D. 1372. Letter-Book G. fol. cclxxxix. (Latin.)

On Monday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June], in the 46th year etc., John Mayn, baker, who had oftentimes before been commanded by the Mayor and Aldermen

[1] In proportion, probably, to the weight of the leather.

[2] In Latin.

to depart from the City, and provide for himself some dwelling without the same, and avoid the common conversation of mankind,—seeing that he, the same John, was smitten with the blemish of leprosy,—and not to go wandering about the City to communicate with other sound persons, by reason of the infection of that disease, on the peril that awaits the same etc.; was sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen, at the Husting holden on the said Monday, that he would depart forthwith from the city aforesaid, and would make no longer stay within the same; but would take up his abode elsewhere without the City, and not return thereto, on pain of undergoing the punishment of the pillory, if he should contravene the same etc.

Ordinance for the cleansing of Smythfelde.

46 Edward III. A.D. 1372. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxci. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]On Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin [20 July], in the 46th year etc., came here the reputable men, the Horse-dealers and Drovers, and delivered unto the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words.—

[2]"To the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of the City of "London, shew the dealers of Smethefeld, that is to say, the "[3]Coursers and Drovers, that, for the amendment of the said "field, they have granted and assented among them that, for the "term of three years next ensuing after the date of this petition, "for every horse sold in the said field there shall be paid one "penny, for every ox and cow one half-penny, for every eight "sheep one penny, and for every four swine one penny, by the "seller, and the same by the purchaser, who buys the same for "resale. Wherefore they pray that this Ordinance may be en-"rolled in the Chamber of the Guildhall, to be in force for three "years only, according to the good discretion of the said good "Lords; the same Ordinance beginning to hold good and be in "force at the Feast of St. James the Apostle [25 July], in the "46th year of our Lord the King now reigning."

[1]And conference being held between the Mayor and Aldermen hereupon, it was agreed and granted by them, with the assent of the same dealers and drovers, that the said pennies should be levied for such three years in form aforesaid, for cleansing the field of Smythfelde by the aid thereof.

[1] In Latin.

[2] In French.

[3] *Corsours.* A "courser" (from the French, no doubt,) was a dealer in horses. Grose (*Class. Dict. Vulgar Tongue*) ignorantly says that it is properly, *horse-coser*, "vulgarly and corruptly pronounced *courser*," and assigns to it a Scottish origin.

Afterwards, on the 11th day of August in the same year, Adam Fernham, Keeper of the Gaol of Neugate, Hugh Averelle, Bailiff of Smythfeld, and William Godhewe, [1]*webbe*, were chosen and sworn faithfully to collect and receive the said pennies in form aforesaid, and to cleanse the field of Smythfeld from time to time, during such term of three years, when necessary.

Punishment of the Thewe, for selling putrid soles.

46 Edward III. A.D. 1372. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxcii. (Latin.)

On Saturday next after the Feast of St. Giles the Abbot [1 September], in the 46th year of the reign of King Edward the Third etc., Margery Hore, *fisshwyfe*, was brought here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, with certain fish called "soles," stinking and rotten, and unwholesome for the use of man, which she had exposed for sale at the Stokkes on the day aforesaid, in deceit of the common people, and against the Ordinance published thereon, and to the scandal of the City etc.

Which Margaret being questioned thereupon, did not deny the same, etc. Therefore it was awarded that she should have the punishment of the pillory ordained for women, called the *thewe*, for her fraud and deceit aforesaid; and that the said fish should there be burnt etc., and the cause of her punishment be there proclaimed.

Royal Proclamation against the pollution of the Thames.

46 Edward III. A.D. 1372. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxcii. (Latin.)

On Thursday next after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary [8 September], in the 46th year etc., our Lord the King sent here his writ, in these words.—

"Edward, by the grace of God etc., to our well-beloved, the "Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, of our City of London, greeting. "Forasmuch as we are for certain informed that [2]rushes, dung, "refuse, and other filth and harmful things, from our City of Lon- "don, and the suburbs thereof, have been for a long time past, and "are daily, thrown into the water of Thames, so that the water "aforesaid, and the hythes thereof, are so greatly obstructed, and "the course of the said water so greatly narrowed, that great ships "and vessels are not able, as of old they were wont, any longer to "come up to the same city, but are impeded therein; to the most "grievous damage as well of ourselves as of the city aforesaid, and

[1] Or weaver.

[2] Rushes were extensively landed at the hythes of the City, for strewing the floors of houses therewith.

" of all the nobles and others of our people to the same city re-
" sorting;—We, wishing to provide a fitting remedy in this behalf,
" do command you, on the fealty and allegiance in which unto us
" you are bound, strictly enjoining that, with all the speed that
" you may, you will cause orders to be given that such throwing
" of rushes, dung, refuse, and other filth and harmful things, into
" the bed of the river aforesaid, shall no longer be allowed, but
" that the same shall be removed and wholly taken away there-
" from; to the amendment of the same bed of the river, and the
" enlarging of the watercourse aforesaid; so behaving yourselves
" in this behalf, that we shall have no reason for severely taking
" you to task in respect hereof. And this, as we do trust in you,
" and as you would avoid our heavy indignation, and the punish-
" ment which, as regards ourselves, you may incur, you are in no
" wise to omit. Witness myself, at Prestone, the 20th day of
" August, in the 46th year of our reign in England, and in France
" the 33rd."

Punishment of the Thewe, for stealing a child.

47 Edward III. A.D. 1373. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxcix. (Latin.)

On Monday, the Feast of St. Benedict the Abbot [21 March], in the 47th year etc., Alice de Salesbury, a beggar, was adjudged to the pillory called the "*thewe*," for women ordained, by award of the Mayor and Aldermen, there to stand for one hour in the day; for that, on the Sunday before, she had taken one Margaret, daughter of John Oxwyke, grocer, in the Ropery, in London, and had carried her away, and stripped her of her clothes, that she might not be recognized by her family; that so, she might go begging with the same Alice, and gain might be made thereby etc. As to the which, the same Alice was convicted before the Mayor and Aldermen.

Delivery of a Barge, provided by the City to serve under the King, together with the rigging and tackle thereof, to William Martlesham, its master.

47 Edward III. A.D. 1373. Letter-Book G. fol. cccix. (Norman French.)

" This indenture, made on the 29th day of July, in the 47th year
" etc., witnesseth that John Piel, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the
" Commonalty, of the City of London, have handed over and de-
" livered, on the day of the making hereof, their [1]barge, called

[1] A ship of war in this instance, but partly impelled by oars.

" 'The Paul of London,' fully rigged, together with the rigging and " tackle thereof, unto William Martlesham, mariner, of the said " city, and Master of the said barge, that is to say;—one mast with " three [1]*topcastelles*, 8 couples of new [2]*hedropes*, 3 *forstiez*, and 2 " couples of *backstiez*, 2 [3]*girdinez*, 3 [4]*craneïynz*, 2 [5]*upties*, 2 [6]*pol-* " *langes*, one [7]*seylyerde* for the barge, one sail with 2 [8]*bonettes*, " 2 [9]*shetes*, 2 [10]*thurghwals*, 2 [11]*bowelynes*, 2 *stechynges*, 2 [12]*trusses*, " 2 [13]*yerderopes*, one [14]*rakke*, and the rigging pertaining to the " mast; 6 new cables, 5 anchors for the barge, one [15]*wyndyngrope*, " 2 *haucers* for *boyropes*, 2 [16]*touropes*, 3 *werpropes*, 2 [17]*ketels* for " the barge, 60 [18]*teeldes*, 16 *skaltrowes*, 2 *roostrees*, one [19]*grapenel*, " one *cheyne* of 16 [20]fathom, 2 [21]*waterfyles*, 80 [22]*ores* for the barge, " 2 [23]*wyndyngbailles*, 4 tables with the trestles, 4 [24]*napes* for the " same, 5 dozen [25]*aguls* for the barge, 40 pounds of [26]*filace*, 2 " dozen shovels, one dozen [27]*skopes*; 2 great [28]tankards, bound " with iron; six [29]*pottz* tankards; two [30]boring-bits; 4 [31]*sketfates*; " 20 [32]*poleynes*; 2 *wyndyng poleys*; 2 [33]*skeynes* of *poletwyne*; 50 new " [34]*palettes*, stuffed; one pair of [35]plates; 50 cloves of [36]*taleghe-* " *wode*; 20 chains of iron; 60 bows, with a [37]*huche*; 500 cords " for them; 400 [38]sheaves of arrows, with a tun; one [39]*beyl*; 2 " [40]*buttes* of iron for one *ketel*; one [41]*trevyt*; 2 [42]*bukettes*, with 2

[1] Platforms round the mast, from which to throw darts or missiles at the enemy.
[2] Headropes, forestays, and backstays.
[3] Qy. as to this term; possibly it may mean the main gear, or jear.
[4] Crane-lines.
[5] Some kind of rope, probably.
[6] Probably, pulleys or blocks.
[7] Sailyard.
[8] A "bonnet" is an additional slip laced to the foot of a sail.
[9] Sheets, or sail-ropes.
[10] Qy. as to *thurghwals* and *stechynges*.
[11] Bowlines.
[12] Ropes for keeping the centre of a yard to the mast.
[13] Yard-ropes.
[14] Rack: various sorts are used on board ship.
[15] Winding-rope, halsers, buoy-ropes.
[16] Probably, "to-ropes," used like "warp-ropes," the next.
[17] Kettles.
[18] Qy. as to this and the two following terms: *roostree* may perhaps mean "crosstree."
[19] Grapnel, chain.
[20] *bras*.
[21] Qy. as to this item.
[22] Oars.
[23] Winding-bails; perhaps some portions of a windlass.
[24] Table-cloths.
[25] Probably, sail-needles.
[26] String, or thread.
[27] Scoops.
[28] See page 6 *ante*, Note [2].
[29] Tankards for drinking from.
[30] *bedeux*.
[31] Vats for necessary purposes.
[32] Pulleys, winding-pulleys.
[33] Skeins of pull-twyne; probably, thin string.
[34] Pallets.
[35] Armour-plates.
[36] Tall-wood; long faggots.
[37] Hutch; a box, or case.
[38] Or garbs; they were generally packed in casks, for conveyance.
[39] Or bail; probably for bearing up the tilt over the boat.
[40] Butts; iron supports for either side of a kettle on the hearth.
[41] Trivet.
[42] Buckets with bails or circular handles.

" *beiles*; one [1]*stremer*; 3 standards; 16 [2]*baners*; 2 [3]*boyes* of " *corkille*; one [4]*coler* for the *steyes*; 2 brass pots; 2 hatchets; " 2 hammers; one [5]*eschele*; and 100 [6]*bords* called '*waynskott*'; " and 80 [7]*pavyz*; 30 yards of [8]large *bever*; also, 200 *dartes*; " also, 30 *launces*; also, 4000 [9]*quarels* for *arblast*. Also, one boat " for the same barge, with one mast, 4 couples of [10]*hedrope*, one " *foresteye*, one couple of *baksteye*, one [11]*uptye* with 2 *haliers*, 2 " *yerderopes*, one *zeylyerde* for the boat, one sail, 2 [12]*shettes*, 2 " *thurghwalis*, one [13]*bowelyne*, one *ankyr* for the boat, one cable " for the boat, 30 *ores*, one *daviot*, for the same boat:—the same " to serve under our Lord the King in this present expedition upon " the sea; he safely to keep and conduct the same, and, after the " said expedition, to bring back and redeliver such [14]barge and " boat, and all the things aforesaid, unto the Mayor and Com- " monalty of the said city, for the time being, by reasonable " account made thereof; and to answer and make satisfaction for " all that has been lost therefrom by his default, within 40 days " next after such his return. The which thing well and loyally to " do in form aforesaid, he, the same William Martlesham, Master " of the said barge, binds himself, his heirs, and his executors, " and all his goods, moveable and immoveable, wheresover they " may be found, on this side of the sea or beyond, to the Mayor " and Commonalty aforesaid, and to their successors, hereby. And " for the greater certainty of so doing, John Maykyn, *shipman*, " and Robert Hulle, *shipman*, have become sureties for the said " William, Master of the barge aforesaid; and the said John " Maykyn and Robert, the sureties aforesaid, bind themselves and " each of them severally, and all their goods, moveable and im- " moveable, wheresoever they may be found, on this side of the " sea or beyond, to the Mayor and Commonalty aforesaid, and to " their successors, in the same manner as the said William, Master " of the barge aforesaid, is bound. In witness whereof, to the one " part of this indenture the Mayor and Commonalty aforesaid " have set the Seal of the Mayoralty of the said city; and the " aforesaid William, John Maykyn, and Robert, to the other part

[1] Streamer; an ensign, or pennon.
[2] Banners.
[3] Buoys of cork.
[4] Colour for the stays.
[5] Scaling-ladder.
[6] Boards called "wainscot"; employed in "boarding" the enemy's ship.
[7] Or "*pavises*," large shields.
[8] Long beaver. Perhaps used for stanching the blood from wounds.
[9] Square-headed arrows for cross-bows.
[10] Head-rope, forestay, backstay.
[11] Uptie, haulyards, yardropes, sail-yards.
[12] Sheets: *thurghwalis*, as stated before, cannot perhaps be identified.
[13] Bowline, anchor, oars, davit.
[14] For further particulars as to this Barge, and the original order for building it, see pp. 373, 374, Note [3] *post*.

" have set their seals. Given at London, the day and year before-
" mentioned."

Sentence of Imprisonment, for assault in presence of the Mayor.

47 Edward III. A.D. 1373. Letter-Book G. fol. ccvi. (Latin.)

On Friday next after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary [8 September], in the 47th year etc., Robert Brabason, *stokfisshmongere*, was attached to make answer for that,—when John [1]Lithfot, *saltere*, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [29 August], was laid in wait for by certain persons who were jealous of him, and did not dare go out of the house of Thomas de Mordone, *chaundeler*, near to Billyngesgate, in which he then kept himself, for fear of death, as was stated to John Pyel, the Mayor; whereupon, the same Mayor, for keeping the peace, on the same day went there, and arrested the said Robert, who then manifestly threatened the said John [1]Lythfot,—while the same John [1]Ligthfot was going towards his house with the Mayor, for safe-conduct, the said Robert, while so under arrest, and going along with the said Mayor, drew his dagger in presence of him, the Mayor, and made assault with the same upon the said John [1]Ligthfot, so under safe-conduct, and attempted to stab him, in contempt of our Lord the King etc., and in pernicious example to others.

And the said Robert appeared in person, etc., and acknowledged that he was guilty thereof etc.; and he put himself upon the favour of the Mayor and Aldermen. And conference being held thereupon between the said Mayor and Aldermen, by their common consent it was ordered and awarded, that the said Robert Brabasoun should be committed to the Prison of Neugate for the contempt aforesaid, there to remain for a year and a day then next ensuing.

Afterwards, on the 16th day of September in the year aforesaid, the said Robert was committed to the charge of Simon de Mordone, Alderman, by him to be kept etc.

And hereupon, the same Simon, John Horn, William Strokelady, William Walford, John Rous, Elias de Thorpe, pelterer, John Burghwelle, John Kirketone, William Bramptone, William Torgold, William Turke, William Bradewelle, John Mortone, and Richard Brounvyle, fishmongers and *stokfishmongeres*, jointly gave surety, and each of them for himself, body for body, to have the body of the same Robert at the Guildhall, to stand his [2]trial, where and when they should be warned, etc.

[1] So varied in the MS.: for "Lightfoot." [2] For the assault.

Ordinances of the Court-hand Writers, or Scriveners.

47 Edward III. A.D. 1373. Letter-Book G. fol. cccvii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] On the 26th day of September, in the 47th year etc., came here the reputable men, the common Writers of Court-hand of the City, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words.—

[2] "Unto the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the "City of London, pray the Writers of Court-hand of the said city, "that whereas their craft is very much in request in the same city, "and it is especially requisite that it should be lawfully and wisely "ruled and followed, and that, by persons instructed therein; and "seeing that, for want of good rule, many mischiefs and defaults "are, and have been oftentimes, committed in the said craft, by "those who resort from divers countries unto the said city, as well "chaplains as others, who have no knowledge of the customs, fran-"chises, and usages, of the City, and who cause themselves to be "called 'scriveners,' and undertake to make wills, deeds, and all "other things touching the said craft; the fact being that they are "foreigners and unknown, and also, are less skilled than the afore-"said scriveners who are free of the said city, and who for long "have been versed in their craft, and have largely given of their "means for their instruction and freedom therein:—to the great "damage and disherison of many persons, as well of the said city "as of many countries of the realm, and to the great damage and "scandal of all the good and lawful men of the said craft. There-"fore pray the good scriveners, that it may please your honourable "and discreet Lordships, to grant unto them, and to establish for "the common profit of the said city, and of many other countries, "and for the well-being and amendment of their condition, that "they, and their successors for all time, may be ruled and may "enjoy their franchise in their degree in manner as other folks of "divers trades of the said city are ruled and do enjoy their fran-"chise, in their degree; according to the points that follow.—

"In the first place,—they pray that no person shall be suffered "to keep shop of the said craft in the City, or in the suburb "thereof, if he be not free of the City, made free in the same craft, "and that, by men of the craft.

"Also,—that no one shall be admitted to such freedom, if he be "not first examined and found able by those of the same craft who "shall, for the time being, by you and your successors be assigned

[1] In Latin. [2] In French.

"and deputed to do the same, and to be Wardens of the said "craft.

"Also,—that every scrivener of the said city, and of the suburb "thereof, shall put his name to the deeds which he makes; that "it may be known who has made the same.

"Also,—that every one who shall act against this Ordinance and "enactment, shall pay to the Chamber, the first time 40*d.*; the "second time, half a mark; and the third time, 10 shillings.

"Also,—that these Articles shall be enrolled in the said Chamber, "as being firm and established for ever."[1]

Further requisitions as to the equipment of the Barge built by the City for the King's service.

47 Edward III. A.D. 1373. Letter-Book G. fol. cccvi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]Our Lord the King sent here, on the 28th day of September in the 47th year etc., his Letter under the Privy Seal, in these words,—

[3]"Edward, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor, Aldermen, "Citizens, and Commoners, of our City of London, greeting. "Whereas the [4]barge which you have caused to be made of late "for our service, at our command, as you do know, is at present "in the Port of Suthamptone, and cannot go from thence to sea "on our service, as it was ordered to do, with the expedition of "barges and other vessels which are there at present in our service; "seeing that the said barge is not provided with anchors, cables, "[5]tackle, or other necessary equipment, as it ought to be, accord-"ing as for certain we have learned;—We do command and charge "you strictly that, so soon as you shall see this, you will ordain "among you in all ways that the said barge be well and sufficiently "equipped and arrayed with anchors, cables, [5]tackle, and all other "things necessary thereto, and that, with all the haste that may be "made in any way; to the end that it may go forth in our service in "the said expedition, and so that, by your negligence or laches in "this behalf, our said service may not experience delay, which may "God forbid, through want of the barge aforesaid. And this in no "manner omit, on the fealty and allegiance which unto us you "owe. Given under our Privy Seal, at Westminster, the 24th day "of September, in the 47th year of our reign in England, and in "France the 34th."

[1] A Note in Latin is added, stating that the prayer of the petition was duly granted.

[2] In Latin.

[3] In French.

[4] See page 369 *ante*, as to the equipment of this Barge.

[5] *atyrons*.

[1]By reason of which [2]Letter, there was given unto William Martesham, Master of the barge aforesaid, the sum of 20 marks for buying anchors, cables, and other necessaries for the same; as set forth in the following.—

"Be it remembered, that William Martesham, Master of the "ship called 'The Poul,' of London, on the 24th day of Septem- "ber in the 47th year etc., gave the Mayor and Aldermen to un- "derstand that one anchor and two cables of the said barge were "lost in the last voyage of the same. Wherefore John de Caunte- "brigge, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, delivered unto "the said William, for the Commonalty of the city aforesaid, on "the 24th day of September, 20 marks for the purchase of such "anchors, cables, and other necessaries; as to the which, the said "Chamberlain has the acquittance of the same William, by way of "receipt."[3]

Inundation of the vicinity of St. Mary's Hospital without Bisshopesgate, from a defective watercourse.

47 Edward III. A.D. 1373. Letter-Book G. fol. cccxvi. (Latin.)

It was presented, upon the oath of twelve reputable men of the Ward of Bisshopesgate, at the Wardmote holden before John Lytle, Alderman of the same Ward, on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop [6 December], in the 47th year etc., that after great rains the waters coming down from the fields of the Lord Bishop of London into [4]Berwardeslane, and from the street without Bisshopesgate, used, and of right ought, to have their course through an arched passage beneath a certain tenement belonging to Nicholas de Altone, which Thomas de Leuesham, *skynnere*, then held, opposite to Berwardeslane aforesaid, towards the Moor of London; which watercourse was then choked up: by reason whereof, in winter-time every year, water, a foot and more

[1] In Latin.

[2] Or rather, the necessities set forth in the Letter, as the receipt is dated four days before the Letter seems to have come to hand.

[3] In folio ccxcvii. are contained the original orders, from the King, dated 3rd and 28th of November in the 46th year (1372), enjoining the City to build two war barges for defence against the French and Spaniards, by the 1st of April next; each barge to be 80 feet long, and 20 in breadth. It is also there stated that a tax of one third of one fifteenth was levied upon the citizens for building one of these barges; the inspectors of the building thereof, and of its boat, being John Coggeshale and John Horn, fishmonger. In folio ccxcviii. we learn that they paid 621*l.* 3*s.* 2¾*d.* for the building and equipment. William Taleworth, shipwright, appears to have been the builder. The second barge, ordered by the King to be built, does not seem to have been made.

[4] Called "Hog Lane," in Stow's time.

in depth, overflowed and rose in the Church of the [1]Hospital of St. Mary without Bisshopesgate, and in many of the [2]houses there, as also, in many houses and gardens of the whole vicinity of Berwardeslane; whereby, very many walls and partitions, throughout the whole vicinity, were oftentimes thrown down or torn up; so much so, that Sir Thomas, the then Prior of the Hospital aforesaid, and the Convent of that place, and all the men of the vicinity, were in doubt whether the greatest of damage and peril might not shortly befall them and their tenements, unless the said watercourse should be speedily repaired. Therefore the said Thomas was warned to be here on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Agatha [5 February] then next ensuing, to shew if he had aught to say for himself, why he ought not to clear out and cleanse the passage aforesaid, that the water might have its course there, as it was wont to have etc.[3]

Judgment given as to tapestry made of false work.

48 Edward III. A.D. 1374. Letter-Book G. fol. cccxv. (Latin.)

On Monday next after the Feast of St. Valentine [14 February], in the 48th year etc., Henry Clerke, John Dyke, William Tanner, and Thomas Lucy, tapicers, and Masters of the trade of Tapicers, in London, caused to be brought here a [4]coster of tapestry, wrought upon the loom after the manner of work of Arras, and made of false work, by Katherine Duchewoman, in her house at [5]Fynkeslane, being 4 yards in length, and 7 quarters in breadth; seeing that she had made it of linen thread beneath, but covered with wool above, in deceit of the people, and against the Ordinance of the trade aforesaid; and they asked that the coster might be adjudged to be false, and for that reason burnt, according to the form of the Articles of their trade, as here in the Chamber enrolled etc.

And whereas the said Katherine was warned to be here on the morrow, to shew if she had aught to say why the same coster should not be burnt, for the reason aforesaid, she did not afterwards appear etc.

Therefore, after due examination thereof by the Masters aforesaid, and other reputable men of the same trade, by assent of the

[1] Or St. Mary Spittle.

[2] Probably, meaning the rooms, or cells.

[3] We are informed in the sequel, at considerable length, but without disclosing a single additional fact, that an order for cleansing the passage under the tenement called "Le Brigge-hous" (the Bridge House) was finally made, time being granted until Whitsuntide following.

[4] A piece of tapestry for the side of a bed or table; or for the side walls of a hall. See Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 95.

[5] Finch Lane.

Mayor, Recorder, and certain of the Aldermen, it was ordered that the said coster, as being false work, should be burnt, according to the form of the Articles of the trade of Tapicers aforesaid.

And be it known, that it was agreed, by assent of the Masters and other reputable men of that trade, that execution of the judgment aforesaid should not be done on this occasion, for certain [1] reasons, etc.

Royal order to stay proceedings against the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, as to access to the Thames through the Temple.

48 Edward III. A.D. 1374. Letter-Book G. fol. cccxvi. (Latin.)

[2] "EDWARD, by the grace of God, etc., to the Mayor, Recorder, "and Aldermen of London, greeting. Whereas [3] you, as we have "heard, upon the plaint of Ralph Strode, Common Serjeant of the "city aforesaid, representing unto you that there is a certain road "leading from the highway of Fletestrete to the water of Thames, "by which the commons of the said city, time out of mind, ought, "and have been wont, to have ingress through a certain gate, called "'Templegate', to [4] Tempelbrygge, situate upon the water afore-"said, for carriage to and fro of their victuals and wares, with "carts, horses, and in other ways, at their pleasure, in time past, "from sunrise to sunset; and in like manner throughout the night, "for the purpose of carrying such necessaries, at the request of "any freeman of the city aforesaid, carriage by cart only excepted; "and that divers men of the said commonalty, under pretext of "closing the gate aforesaid, have been prevented at divers times "from carrying their victuals, wares, and other their necessaries, "along that road, by [5] Robert de Hales, Prior of the Hospital of "St. John of Jerusalem in England, and John Almayn, one of "his brethren;—have caused the Prior and John aforesaid to be "summoned before you, to make answer as to the premises:— "We, deeming it not to be consonant with reason that this matter, "seeing that it concerns you and the commonalty aforesaid, should "be discussed before you, inasmuch as a party ought not to be "judge in his own cause; and taking into consideration that if the "bridge aforesaid, which has been intended for the advantage and "easement of the nobles and others coming to our [6] Parliaments

[1] Probably, the poverty of Katherine Dutchwoman, and her ignorance of the regulations of the trade.

[2] As to this subject, see page 305 *ante*.

[3] The direct context is continued below—"have caused the Prior," etc.

[4] See page 396 *ante*, Note [1].

[5] Afterwards Admiral of the Western ports of England: and murdered in Wat Tyler's Insurrection, in 1381.

[6] At Westminster.

" and Councils, and wishing to reach their barges and boats there,
" should be broken by the laying of stone and timber thereon, it
" would be greatly to the prejudice of such persons; and desiring,
" for the reasons aforesaid, that this matter shall be discussed
" and determined before our Council, where justice therein unto
" you as well as to the Prior aforesaid may speedily be done;
" do command you, that you appear before our said Council at
" Westminster, on that day month after Easter Day next to come,
" which day we have also given unto the Prior aforesaid, then and
" there to inform our said Council as to your right in this behalf;
" and further, to do and receive whatever by such our Council
" shall happen to be ordained, the process commenced thereon
" against them, the same Prior and John, being in the meantime
" superseded. And if there shall be any reason why this ought
" not to be done, then you are distinctly and openly, under your
" Seals, to inform us as to the cause thereof, in our Chancery,
" without delay, returning unto us this writ. Witness myself, at
" Westminster, the 10th day of March, in the 48th year of our
" reign in England, and in France the 35th."

Lease to [1] *Geoffrey Chaucer of the dwelling-house at Algate.*

48 Edward III. A.D. 1374. Letter-Book G. fol. ccxxi. (Latin.)

" To all persons to whom this present writing indented shall come,
" Adam de Bury, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty of
" the City of London, greeting. Know ye that we, with unanimous
" will and assent, have granted and released by these presents unto
" Geoffrey Chaucer the whole of the dwelling-house above the Gate
" of Algate, with the rooms built over, and a certain cellar beneath,
" the same gate, on the South side of that gate, and the appur-
" tenances thereof; to have and to hold the whole of the house
" aforesaid, with the rooms so built over, and the said cellar, and
" the appurtenances thereof, unto the aforesaid Geoffrey, for the
" whole life of him, the same Geoffrey. And the said Geoffrey shall
" maintain and repair the whole of the house aforesaid, and the
" rooms thereof, so often as shall be requisite, in all things necessary
" thereto, competently and sufficiently, at the expense of the same
" Geoffrey, throughout the whole life of him, the same Geoffrey.
" And it shall be lawful for the Chamberlain of the Guildhall of
" London, for the time being, so often as he shall see fit, to enter
" the house and rooms aforesaid, with their appurtenances, to

[1] The English Poet.

" see that the same are well and competently, and sufficiently, " maintained and repaired, as aforesaid. And if the said Geoffrey " shall not have maintained or repaired the aforesaid house and " rooms competently and sufficiently, as is before stated, within " forty days after the time when by the same Chamberlain he shall " have been required so to do, it shall be lawful for the said " Chamberlain wholly to oust the before-named Geoffrey there- " from, and to re-seise and resume the same house, rooms, and " cellar, with their appurtenances, into the hand of the City, to the " use of the Commonalty aforesaid; and to hold the same in their " former state to the use of the same Commonalty, without any " gainsaying whatsoever thereof. And it shall not be lawful for " the said Geoffrey to let the house, rooms, and cellar, aforesaid, " or any part thereof, or his interest therein, to any person whatso- " ever. And we, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty afore- " said, will not cause any gaol to be made thereof, for the safe- " keeping of prisoners therein, during the life of the said Geoffrey; " but we and our successors will warrant the same house, rooms, " and cellar, with their appurtenances, unto the before-named " Geoffrey, for the whole life of him, the same Geoffrey, in form " aforesaid: this however excepted, that in time of defence of the " city aforesaid, so often as it shall be necessary, it shall be lawful " for us and our successors to enter the said house and rooms, " and to order and dispose of the same, for such time, and in such " manner, as shall then seem to us to be most expedient. And after " the decease of the same Geoffrey, the house, rooms, and cellar " aforesaid, with their appurtenances, shall wholly revert unto us " and our successors. In witness whereof, as well the Common " Seal of the City aforesaid as the seal of the said Geoffrey, have " been to these present indentures interchangeably appended. " Given in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the city aforesaid, the " 10th day of May, in the 48th year of the reign of King Edward, " after the Conquest the Third."

Account of a Guardian, as to moneys expended upon his Ward.

48 Edward III. A.D. 1374. Letter-Book G. fol. cccxvii. (Latin.)

ACCOUNT of Robert de Brynkeleye, mercer, of London, rendered on the 13th day of July, in the 48th year etc., before Bartholomew Frestlyng, Alderman, and John Bernes and [1]John Hadle, Commoners, auditors assigned to audit the account of the same

[1] Afterwards Alderman, and Mayor in 1379.

Robert, as to 300 pounds belonging to Thomas, son and heir of Hugh atte Boure, late citizen and mercer of London, and delivered to the same Robert, to trade there with the same, for the advantage and profit of the said Thomas.—

The same Robert charges himself with the 300 pounds so received; and with the increase, by way of profit arising therefrom for the whole time of this account, namely, 13 years; 4 shillings being paid yearly for the use of everypound, according to the custom of the City; which profit amounts to 780*l.* Total sum received, with the profit thereof,—1080*l.*

Of which sum, the same Robert asks that he may be allowed 2 shillings in the pound upon the said 300*l.*, for his trouble, according to the custom of the City, [yearly] throughout the same time, —390*l.*

Also,—for the board of the said Thomas, during the said 13 years; 2 shillings per week being paid by the same Robert while he was at the Schools at Oxford, for his board there, and the same throughout the said time, making 104 shillings yearly, and in the whole—67*l.* 12*s.*

Also,—for the clothes, linen and woollen, and shoes, of the same Thomas for the said 13 years, at 40 shillings yearly, expended by the said Robert—26*l.*

Also,—for the teaching of the same Thomas for ten years out of the said thirteen, at 2 marks yearly, by the same Robert paid, making 20 marks.

Also,—for sundry expenses, namely, his riding at Oxford and elsewhere, and for moneys laid out upon a master for the said Thomas, at the rate of 20 shillings yearly, making in the whole 13*l.*

Sum total thereof—509*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Lease of the Moor for seven years, with provision for cleansing the Watercourse of Wallebrok.

48 Edward III. A.D. 1374. Letter-Book G. fol. cccxviii. (Latin.)

"This indenture witnesseth, that a lease of the [1] Moor, together "with charge of the Watercourse of Wallebrok, was made by "Adam de Bury, Mayor, the Aldermen, and John de Cantebrigge, "Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, unto Thomas atte Ram, "brewer, on Wednesday the morrow of St. James the Apostle "[25 July] in the 48th year etc.; to hold the same from the said "Wednesday for seven years then next ensuing, without paying any

[1] Vynesbury, or Finsbury, Moor.

" rent therefor; upon the understanding that the same Thomas " shall keep the said moor well and properly, and shall have the " Watercourse of Walbrok cleansed for the whole of the term afore- " said; and shall have the same cleared of dung and other filth " thrown or deposited therein, or that may be there placed, during " the term aforesaid; he taking for every latrine built upon the said " watercourse 12 pence yearly, during such term, for his trouble, " as from of old has been wont to be paid. And if in so cleansing " it, as aforesaid, he shall find aught therein, he shall have for his " own all that he shall so find in the dung and filth thereof. And " the said Mayor, Aldermen, Chamberlain, and their successors, " do agree that by these presents they will warrant the tenement " aforesaid unto the said Thomas, in form aforesaid. In witness " whereof, to one part of this indenture the Seal has been set of the " Mayoralty of the City, and to the other part the said Thomas " has set his seal. Given in the Chamber of the Guildhall of Lon- " don, the day and year above-written."

Freight paid on wines given to the City for the services of its Barge.

48 Edward III. A.D. 1374. Letter-Book G. fol. cccxxiv. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that whereas John de Cantebrigge, late Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, on resigning his office, delivered by indenture to William Eynesham, Chamberlain of the Guildhall aforesaid, forty-one tuns of wine, and one pipe and a half, of the wines that had been lately sent from Sandwich to London by Robert Cavendisshe and Thomas Langetone, in a certain [1] craier, on behalf of the city aforesaid, because that the barge of the city, called [2] "The Poule," had been present at the capture of the [3] cogges of Campe; to keep the same to the use of the Chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid: and afterwards, because that it was shown to the Mayor and Aldermen by the said William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, that the same wines had become so weak and changing in colour, that they would be quite worthless, unless they were speedily sold; command was therefore given to the said Chamberlain to sell the same, the best way he might, for the benefit of the Chamber aforesaid.

And after this, William Colle and Hermann Yungelyn, of [4] Campe,

[1] *craiera*; a small merchant ship.

[2] "The Paul." See pages 368, 374, *ante*.

[3] Merchant-ships; probably Campen, or Kampen, formerly a flourishing sea-port on the Zuyder Zee, is meant. No notice of this capture is to be found in the Naval Histories.

[4] Peace having been since concluded, these merchants of Campen may have

brought here a certain writ of our Lord the King, as to making payment for the freight of the said wines, in these words.—

"Edward, by the grace of God, etc., to his well-beloved Wil-
"liam Walworthe, Mayor of his City of London, greeting. Wil-
"liam Colle and Hermann Yungelyn, of Campe, have entreated us
"that, whereas the freight is owing to them for divers tuns of wine
"brought by us in a certain ship, called 'The Marie Knyghte,' to
"the City of London, we would be pleased to order them to be
"satisfied for the same. We, granting the prayer aforesaid, do
"command you that whatever is owing to them for the freight of
"the wines aforesaid, so brought to the said city, you will cause
"them to have and receive the same without delay. Witness my-
"self, at Westminster, the 24th day of November, in the 48th
"year of our reign in England, and in France the 35th."

To which William and Hermann there had before been paid by the said John de Cantebrigge, the then Chamberlain, 20 pounds, in the time of Adam de Bury, Mayor. And afterwards, by reason of the writ aforesaid, 22 pounds were paid by the said William, the Chamberlain, in the time of William Walworthe, Mayor, to the said William and Hermann, for the freight of the wines aforesaid, and all other things whatsoever by the City to the said William and Hermann owing: as to which they gave a certain [1] acquittance, in the custody of the said William, the Chamberlain, now being. Of which wines the only residue now left were forty of the tuns above-mentioned; which were afterwards sold, by assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, to Paul Lumbard for 40 pounds, on condition that he should not sell the same wines within the City in any tavern, by retail, but at his peril etc.

Punishment of the Pillory, for stealing pork and fowls.

48 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book G. fol. cccxxvi. (Latin.)

Robert Colyer, of the County of York, was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January], in the 48th year etc., with a fillet of pork and two fowls, which on the Monday before, in presence of the said Mayor, while he, the same Mayor, was at St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles, in London, to make assay of flesh and fowl there, he took by stealth, and carried off.

perhaps undertaken the carriage of the captured wines from Sandwich to London, the freight being 42*l.* in all, for the carriage of 42 tuns. The City seems to have gained but little by this transaction.

[1] Their receipt is given in fol. cccxxvi.,

And being questioned thereon how he would acquit himself, he could not deny the same. Therefore it was awarded that he should have the punishment of the pillory, there to remain for one hour, together with the fillet and fowls aforesaid; the reason for his punishment being there publicly proclaimed.

Lease of a moveable Stall, beneath the Gate of Ludgate.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xiii. (Latin.)

"THIS indenture witnesseth, that William Walleworthe, Mayor, "the Aldermen, and the Commonalty of London, have granted by "these presents, with unanimous consent, unto Robert de Lenne, "*juweler*, and Johanna, his wife, that they shall have and hold a "moveable stall, situate beneath the Gate of Ludgate, on the side "where the [1] Friars Preachers is situate; namely, between the upper "post of that gate, situate near to the house which Thomas atte "Crouch, *sporiere*, there holds, and the lower post of the gate afore-"said; that they may there expose their things for sale, in such "manner as they have been wont heretofore there to have their "stall: to have and to hold the same unto them, and either of "them, from the Feast of Easter next after the date of these "presents, to the end of ten years then next ensuing, fully to be "completed; they rendering yearly to the Chamberlain of the "Guildhall, for the time being, 40 shillings for the same etc.[2] "Given at the Guildhall of the City of London, the last day of "March, in the 49th year etc."

Lease of a Garden in Tower Ward, near the City Wall.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xiii. (Latin.)

"To all persons who this present writing indented shall see or "hear, William de Waleworthe, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the "Commonalty of London, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that "we, with unanimous consent and will, have let, and by this our "present deed indented confirmed, unto John Watlyngtone, ser-"jeant, a garden situate in Tower Ward, near to Londonwal, which "John Scot lately held; being between the garden which Geoffrey "Puppe holds, on the North side, and the garden which William "Lambourne holds, on the South: to have and to hold the same "to him and his assigns for the term of 30 years next ensuing; he "paying 10 shillings yearly for the same etc.[3] Given at London,

[1] The Priory of the Black Friars.

[2] Followed by power of distress upon their goods and chattels on the Stall, and clause of warranty.

[3] Followed by power of entry and distress, and clause of warranty.

" the Monday next after the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John " the Baptist [24 June], in the 49th year etc."

Indenture made between the Woodmongers of London and John Baddeby.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xx. (Norman French.)

" THIS indenture, made between John Joudelayn, Robert Poten- " hale, John Lyghtefote, Robert Parys, John Asshurst, Walter Po- " tenhale, William Shrympelmersshe, Roger Yeokeshale, Thomas " Hert, John Asshelee, and Thomas Freke, citizens and dealers of " London, of the one part, and John Baddeby, of [1] Tappeleawe, in " the County of Buckingham, of the other part, witnesseth, that " whereas a dissension arose and was moved between the said " dealers, and other dealers, as well of the City of London as " among the people in the country, because that the same John " claimed, as of right, to have custom and certain contribution " from every vessel passing and coming through his [2] *loke*, called " 'Baddebyesloke,' which the said John has there standing in the " water of Thames;—as to the which the said dealers, as well for " themselves as for all others having vessels in the said water, have " made suit against the said John Baddeby before the Council of " our Lord the King; insomuch that he, the said John Baddeby, " has well understood and perceived that he has no right to de- " mand the contribution aforesaid:—thereupon, the said John " Baddeby has disclaimed and renounced, for himself and his heirs, " all manner of actions, demands, and challenges, in any manner " accustomed, and all contribution from vessels passing and re- " passing by the water of Thames from henceforth: so that all " dealers, with their vessels, may freely and quietly pass through " the said *loke*, when they may please, without hindrance or de- " mand of the said John and his heirs, or of any other person in " their name, by reason of their passing, for all time to come. In " witness whereof, the parties aforesaid have to these indentures " interchangeably set their seals. Given at London, the 28th day " of June, in the year of Grace 1375, and the 49th year of the " reign of King Edward, after the Conquest the Third."

[1] Now Taplow, near Maidenhead.

[2] This was probably identical with the present Boveney Lock, two miles from Eton.

The Porters of the City Gates sworn that they will prevent Lepers from entering the City.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xx. (Latin.)

WILLIAM DUERHIRST, *barbir*, porter of Algate, and the several porters of Bisshopesgate, Crepulgate, Aldrichesgate, Neugate, Ludgate, Bridge Gate, and the [1]Postern,—were sworn before the Mayor and Recorder, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle [24 August], in the 49th year etc., that they will well and trustily keep the Gates and Postern aforesaid, each in his own office and bailiwick; and will not allow lepers to enter the City, or to stay in the same, or in the suburbs thereof; and if any one shall bring any leprous person to any such Gate, or to the Postern aforesaid, or if any lepers or leper shall come there, and wish to enter, such persons or person shall be prohibited by the porter from entering; and if, such prohibition notwithstanding, such persons or person shall attempt to enter, then they or he shall be distrained by their or his horses or horse, if they or he shall have any such, and by their outer garment; the which such persons or person are not to have back, without leave of the Mayor, for the time being. And if even then such persons or person shall attempt to enter, they or he shall be attached by their bodies or body, and in safe custody be kept, until as to such persons or person it shall by the Mayor, for the time being, have been otherwise ordained.

And further, the same porters were told, on pain of the pillory, that they must well and trustily observe and keep this Ordinance, as aforesaid.

William Cook, [2]*forman* at [3]Le Loke, and William Walssheman, *forman* at Hakeney, were sworn that they will not bring lepers, or know of their being brought, into the City aforesaid; but that they will inform the said porters, and prevent the said lepers from entering, so far as they may.

Money given for cleansing the Fosses, in return for Masses for the soul of Thomas Legge.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxi. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Friday the last day of August, in the 49th year etc., William Eynesham, Chamberlain of the Guildhall, received from Sir Thomas Goldyngtone, Rector of the Church of

[1] Near the Tower.
[2] Foreman, or manager.
[3] The Lock, adjacent to Southwark; these were Lazar-houses for Lepers.

St. Christopher, William Wodehous, Richard Wylesdone, and Roger Claveryng, vendors of the tenements which belonged to [1]Thomas Legge, and disposers of the moneys arising therefrom, 100 pounds of such moneys; which they, of their own free will, granted unto the Mayor and Commonalty for cleansing the Fosses of the city aforesaid; on condition that the Chaplains celebrating in the Chapel of St. Mary at the Guildhall, should have the soul of the said Thomas, and the souls of Alice, Margery, and Simon Legge, in their Masses and prayers commended unto God.

The said Chamberlain afterwards accounted, after the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], in the 49th year, for all moneys received and expended between the Feast of St. Michael in the 48th year etc. and the Feast aforesaid; among which moneys, the same 100 pounds were accounted for, as having been expended in cleansing the said Fosses.

Punishment of the Thewe, inflicted upon a Common Scold.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxi. (Latin.)

ALICE SHETHER was brought before the Mayor, on Tuesday the 4th day of September, in the 49th year etc., for that at the Wardmote of John Haddele, Alderman of Tower Ward, she was indicted for being a common scold; and for that all the neighbours, dwelling in that vicinity, by her malicious words and abuse were so greatly molested and annoyed; she sowing envy among them, discord, and ill-will, and repeatedly defaming, molesting, and backbiting many of them, sparing neither rich nor poor; to the great damage of the persons and neighbours there dwelling, and against the Ordinance of the City.

Wherefore, upon the complaint of the said Alderman, and of many of her neighbours in the same Ward, as well as at the suit of the Mayor and Aldermen having the governance of the City, the said Alice was questioned on the matters aforesaid, and it was enquired of her how she would acquit herself thereof; whereupon, she said she was in no way guilty of the things aforesaid, and put herself upon the country as to the same, etc.

The jury, by Robert Kestevene and eleven others, said upon their oath,—that she is guilty of all the things above charged against her. Therefore it was awarded that she should have the punishment of the pillory, called the "*thewe*," for women ordained, there

[1] The same person, no doubt, who was Mayor in 1347 and 1354; see page 331 *ante*, Note [1]. Collins (*Peerage*) states that he was slain in Wat Tyler's Insurrection in 1381; but the person slain was his son, beyond a doubt. See *post s.a.* 1381, June.

to stand for one hour. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to have proclamation made of the nature of her offence.

———◈———

Terms of reconciliation between the Parishioners of St. Iwayn and St. Nicholas and John Hoklee, spicer.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] BE it remembered, that on the 7th day of September, in the 49th year etc., came the reputable men, parishioners of St. [2] Iwayn and St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles, in the Ward of Farndone Within, and delivered unto William Waleworthe, the Mayor, a certain petition, in these words.—

[3] "Unto the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Recorder of the "City of London, shew the good folks of the Parishes of St. Iwayn "and St. Nicholas Fleshameles, in the Ward of Farndone Within, "that whereas dissensions have existed between the said good folks "and one John Hoklee, spicer, by reason of certain grievances "and annoyances which the said John, night and day, has inflicted "upon the said good folks; so much so, that all the neighbours "have been many times aggrieved and damaged thereby, as well "by night as by day, as before stated:—as to such dissensions the "parties above mentioned, by leave of your Lordships, have agreed, "that the said John Hoklee, from henceforth, himself or by his "servants, or any one of his company, shall not commit any affray, "grievance, or damage, against his neighbours aforesaid, but to-"wards his neighbours shall peaceably conduct himself. And that "the same may be well and loyally observed on part of the said "John, the parties above mentioned have submitted unto your dis-"creetness, that, in such manner as you shall think proper, the said "John shall be bound unto the Chamber of the Guildhall."[4]

———◈———

Ordinance restricting the length of the Alestakes of Taverns.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxii. (Latin.)

ON Friday the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September], in the 49th year etc., at the prayer of the Commonalty, making plaint that the alestakes projecting in front of the taverns in Chepe, and elsewhere in the City, extended too far over the King's highway, so as to impede those riding there, and other persons, and, by reason of their excessive weight, did tend to the great deterioration

[1] In Latin.

[2] Or Ewen. These two Parishes now form that of Christ Church, Newgate Street.

[3] In French.

[4] The result is stated at considerable length, that both the said parishioners and John Hoklee, were bound on certain penalties to behave peaceably towards each other.

of the houses in which they were placed;—it was ordained and granted by the Mayor and Aldermen, as a befitting remedy for the same, and all the taverners of the City being summoned, orders were given unto them, on pain of paying 40 pence to the Chamber of the Guildhall every time the said Ordinance should be contravened, that in future no one should have an alestake bearing his sign, or [1]leaves, projecting or extending over the King's highway more than seven feet in length at the utmost: the said Ordinance to begin to take effect at the Feast of St. Michael [29 September] then next ensuing, and always in future to be in force.

Grant of the dwelling-house over the Gate of Crepulgate.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xiii. (Latin.)

"To all persons who this present writing indented shall see or "hear, William de Waleworthe, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the "Commonalty of London, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that "we, with unanimous consent and will, by reason of the good ser-"vice by John Wallyngtone, serjeant, Common Crier of the city "aforesaid, unto us oftentimes done, and hereafter to be done, have "granted by these presents unto the same John all the dwelling-"house situate over the Gate of Crepulgate, with the chambers "and other edifices over the same gate being, together with a stable "to the same gate annexed; to have and to hold the same unto "him, the same John, for the whole term of his life, he receiving "and keeping there all prisoners by the Mayor and Aldermen, "during the life of him, the same John, thither to be sent [2]etc. "Given at London, the Monday next after the Feast of St. Michael "the Archangel [29 September], in the 49th year etc."

Punishment for forestalling geese, in Holborne.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxii. (Latin.)

On Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist [18 October], in the 49th year etc., John Clerk, the Younger, poulterer, was attached to make answer to John Haddele and William Neuport, Sheriffs of London, on their plaint, that whereas from of old it has been ordained that no poulterer or other person shall buy

[1] The "bush" hung in front of most taverns; whence the well-known saying,—"Good wine needs no bush."

[2] Followed by covenants to repair, and duly keep the prisoners; with power of re-entry to the Chamberlain, and clause of warranty. This is immediately followed by a grant to John Cobbe, serjeant of the Chamber of the City, for his good services, past and future, of the chambers of the Postern, near the Tower of London, with guard of that Gate, for the term of his life; the same date as above.

poultry of any one, except in the common market, and in a place thereunto assigned, and that no one shall meet any victuals coming to the City of London, or in any way affeer, forestal, or buy, the same, before that they shall have come to full market, and then not before the time appointed therefor;—the said John, on Saturday the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward the King [13 October], in the 49th year, after dinner, bought of John Spenser 22 geese in Holborne, when coming to the City, he forestalling the same, against the Statute and custom of the City etc.

And the said John Clerk personally appeared before the Mayor and Aldermen; and being asked how he would acquit himself thereof, in full Court he acknowledged that he had bought the geese, in form as against him the same Sheriffs had declared. Therefore it was awarded, that the 22 geese aforesaid should be forfeited to the use of the Sheriffs.

Grant of the dwelling-house over the Gate of Aldrichesgate.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxiv. (Latin.)

"BE it remembered, that we, William Waleworthe, Mayor of Lon-
"don, and the assembly of Aldermen, with the assent of the Com-
"monalty of the city aforesaid, by reason of the good service by
"Ralph Strode, Common [1] Countor of the said city, unto us done,
"and hereafter to be done, have given and granted unto the same
"Ralph all the dwelling-house, together with the garden, and all
"other its appurtenances, situate over the Gate of Aldrichesgate; to
"have and to hold the same, so long as he, the said Ralph, shall
"remain in the said office of Countor; it being understood that the
"Chamberlain, for the time being, during the next year shall cause
"at his own expense all and singular the defaults in the said house
"to be repaired etc. In witness whereof, we have caused the said
"grant among the Records in this Book of the Chamber of our
"City to be entered, the 27th day of October, in the 49th year of
"the reign of King Edward the Third."

Ordinances as to Poulterers; the Thames, and the Fosses; and common Beggars.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2] PROCLAMATION made in the time of John Warde, Mayor, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Martin [11 November], in the 49th year.

[1] Or Pleader. At this period the Common Serjeant begins to be more generally styled the "Common Countor," or "Pleader."

[2] In Latin.

[1] "That no freeman poulterer shall stand at the [2] Carfukes of the "Ledenhalle, within house or without, with rabbits, fowls, or other "poultry, for sale; but they are to expose the same for sale along "the wall towards the West of the Church of St. Michael upon Corn-"hille; that so, all the foreign poulterers may stand by themselves, "and expose their poultry for sale at the said [3] corner of Leden-"halle, without any freeman poulterer coming among them.

"Also,—that the foreign poulterers who enter by Neugate and "Aldrichesgate, shall sell their poultry on the Pavement before the "Friars Minors, near to the Fountain there.

"Also,—that the freemen poulterers there shall stand before the "Church of St. Nicholas [4] Flesshammeles, and shall there sell their "poultry, so as not to meddle with the foreigners in selling or in "buying; on pain of forfeiture of the poultry between them sold, "and of their being committed to prison at the will of the Mayor.

"Also,—that no freemen poulterers, themselves or by their wives, "or by any other persons on their behalf, shall buy any manner of "poultry of any of the foreign poulterers, privily or openly, before "the hour of Prime rung. And that no person, of whatsoever con-"dition he be, shall bring or expose for sale any manner of poultry "that is rotten or stinking, or not proper for the body of man; "on pain of forfeiting the same, and of punishment of the pillory.

"Also,—that no foreigner who brings poultry to the City, shall "lodge in, or carry his poultry to, the house of any free poulterer; "on pain of forfeiture of the poultry, and of imprisonment of them "both.

"Also,—that no one shall by night or by day, privily or openly, "throw rubbish, dung, or any manner of filth or other thing, into "the water of Thames, or into the Fosses of the City, or any other "place, to the damage of the said water of Thames, the Fosses, or "the said city; but let every one keep the streets clean according "to this Ordinance. And let no one cause any water or other thing "to be thrown from the windows, by night or by day, within the "franchise of the said city; but let them bring the same down to "the ground below, and put it into the kennel there; on pain of "imprisonment, and of paying 2 shillings, every time. And if any "one shall be accused thereof, and cannot acquit himself by oath, "let him have such penalty.

[1] In French. These Ordinances are selected from a very large number; the rest being merely repetitions of those previously given in these pages.

[2] See page 300 *ante*, Note [1].

[3] From this we may conclude that the "Carfax" of Leadenhall stood at the spot where Gracechurch Street intersects Cornhill.

[4] Flesh Shambles.

"Also,—that no one who, by handicraft, or by the labour of his "body, can gain his living, shall counterfeit the begging poor, or "shall set any one to beg for his living in the said city; on pain of "imprisonment, and of being punished according to the ordinance "of the Mayor and Aldermen thereon; and that no [1] lazar shall go "about in the said city, on the same pain: and that every constable "and bedel shall have power to take such persons, and bring them "to Cornhulle and put them in the stocks, there to remain accord-"ing to the Ordinance made thereupon."

Delivery unto John Costantyn by the Chamberlain of 438 documents under seal.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 22nd day of November, in the 49th year etc., William Eynsham, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, by precept of John Warde, the Mayor, and William de Haldene, the Recorder, in presence of John Pecche, John Aubrey, and Adam Stable, Aldermen, delivered unto [2] John Costantyn, son of John Costantyn, 438 written deeds and other remembrances under seal; together with divers other scrolls, in 15 cases, not under seal; the whole of which had been deposited in a certain chest; which chest Thomas Sallowe, late Master of the College of St. Thomas of Acon, in London, had delivered unto John de Cauntebrigge, the then Chamberlain of the said city, for safe custody etc., to the use of the said John, son of [3] John Costantyn.

Punishment of the Pillory, for frauds upon Hucksters of ale.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxvi. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that William Felde, late serving-man to a serjeant of William Waleworthe, late Mayor of London, was committed to prison, for that he went to the houses of divers hucksters in London, and pretended that he was an officer sent by John Warde, the Mayor, to seize as forfeited such ale as in their houses he might find. And as it was known to them that he was such servant of the late serjeant, and they thought that he was telling the truth; and as he carried tablets in his hands in which he purposed to write their names, to present them to the Mayor; the same huck-

[1] Or leper.

[2] This probably was a different person from the John Constantyn who was beheaded in the City in February 1384. See under that year.

[3] A Richard Costantyn had been Sheriff, in 1321.

sters, being in dread of what he said, asked him to take something of them, and to let them sell their ale as before. Whereupon, from one of them he took 12 pence, from another 6 pence, and so divers gifts from several of them; of his own malice and falsity, to the disgrace and shame of all the officers of the City, and to the manifest scandal and damage of all the commonalty.

Upon which matters, on Saturday, the morrow of St. Andrew the Apostle [30 November], in the 49th year etc., being questioned before the said Mayor and Aldermen, he was asked how he would acquit himself thereof; whereupon, he acknowledged the things so imputed to him. Therefore it was awarded, that he should have the punishment of the pillory, to stand for one hour of the day upon the same.

Articles of the Cordwainers, or Tawyers.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1375. Letter-Book H. fol. xxvi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] On Monday next after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle [30 November], in the 49th year etc., came the reputable men of the trade of Cordwainers, and presented to John Warde, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, a certain petition, in these words.—

[2] "To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London pray "the good folks of the trade of Cordwainers of the same city, "that it may please you to grant unto them the Articles that "follow, for the profit of the common people; that so, what is "good and right may be done unto all manner of folks, for saving "the honour of the City, and lawfully governing the said trade.

"In the first place,—that if any one of the said trade shall sell "to any person shoes of bazen as being *cordewayne*, or of calf-"leather for ox-leather, in deceit of the common people, and to "the scandal of the said trade, he shall pay to the Chamber of the "Guildhall, the first time that he shall be convicted thereof, 40 "pence; the second time, half a mark; and the third time the "same, and further, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall keep house within "the franchise, if he be not free of the said city, and one know-"ing his trade; and that no one shall be admitted to the freedom "without the presence of the Wardens of the said trade, bearing "witness to his standing; on the pain aforesaid.

"Also,—if any one of the said trade shall be found offending, "touching the trade, or rebellious against the Wardens thereof,

[1] In Latin. [2] In French.

" such person shall not make complaint to any one of another " trade, by reason of the discord or dissension that may have " arisen between them; but he shall be ruled by the good folks of " his own trade. And if he shall differ from them, as acting against " right, then let the offence be adjudged upon before the Mayor " and Aldermen: and if he be found rebellious, against the Ordi- " nance aforesaid, let him pay to the Chamber the sum above- " mentioned.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall entice or purloin " the servant of another from the service of his master, by pay- " ing him more than is ordained by the said trade; on the pain " aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one shall carry out of his house any wares " touching his trade, for sale in market or elsewhere, save only at " a certain place, situate between Sopereslane and the Conduit; " and that, at a certain time of the day, that is to say, between " Prime and Noon. And that no shoes shall exceed the measure " of seven inches,[1] so that the wares may be surveyed by the good " folks of the said trade; because of the deceit upon the common " people that might ensue, and the scandal of the said trade; on " the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one shall expose his wares openly for sale in " market on Sundays, at any place; but only within his own dwell- " ing, to serve the common people; on the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that if any one has to do with old shoes, he shall not " meddle with new shoes among the old, in deceit of the common " people, and to the scandal of the said trade; on the pain afore- " said."

Acquittance given by William de Beauchaumpe, on sale of his prisoner, Berard de la Bret.

49 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xxviii. (Norman French.)

" To all persons who these letters shall see or hear, [2]William de " Beauchaumpe, greeting. Whereas Messire Thomas de Feltone " is bound unto me, and obligated, in 4000 silver marks, by [3]Statute " Staple made, and the Staple of Westminster, the same to pay at " a certain term, as by the said Statute more clearly appears, by

[1] Possibly there may be something omitted here; as the measure of 7 inches (which cannot have been the length) bears no reference to what follows.

[2] Perhaps the William Beauchamp, afterwards Lord Bergavenny, who died A.D. 1410.

[3] A bond acknowledged, under 27 Edward III. c. 9., before the Mayor of the Staple, at Westminster.

" reason of the [1] purchase of Messire Berard de la Bret, my prisoner. " And nevertheless, by a certain indenture made between the said " Messire Thomas and myself, I have granted that if he shall pay, " or cause to be paid, himself or by persons by him deputed, unto " me, my heirs, or my executors, or to my attorneys ready to " deliver sufficient acquittance for the same, in the Guildhall of " London, in presence of the Mayor for the time being, 2000 " marks, that is to say, at the Feast of Our Lord's Circumcision " [1 January] in the 48th year of the reign of King Edward etc., " 600 marks, at the Feast of Easter then next ensuing, 400 marks, " at the Feast of St. Michael then next ensuing, 500 marks, and " on the Day of Our Lord's Circumcision then following, 500 " marks, then the said Statute Staple shall lose its force, as by the " said indenture more fully appears:—I, the aforesaid William, do " hereby make known unto all people, that I have received, on " the last Day of Our Lord's Circumcision comprised in the said " indenture, in presence of the Mayor and Recorder, 500 marks " of Sir John Smel, Chaplain, and Thomas Wailand, citizen and " draper of London, in the name of the said Thomas de Feltone, " as the last instalment of payment of all the sum of 2000 marks " aforesaid. And of the said sum of 500 marks, and of all other " sums comprised in the said indenture, I do will and grant that " the said Messire Thomas, his heirs, and his executors, shall be " acquitted and discharged by these present letters; and that I " myself, my heirs, and my executors, be ousted for ever hereby " from all manner of action by reason of the said Statute, or by " reason of the purchase of the said Messire Berard, my prisoner. " In witness whereof, to these letters I have set my seal with my " arms. Given in the Guildhall of London, the 8th day of January, " in the 49th year of the reign of King Edward, after the Conquest " the Third."

Ordinances of the [2] Barbers.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xxviii. (Norman French.)

" To the honourable Lords, and wise, the Mayor and Aldermen " of the City of London, shew the good folks, the Barbers of the " same city, that whereas from one day to another there resort men, " who are barbers, from [3] *uppelande* unto the said city, who are not

[1] *achat.*

[2] Or Barber-Surgeons, as at a later period they were called; though at this period they do not seem to have all professed to practise surgery.

[3] The general name for country-places in those days.

" instructed in their craft, and do take houses and intermeddle " with barbery, surgery, and the cure of other maladies, while they " know not how to do such things, nor ever were instructed in such " craft; to the great damage, and in deceit, of the people, and to " the great scandal of all the good barbers of the said city:—there- " fore the said good folks do pray that it may please your honour- " able Lordships, for the love of God, and as a work of charity, to " ordain and establish that from henceforth no such stranger, coming " to the said city from *uppelande*, or from any other place, of what- " soever condition he be, shall keep house or shop for barbery " within the same city, before that he shall be found able and skilled " in the said art and office of barbery, and that, by assay and ex- " amination of the good folks, barbers of the same city, whom out " of the said craft it may please you to ordain thereunto. And " that it may please you to ordain and establish, that from hence- " forth there shall always be two good men of their said craft " chosen by their common assent to be Wardens of the craft; " and that such two persons shall be presented unto the Mayor, " Recorder, and Aldermen, of the said city, and sworn before them " well and lawfully, to the best of their power and knowledge, to " rule their said craft; and that the said Masters may inspect the " instruments of the said art, to see that they are good and proper " for the service of the people, by reason of the great peril that " might ensue thereupon; and that on the complaint of such two " Masters, all rebellious persons in the said craft shall be made to " come before you, and whosoever shall be found in default against " this Ordinance shall pay to the Chamber 40 pence. And that " from henceforth no man of their craft shall be admitted to the " franchise of the said city, if he be not attested as being good and " able, upon good examination before you made. And that no " foreigner shall keep house or shop in their craft within the said " city, or the suburbs thereof. And that this Ordinance shall be " enrolled in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, for all time " to last."

[1] And the same was granted unto them. Whereupon, Laurence de Westone and John de Grantone were chosen Masters of the Barbers.[2]

[1] In Latin.

[2] In consequence of some contemplated attack upon the privileges of the Barbers, in the 11th Henry IV. (A.D. 1410), we learn, from *Letter-Book* I, fol. xciv., that on the 7th of March in that year, the above Ordinances were again confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen, with the addition that they should enjoy the same,—" without the scrutiny of any persons or person, of any other craft or trade, under any name whatsoever, other

Punishment of the Pillory, for cheating with false tables and dice.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xxxii. (Latin.)

NICHOLAS PRESTONE, tailor, and John Outlawe, were attached to make answer to John atte Hille and William, his brother, in a plea of deceit and falsehood; for that the same John Outlawe, at divers times between the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity, in the 49th year etc., and the First Sunday in Lent, then next ensuing, came to the said John atte Hille and William, and asked if they wished to gain some money at tables, or at chequers, commonly called "*quek*"; to which they said "Yes"; whereupon, the same John Outlawe said that they must follow him, and he would shew them the place, and a man there, from whom they could easily win; and further said, that he would be partner with them, to win or to lose.

And they followed him to the house of the said Nicholas, in Fridaystret; and there they found the said Nicholas, with a pair of tables, on the outside of which was painted a chequer-board, that is called a "*quek*." And the said Nicholas asked them if they would play at [1] tables for money; whereupon the said complainants, knowing of no deceit or ill-intent, being urged and encouraged thereto by the same John Outlawe, played with him at tables, and lost a sum of money, owing to false dice.

And the said John then left them to play alone, and after that they still continued to lose. The said tables were then [2] turned, and the complainants played with the defendant Nicholas at *quek*, until they had lost, at the games of tables and *quek*, 39*s*. 2*d*. After which, the complainants, wondering at their continued losing, examined the board at which they had been playing, and found it to be false and deceptive; seeing that in three quarters of the board all the [black] [3] points were so depressed, that all the white points in the same quarters were higher than the black points in the same; and on the fourth quarter of the board all the white points were so depressed, that all the black points in that quarter were higher than the white. They inspected and examined also the dice with which

than the craft or trade of the said Barbers: either as to shaving, making incision, blood-letting, or any other matters pertaining to the art of barbery or of surgery, in the craft of the said barbers now practised, or to be practised hereafter."

[1] The game at the "tables," played with dice upon the inside of the board, probably resembled our backgammon; that on the outer side, or the "chequers," was probably played with rounded pebbles, rolled upon the squares; the one party staking on the white squares, the other on the black: perhaps similar to the game called "checkstone," at a later date. In the present instance, the odds in favour of the black squares would be three to one, supposing that the object was to hit the squares.

[2] Hence the proverbial saying, "Turning the tables."

[3] Or squares.

they had first played at tables, and found them to be false and deceptive. And because that they would play no longer, the said Nicholas and John Outlawe stripped John atte Hille of a cloak, 16 shillings in value, which they still retained. Wherefore the said John atte Hille and William, his brother, made plaint etc.

[They are then accused, in legal terms, of cheating William Caboche and Robert Geffrone, at different times, with false dice.]

And as the said chequer-board was produced here in Court, the said Mayor and Aldermen enquired of the said Nicholas if it was his own; to which he said that it was not, but that it had been given to him in pledge for five shillings, by a man of the town of [1] , together with two spoons and a mazer; and that he did not know that it was false, and had never played with it etc.

Precept was therefore given to John Dyne, serjeant of the Chamber, to summon a jury of the venue of Frydaystret, for the Saturday following; and the said Nicholas and John Outlawe were committed to prison in the meantime.

And the jurors, by Robert Brymesford and eleven others, said upon their oath,—that the said Nicholas and John Outlawe are guilty of all the charges aforesaid, and of the deceits and falsities therein imputed to them. Therefore it was adjudged that they should satisfy the said parties complainant, in the said sum of 39*s.* 2*d.*, and should restore the said cloak, or pay 16 shillings, as aforesaid; and that they should pay to the said William Caboche 13*s.* 4*d.*, and to Robert Geffrone 40*s.*, which they had fraudulently and deceptively won of them.

[2]Afterwards, on the prosecution of Ralph Strode, Common Serjeant of the said city, by another jury they were found guilty, of the fraud and deception so imputed to them. Therefore it was awarded that they should have the punishment of the pillory, to stand thereon for one hour in the day; and that the said false chequer-board should be burnt beneath them, the Sheriff causing the reason for their punishment to be proclaimed. And after that, they were to be taken back to the Prison of Neugate, there to remain until the Mayor and Aldermen should give orders for their release.

[1] The name is omitted, with an hiatus.

[2] The formal language is somewhat abbreviated here.

Imprisonment of a Scrivener, for making false indentures of apprenticeship.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xlii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of May in the 50th year etc., William Grendone, called "Credelle," scrivener, at the suit of William Flourman, complainant, was interrogated before the Mayor and Aldermen as to whether he had made certain indentures between William Ayllesham, goldsmith of London, and one Nicholas Flourman, of London, son of William aforesaid, a minor; whereby he bound himself apprentice, to serve him as such, from the Feast of our Lord's Nativity in the 48th year, to the end of nine years then next ensuing; and in the said indentures had put down [1] the Cross at the North *Dore* as being the surety and pledge of the same Nicholas, that he would well and trustily serve him as such.

Which William acknowledged that such indentures had been by him made. And seeing that William, the father of the same Nicholas, was then, as he is still, dwelling in the City of London, and it was against his wish that the same Nicholas, his son, was thus bound, through the falsity and deceit of the same William Credelle, so making the said Cross his pledge and surety; whereas the same William, his father, of right ought to have been surety for his son, he not being put or named in the said indentures, or any other friend or kinsman, as pledge of the same Nicholas, as the usage is; and also, seeing that the same Nicholas, at the time of making the deed aforesaid, was of such tender age, and still is, that he could not put or bind himself as such;—it was adjudged that the said William Credelle should have imprisonment in Neugate; there to remain from the said 30th day of May to the morrow of the Holy Trinity then next ensuing, without any redemption or pardon thereof. And that on his departure therefrom, he should pay [2] , for the use of the Commonalty, to the Chamber of the Guildhall.

Imprisonment for silvering buttons and circlets of inferior metal.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xlii. (Latin.)

RICHARD BOR was attached to make answer to the Mayor and Aldermen, and Commonalty of London, for that he had silvered

[1] *Crucem apud La North Dore.* This may perhaps have been considered binding upon the superstitious feelings of the time. If, on the other hand, the Cross was inserted as a substitute for a person's name, it is hard to see why Aylleshan was not punished as well. The Broken Cross, (*Brokyncros*) or Earl of Gloucester's Cross, the former "Stone Cross," is meant. It was removed in 1390; under which year certain alterations here will be found being made.

[2] The sum is omitted.

240 buttons of *latone*, and 34 [1] circlets of *latone*, for purses called [2] "*gibesers*," and had maliciously purposed and imagined to sell the same for pure silver, in deceit of the people. Whereupon, he was questioned before the Mayor and Aldermen on the Friday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, in the 50th year etc.; when he said that one Michael Hakeneye had given him the said buttons and circlets to silver; and as the said Michael was not then present, John Baldoke, serjeant, was ordered to distrain him to be here on the Monday following.

On which Monday as well the said Michael as the aforesaid Richard appeared: and Michael, being questioned as to the matters aforesaid, readily acknowledged that the said buttons and circlets were by him delivered unto the said Richard to silver, and that he had intended to sell the same; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court. And enquiry was made of him if he had at any time before had any such buttons or circlets silvered, and had exposed them for sale. To which he said that he had not.

Wherefore, seeing that upon the oath of the said [3] Richard it was found and testified, that the same Michael had at other times caused such buttons and circlets to be silvered, which now he does not deny, whereas he expressly denied it before, for such his falsity, deceit, and concealment aforesaid, by award of John Warde, Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, John Chichestre and other Aldermen, and William Neuport, one of the Sheriffs, it was ordered that the said Michael should be committed to the Prison of Neugate, there to remain for the three weeks then next ensuing, without any redemption or pardon whatsoever, unless some urgent necessity should arise. And the said Richard, for silvering the buttons and circlets aforesaid, was committed to prison, there to remain until the Monday then next ensuing.[4]

Prohibition of a Latoner from interfering with the trade of the Goldsmiths.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xliii. (Latin.)

PETER RANDOLFE was interrogated here, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Botolph the Abbot [17 June], in the 50th

[1] Perhaps, rims, or bonds, for the edges of maze-cups.

[2] A corruption of the Norman French *gipciere*, a purse, or pouch, hung at the girdle: see Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 195.

[3] "Robert" in the MS. by mistake.

[4] It is further stated in the sequel, that he afterwards made oath and gave sureties, that he would neither gild nor silver any fermails, rings, circlets, buttons, or any other thing that might be sold as jewels; and that Michael was speedily liberated from prison, having become so ill there that he was expected to die.

year, before the Mayor and Aldermen, for that he had exposed for sale two [1] circlets for mazers, which were of mixed silver, and not good or pure; and had warranted them to be of pure silver, equal to sterling silver, in deceit of the people. And he did not deny the same, and put himself upon the favour of the Court etc.

And he, the same Peter, made oath that, as he was not of the trade of goldsmiths, he would not from thenceforth meddle therewith, or do any work that belongs to such trade, unless he should think fit to belong thereto. And that in future he would make no work except that which should belong to his own trade, namely, that of the latoners.

Penalty inflicted upon a Girdler, for harnessing a girdle with silver.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xliii. (Latin.)

WILLIAM BONJOHN, girdler, was attached to make answer to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in a plea of trespass and deceit, on plaint made by Ralph Strode, that he secretly made in his chamber a certain girdle, that was harnessed with silver; whereas to make or work any plate or girdles with gold or silver is in no way belonging to the trade of the Girdlers; or to make girdles or [2]*garretters* with any metal, except with iron, steel, or *latone;* as by the [3]Ordinance of the trade of Girdlers, granted at their request, more fully appears.

And, being interrogated thereupon, before the Mayor and Aldermen, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Botolph the Abbot [17 June], in the 50th year etc., he admitted that the said girdle was so made by him, and put himself upon the favour of the Court. And seeing that if the girdlers who work with the metals aforesaid, and make girdles and *garretters* with the said metals, were to have them gilded or silvered, they might easily make, as well as girdles and *garretters*, other articles gilded or silvered, and sell them for gold or silver, in deceit of the people; and so, it is feared, might injure and deceive many persons having no knowledge of the same; it was adjudged by John Warde, Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, John Chichestre and other Aldermen, and William Neuport, one of the Sheriffs, that for the whole time that the said William Bonjohn should wish to keep to the trade of girdlers, and not to belong to the trade of goldsmiths, he should find sufficient surety that he would make no girdles, or

[1] Or bonds, or rims; see page 363 *ante*.

[2] Garters.

[3] See page 155 *ante*.

any other things pertaining to the trade of the goldsmiths,—except for his own use,—of any other metal than iron, steel, or *latone*; or any other work than such as the girdlers of right ought to make, under the penalty of paying, for the first offence committed, 40 shillings.

[1]Afterwards, on the 13th day of December, in the 10th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, the said William Bonjohn was brought here before Nicholas Extone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and questioned for that, against the Ordinance and prohibition aforesaid, he had silvered a [2]*chape* and a [3]*loket* of *latone* for a baselard, in deceit of the people, etc.; which he acknowledged he had done, and put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same.

Therefore it was adjudged that he should pay to the Chamber of London, to the use of the Commonalty, 40 shillings for this first offence, according to the penalty above stated. And he further forfeited the said *chape* and *loket*, to the use of the Commonalty: and was forbidden, under the said penalty, to employ such or any other deceit, against the Ordinance aforesaid.

Addition made to the Common Seal of the City.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xliv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the first day of August, in the 50th year, in presence of John Warde, Mayor, William Haldene, the Recorder, John Chichestre, William Waleworthe, Nicholas Brembre, John Tornegold, Adam Stable, John Norhamptone, John Maryns, Robert Hatfeld, Nicholas Twyford, Bartholomew Frestlynge, and John Haddele, Aldermen, and an immense number of the Commonalty, for certain reasons convened in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London; by common assent of the same, there was added to the Common Seal of the City of London, in their presence, a certain sign called a [4]"*molet*"; and the same stands, or is placed, in a small [5]port, which is in the same Seal beneath the feet of St. Paul.

Ordinances of the Fullers, and proceedings thereupon.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xlv. (Norman French.)

"To the honourable Lords, and gracious, the Mayor and Alder-
"men of the City of London, pray very humbly, and with all their

[1] An addition of later date.
[2] The metal tip of a scabbard.
[3] The metal part at the mouth of the scabbard.
[4] Now "mullet"; resembling a star, or the rowel of a spur.
[5] *porta*, gate, or doorway.

" heart, John Oliscompe, Geoffrey Suttone, and John Swift, for " themselves and all other [1] Fullers, and all other good folks " of the same trade, in the City of London, that whereas the said " trade has for a long time past used [2] urine in the fulling of cloths ; " by reason whereof the said trade has been, and is always being, " reproved by many folks of the said city ; and certain persons of " the trade of Dyers say that no cloth can be either properly fulled " or dyed, when such urine is put thereupon in fulling: and the " said trade of Fullers is of good desire that no urine shall be " put upon any cloth in fulling, that so they may avoid reproach, " and for the profit of all the commonalty :—may it please your " very gracious Lordships, that the said point be accepted before " you, and enrolled ;—that no one of the said trade of Fullers shall " be so daring as to allow urine any longer to be used from hence " forth in their trade, on pain of paying 100*s*. to the Chamber of the " Guildhall. And that it be ordained, that no one in the said trade " of fullers shall be allowed from henceforth to work within the " City, if he be not free of the same. Also,—the said fullers do " pray, that, whereas the [3] hurers of the said city are wont to full " their caps in the mills at Wandlesworthe, Olde Ford, Stratford, and " Enefeld, where the said fullers full their cloths,—it may please " your very benign Lordships, that the said hurers shall not be al- " lowed from henceforth to full in the said mills ; having regard " that the said fullers cannot there full their cloths, by reason that " when the caps are mixed with their cloths in fulling, such caps " crush and tear the cloths, to the great damage and loss, as well of " the said fullers, as of all the community."

Upon which prayer, as the Mayor and Aldermen desired to be fully certified whether the said petition was profitable or not, and to be certified as to the wishes and consent of other fullers thereto, there were summoned all the sufficient folks of the said trade within the franchise of the City; that is to say, Richard Dyer, John Oliscompe, William Doder, and thirty-eight others ; who, in presence of Adam Stable, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, assented to the Ordinances before-mentioned, and prayed that they might be granted to them and their successors in manner aforesaid.

[4]And to have still more information and notice thereupon, and to learn the truth thereof, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Katherine [25 November], etc., the said Mayor, Aldermen, and

[1] Hiatus of nearly a line before this word.

[2] *vryne.*

[3] Makers of hures, or shaggy fur caps. See page 402 *post.*

[4] An insertion of later date.

Sheriffs held inquisition before them of the good folks of the said trade, that is to say, Walter Denyas and twelve others; who said upon their oath, that to full cloths with earth and water is a thing very advantageous to all the community; but that to full with *syge*, that is, urine, is deceitful and damaging to all the community. Therefore, at the request of the good folks of the said trade, and for the causes and profit aforesaid, the said Ordinances were granted unto them, for ever to hold good. And in case any one of the said trade, or any other person, should full with *syge*, and be convicted thereof, he was to pay to the Commonalty 20 shillings, the first time, and to him at whose suit he should be so convicted, half a mark; and the second time, to the Commonalty 40 shillings, and to him etc., half a mark; and the third time, to the Commonalty 60 shillings, and to him etc., half a mark; and so always, when he should be so convicted, increasing by 20 shillings each time to the use of the Commonalty, and paying to him at whose suit he should be so convicted, half a mark.

Royal Order for the Arrest of William de Wyndesore.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xlvii. (Latin.)

"EDWARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of "London, greeting. We do command you, strictly enjoining, that "you will cause [1] William de Wyndesore, Knight, to be taken, for "a certain quarrel that arose between him and other our lieges, in "our presence, at the [2] House of the Brethren of the Order of St. "Mary of Mount Carmel, in the suburbs of London, wheresoever "in your bailiwick he shall be found; and if in the same bailiwick "he may not be found, that then, wheresoever he may be found, "you will follow, arrest, and take him, any liberty notwithstand-"ing, and in our prison safely keep him, until you shall have "had other orders from us hereupon. Witness myself, at West-"minster, the 16th day of August, in the 50th year of our reign "in England, and in France the 37th." [3]

Ordinances of the Hurers, as to fulling at Water-mills.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. xlix. (Norman French.)

"AT the grievous complaint of all the community of Hurers, of "the City of London, men of low degree and simple, on their re-

[1] He afterwards married Alice Perers, who had been mistress to Edward the Third. He was summoned by writ, as a Baron, to Parliament, in 1381.

[2] The White Friars; near the Temple.

[3] This order was immediately followed by another, revoking it.

" presentation it is set forth, that whereas they have been appren-
" ticed and enfranchised in the said trade, and know not how to do
" any other thing by which to support themselves, and the [1] full-
" ing of caps and of *hures* is the chief duty of the said trade; the
" which, to the advantage of the people, cannot be properly and
" lawfully fulled, save through the support of persons skilled in the
" said trade;—some of those of the trade have provided a water-
" mill for fulling their said caps and *hures*, in the same manner as
" cloths; whereby such caps and *hures* are not so good and so
" profitable for those who buy and use them, nor of such good
" fashion, as they were wont to be, to the great damage of the com-
" mon people; and that the said simple folks of the said trade have
" no work to maintain and aid them; insomuch that they are so
" greatly impoverished, that they are at the point of perishing, if
" they be not succoured; the same being in deceit of the people,
" and to the annihilation of such trade."

Whereupon, by the Mayor and Aldermen, on the 16th day of September in the 50th year, command being given to the complainants to certify them as to the names of those who fulled at the said mill, that they might be informed as to their opinion thereon, the said commons presented certain names, that is to say, Philip atte Vyne, Edmund Fakenham, William Crom, and Richard Crom, submitting that these were the principals in the said fulling at the mill aforesaid. Wherefore, command was given to John Baldok, serjeant, to summon the said Philip, Edmund, William, and Richard, before the said Mayor and Aldermen here on the 17th day of September then next ensuing.

Upon which day the complainants, and the said Philip, Edmund, William, and Richard, came; and these last acknowledged the deceit and damage in the things aforesaid alleged against them, and conceded that they would not from thenceforth full at the said mill. Wherefore, by assent of them and of all others of the said trade, by common accord it was prayed, that neither they nor any of the said trade should from thenceforth full any caps or *hures* at any mill; but only by the hands of those skilled in the said trade, as the same had theretofore been wont to be worked; on pain of forfeiting, the first time, all the work so fulled at mills, and of paying half a mark to the use of the Commonalty, etc.

The which Ordinance, by assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, seeing that the said caps and *hures* were not so profitable for the community when fulled by mills as when by the hands of the said

[1] See page 401 *ante*.

trade, but were falsely wrought and deceitful, as was testified by men skilled in the said trade; and also, because that it was testified by [1] John Norhamptone and other trustworthy drapers, that if the said caps and *hures* were fulled in such mills among their cloths, it would be to the great [2] deterioration and damage of the said cloths, —the said Ordinances were thereupon granted unto them, and accepted, for ever to be observed.

Punishment of a Lombard by the Pillory, for forging a bond.

50 Edward III. A.D. 1376. Letter-Book H. fol. liv. (Latin.)

BETTE BOSAN, a Lombard, was attached to make answer to John Stowe, of Coventre, in a plea of deceit and falsehood etc., for that the said Bette did maliciously and deceitfully, of malice aforethought, make, forge, and fabricate, a certain false bond, in the name of the same John Stowe, by which he bound, so far as he might, the same John to one John Burwelle, citizen and fishmonger of London, in 60 pounds sterling; and which obligation he delivered to the same John Burwelle, in part payment of a larger sum to him by the same Bette owed etc. Which 60 pounds the same John Burwelle, in virtue of the said false bond, so delivered to him by the said Bette, demanded of the same John Stowe, as a debt owing to him; and, by reason of non-payment thereof, in many ways disquieted, molested, and oppressed the same John Stowe etc.

And the said Bette, on the same day, here before Adam Stable, Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Chichestre, John Pyel, William Waleworthe, and other Aldermen, and an immense number of the Commonalty, as the Council of the City here summoned and assembled, being asked whether he was free of the City or not, said that he was not. And being further questioned, how he would acquit himself as to the matters aforesaid, without any coercion, duress, or inquisition held, he openly, expressly, and voluntarily acknowledged, that the same bond of his own falsehood and deceit, and by his own false imagining, had been made, and given to the same John Burwelle, as before mentioned. And command was then given to the same John Burwelle, here in Court, to deliver up the said bond, so falsely made, and to him by the said Bette, as aforesaid, deceitfully given: who here delivered the same, and, by assent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, it was cancelled and annulled. And it was further adjudged, that the said John Stowe, for his grievances, losses, and expenses, should

[1] Mayor in 1381, 1382.

[2] See page 401 *ante*.

have his damages against the aforesaid Bette, taxed by the Court at the sum of 10*l.* And for the horrible falsehood and deceit aforesaid, and for imagining the same, in making the said bond, and delivering it to the said John Burwelle; and in order that he might afford an example to all thereafter; it was adjudged that the said Bette should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for two hours of the day, with the said false bond, so cancelled, tied about his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to do execution of the judgment aforesaid, and to cause proclamation to be made of the reason for the same.

And hereupon, the same John Stowe spontaneously, and of his own free will, remitted unto the same Bette all his damages taxed to him by the Court, 40 shillings only excepted. And the Sheriffs were instructed not to liberate the said Bette, until he should have satisfied the said John Stowe in the 40 shillings aforesaid.

Ordinances of the Cheesemongers.

51 Edward III. A.D. 1377. Letter-Book H. fol. lxii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]Be it remembered, that on the Eve of [2]Corpus Christi in the 51st year of King Edward the Third etc., the reputable men of the trade of *Chesemongeres* presented in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, before Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commoners, in full Common Council, the Articles underwritten: which Articles were then accepted and approved by the same.—

[3]" To the honourable Lords, the Mayor, Recorder, and Alder-
" men of London, pray the *Chesemongeres* of London, that whereas
" our said Lord the Mayor has told them heretofore to devise and
" ordain how that the price of cheese and of butter may be amended,
" the said *chesemongeres* therefore, by their common assent, have
" well considered how that the said price may be well amended; if
" our said Lord the Mayor, and his good Council, will put their
" hand to, confirm, and enrol, the points underwritten.—

" First,—that foreigners who come to the City with cheese and
" butter for sale, in carts and upon horses, shall be charged to
" bring their wares into the market of the Ledenhalle, or the market
" between St. Nicholas Shambles and Neugate, and nowhere else,
" before [4]Noon rung at such place where the purchase shall be
" made: and shall be charged that they shall not put away in

[1] In Latin.
[2] The Thursday after Trinity Sunday.
[3] In French.
[4] Probably high noon, the present noon; and not the older None, at 2 to 3 P.M.

"houses or in rooms, privily or openly, either after Noon rung or "before, any cheese or butter, on pain of forfeiting the same that "shall be so put away.

"Also,—whereas those who carry or bring cheese or butter to "the City by water, do sell it in secret to *hokesters* and to others, "against the ancient usage, whereas they were wont heretofore to "bring it to, and sell it in, the same markets; they do pray that from "henceforth all such dealers shall be charged to bring such cheese "or butter to the markets aforesaid, and there sell the same; on "pain of forfeiting the thing so sold; and also, on pain of im-"prisonment, and of making fine at the will and ordinance of our "said Lord the Mayor.

"Also,—divers [1]*bersters* of cheese, from Hamme, Hakeney, "and the suburbs of London, are wont to go to divers markets, "and to buy up and forestal such wares, which ought to come to "the hands of the working-men in London; and such *bersters* "then bring the same into London, and go about through divers "streets in the said city, and sell it, to the great damage of the "commonalty; saying and affirming that it is the produce of their "own cattle, and of their own making; they do pray therefore that "from henceforth such forestallers, regrators, and *bersters*, and all "other vendors of cheese or of butter, foreigners or freemen, shall "be charged to sell the same at one of the said markets, on the "pain aforesaid.

"Also,—whereas strangers do come and bring to the City cheese "of Wales, called [2]'*talgar*,' and house the same in Fletstrete and in "Holbourne, and other places, as well within the City as without, "and there sell it in secret, against the ancient custom, in manner "aforesaid; and also, whereas two or three persons from Wales "have their [3]serving-men lying in wait in the City all the year "through, and when any one from Wales brings *talgar* cheese to "the City for sale, such men go and make false suggestions to the "dealers in such cheese, and through such subtlety [4]regrate the "cheese in private, and then sell it by retail to the commoners, "without it coming to such market,—that they may be charged "to bring their wares to the said markets, in form and on the pain "aforesaid.

"Also,—whereas the *hokesters* and others who sell such wares by "retail, do come and [4]regrate such cheese and butter before Prime

[1] Hucksters, male or female; more generally called "*birlsters*," or "*burlsters*."

[2] Perhaps so called from Talgarth, in Brecknockshire; a place which had no less than six yearly fairs.

[3] *garsons*.

[4] Sell or buy in small quantities; though here it seems to imply "forestal."

"rung, and before that the commonalty has been served; may it "be ordained that no such *hokesters* shall buy of any foreigner be- "fore the hour of Prime, on pain of imprisonment at the will of "the Mayor, and of the wares being forfeited to the prisoners of "Neugate, or in such other manner as shall seem proper to our "said Lord the Mayor to be done.

"Also,—that the good folks of the said trade shall be charged "every year, at the Feast of St. Michael, to choose two of the "most able men to oversee as to the points aforesaid, that they "are well kept and observed in manner before stated. And that "the persons so chosen shall have power to seize such manner of "merchandize, so forfeitable, and to present the same before the "Mayor; in amendment of the price aforesaid, to the great profit "of the commonalty in time to come.

"Also,—that each one of the said overseers shall make due exe- "cution of his office, without laxity, or doing wrong to any one; and "that no one of them shall forestal any thing to his own private "profit, against the common profit and the Ordinances aforesaid; "on pain of paying 100*s.* to the use of the Commonalty, on the "first default found against him; on the second default, 10*l.*; on "the third default, 20 marks; and that, without any remission of "the same; and that he who shall make prayer for such person "found in default, shall pay to the use of the Commonalty 20*s.*; "without any remission thereof, as above stated."

[1]Afterwards, on the 17th day of June in the 51st year etc., William Sparke and Robert Whyte were here sworn well and trustily to oversee the Articles above-written, and here to present the defaults, if any such they should find.

[1] In Latin.

RICHARD II. A.D. 1377–99.

Punishment of the Stocks, for selling sacks of charcoal, deficient in measure.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1377. Letter-Book H. fol. lxii. (Latin.)

On the 4th day of August, in the first year of the reign of King Richard the Second etc., before the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, John Edwarde and John Naylere, servants of Thomas Hasemere, of Croydone, were questioned for that they had brought divers sacks of charcoal to the City for sale, intending to sell each sack as being one quarter; whereas six sacks in the charge of the same John Naylere, being measured before the Mayor and divers Aldermen, were found to be deficient by one bushel each, at the least. And because that the said John Edwarde confessed that he and John Naylere were fellows, and were dwelling together in the same household, with their said master, and that the sacks aforesaid, and charcoal, belonged to such their master; and that the same sacks, and the sacks which the same John Edwarde brought to London and sold, were almost of the same measure, and they had filled them together at home; and it was so acknowledged that he was partaker in the falsity and deceit aforesaid; it was adjudged that they should both be put in the stocks upon Cornhulle, there to remain for one hour of the day, and that the said six sacks should be burnt beside them.

And precept was further given to John Whitloke, serjeant of the Mayor, that he should seize the three horses found in the charge of the said John Naylere, and have them safely kept until their said master should come and make answer as to the falsity and deceit aforesaid.

Unsound Wines condemned.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1377. Letter-Book H. fol. lxii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the 21st day of August, in the first year of the reign of King Richard etc., it was presented by Ralph Strode, Common Serjeant, before the Common Council of the City, in the Chamber of the Guildhall for certain causes assembled, that, whereas

the franchise and custom of the said city did not allow any victuals, putrid and unsound for human use, to be housed within the City, but that the same should be publicly condemned, certain putrid wines, unsound and unfit for human use, were there housed in the cellar of William Anecroft, upon Botulveswharf; whereof he asked examination to be made by the Commonalty, through vintners, as to whether such wines, according to the custom aforesaid, were unsound or not.

And hereupon, by assent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, there were assigned John Cloptone, Nicholas Rote, Geoffrey Grygge, vintners, William de Skames, John de Bome, and Peter de Cornelione, merchants of Bordeaux, to survey and examine whether the said wines were corrupt or not, and here to certify as to the truth thereon. Which vintners and merchants came here on the same day, and said upon their oath, that there were in the same cellar 8 vessels of one tun each, of which some were half full, and some less, but that no one of them was full of wine. All which wines were putrid, corrupt, and altogether unsound for human use. It was therefore adjudged by the Mayor, and by John Grantham and other Aldermen, and John Norhamptone and Robert Launde, the Sheriffs, that all the said wine should be poured out in the street and thrown away, and wholly made away with, according to the custom of the City. And they also said, that there were no more wines in the same cellar, but there were 10 empty tuns there, in which no wine was found; the whole of the wine that had been in them now lying on the floor of the said cellar, having escaped, etc. And hereupon, all the vessels aforesaid were adjudged unto John Watlyngtone, the Common Crier, as his fee. And precept was given to the same John Watlyngtone, to do execution of the judgment aforesaid.

And be it remembered, that all the wines before-mentioned were part of those that had been lately taken by the [1]Barge of London at sea, and were housed there by Adam de Bury, late Mayor.

Ordinance made for the safe-keeping of the Shipping in the Thames.

1 Richard II: A.D. 1377. Letter-Book H. fol. lxxiii. (Latin.)

ORDINANCE for the safe-keeping of the shipping in the Thames, from the First day of September to the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], in the first year etc., by the Aldermen, and the men of their Wards, from day to day, in rotation.—

[1] The "Paul"; see pages 368, 373–4, *ante*. See also, as to other wines, that were given for the naval services of the Barge, page 380 *ante*.

Be it remembered, that on the 29th day of August in the year aforesaid, there were summoned to the Guildhall, before Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and the Aldermen, about two hundred in number of the more reputable men of the whole city of London: with whose assent and counsel, by the said Mayor and Aldermen it was ordained, in order to avoid perils from the enemy, which very probably might ensue unto the said city, and the shipping lying in the Thames, to the irreparable loss and damage of the whole realm, unless better watch should be kept against them; that every day and night four Aldermen, from noon to noon, should be on board the said shipping, having with them at least 100 men-at-arms of their Wards, besides archers; and then on the next day, other four Aldermen, with the men of their Wards; and so in rotation, to the Feast of St. Michael, in the [1]order there written. Which Aldermen, with their people, in case the enemy should come to set fire to the shipping, and invade the City, were to keep them in check, until succour from the City should reach them and the ships, in greater force.

Also,—it was ordered on the same day, that certain arbalesters should be hired by the City, and receive wages to remain continually in the [2]outer ships, until the said Feast; all such ships being moored between Le [3]Redeclyf and London Bridge.

Deposit of royal jewels and plate with the City, as security for a loan of five thousand Pounds.

1 Richard II. A D. 1377. Letter-Book H. fol. lxxvi. vii. (Norman French.)

[4] "—For the greater surety of repayment of the said sum of 5000 "pounds, we have ordained and assented, by advice of our Council, "and of other great men of our realm, as well those named executors "of our grandsire, as others, that certain jewels, stones, and plate, "to the value of 5000 pounds, which are contained in 21 coffers "and purses, locked and sealed with the seals of the very Reverend "Fathers in God, [5]William, Bishop of London, and Thomas, Bishop "of Excestre, our Treasurer of England, our very dear and trusty "cousin, [6]Esmon, Earl of La Marche, and our very dear and trusty, "William, Lord de Latymer, and Roger de Beauchampe, shall be

[1] The rotation, giving merely the names of the Wards, is entered in the MS.

[2] As being more exposed to attack.

[3] Ratcliffe. See page 345 *ante*, Note [1].

[4] Extract from the Letters Patent of the same date; preceding the following deed.

[5] William Courtenay, and Thomas Brentingham.

[6] Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. He married Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

" placed as surety in the hands and keeping of the Mayor and Com-
" monalty aforesaid, etc."

" This indenture, made between our Lord the King, Richard, of
" the one part, and his trusty subjects, the Mayor of his city of
" London, and the Commonalty of the said city, of the other part,
" witnesseth that, whereas it has been agreed, as well with the as-
" sent of our said Lord the King, and of his Council, as the assent
" of those who are named executors in the testament of King Ed-
" ward, grandsire of our said Lord the King, if and so far as un-
" to the said executors it may relate, that certain jewels and plate,
" to the value of 5000*l.*, shall be delivered in pledge unto the said
" Mayor and Commonalty, as their security for 5000*l.* sterling,
" which the said Mayor and Commonalty have lent unto our said
" Lord the King, between now and the Feast of the Annunciation
" of our Lady [25 March] next ensuing, in a certain form more
" fully contained in Letters Patent made thereon, under the Great
" Seal of our said Lord the King;—the Mayor and Common-
" alty aforesaid do acknowledge by these presents that they have
" received from our said Lord the King, for the reason aforesaid,
" the jewels and plate underwritten, in 21 coffers and purses sealed,
" as the said Letters Patent do purport; to hold the same in pledge
" for the value aforesaid of the same sum, until the same shall be re-
" paid, according to the purport of the Letters Patent aforesaid, that
" is to say;—two hoods, one scarlet, embroidered with rubies, [1]ba-
" lasses, diamonds, sapphires, and large pearls; and the other of
" [2]murrey, embroidered with large pearls, without any stones. Also,
" —one [3]hat, made of blue satin, embroidered with stones and pearls.
" Also,—two hats of beaver, embroidered with pearls. Also,—two
" coronets for the King's bacinet, with a *nouche* of [4]five pipes, to
" set in the middle of one of the said coronets. Also,—one girdle
" of gold. Also,—one coat of cloth of gold, with a green ground,
" buttoned with bells of gold, and embroidered with large pearls
" around the collar and the sleeves. Also,—one doublet of tawny
" satin, the sleeves embroidered with stones and pearls:—the which
" things aforesaid were found in the keeping of Master Richard
" des Armes. Also,—two large circlets with rubies, balasses, dia-
" monds, sapphires, and other stones and pearls; the which circlets
" were in the keeping of Messire Philip la Vache. Also,—in silver
" plate, which was in the keeping of Sir William Sleford, 1511

[1] A variety of the spinel ruby, of a pale rose colour, or inclining to orange.

[2] A dark red colour.

[3] *chapeu.*

[4] *cynk pipes.* A brooch with, probably, five vertical flutings.

" pounds, 8 ounces, by goldsmiths' weight. The which jewels and " plate aforesaid the said Mayor and Commonalty shall be bound " to render unto our Lord the King, in the said coffers and purses " so sealed, in the same [1] plight in which they have received them, " so soon as they shall be repaid the 5000*l.* aforesaid. And in case " they shall not be satisfied by payment of the said sum of 5000*l.* " on the said day of our Lady, or before, in manner in the said " Letters Patent contained, our said Lord the King has granted unto " them, that they may freely, without impeachment, make their profit " of the said jewels and plate, in manner contained in the Letters " Patent aforesaid. In witness whereof, unto the part of this in- " denture remaining with the said Mayor and Commonalty, our said " Lord the King has caused to be set his Great Seal; and unto the " other part, remaining with our said Lord the King, the said Mayor " and Commonalty have set their Common Seal. Given at London, " the 5th day of October, in the first year of the reign of our said " Lord the King." [2]

Punishment of the Pillory, for forging a bond.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1377. Letter-Book H. fol. lxv. (Latin.)

JOHN ROOS, *Esquier,* was attached to make answer to James de Pekham, in a plea of conspiracy and falsehood; whereby, by Gilbert de Meldeburne, his attorney, he made plaint that the said John, and one John Ormesby, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of our Lord's Nativity [25 December], in the 50th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, grandsire of our Lord the King now reigning, in Neugate, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in London, conspired between them to make a certain false bond, bearing date in London; by which it was alleged that Lora, now wife of the said James, before her marriage, had acknowledged that she owed to the said John Roos, and was bound unto him, in the sum of 1200*l.* sterling, to be paid to him at the Feast of Easter then next ensuing; and on the same Tuesday wrote the bond in form aforesaid, and sealed the same. And by force of the said bond, the same John Roos, on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. James the Apostle [25 July], in the first year of the reign of King Richard, in the Parish of St. Martin Vintry, in London, caused the said James bodily to be arrested by John Dyne, serjeant of one of the Sheriffs of London, in virtue of a certain

[1] *plit.*

[2] By Letters Patent, given in fol. lxxxiii., dated the 12th April following, we learn that the said jewels and plate had been fully redeemed by repayment of the sum borrowed.

plaint of debt against the said James, and Lora, his wife, in the Court of John de Norhamptone, one of the Sheriffs of London. And upon the said arrest, he was imprisoned in the Compter of the same Sheriff in Milkstret, in the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, in London, and was there in prison detained for the three weeks then next ensuing. And at the end of the said three weeks the same John Roos did not prosecute upon his said false plaint; the said James having been falsely imprisoned in form aforesaid, and to his damage to the amount of 1000*l.*, etc.

And the said John Roos, being questioned and examined upon the matters aforesaid, before Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and the Aldermen, on the 19th day of October, in the first year etc., here in full Husting, acknowledged the conspiracy, falsity, making, and sealing of the said bond. And because that the said false bond was not then here in Court, that the same John Roos might be put to acknowledge or repudiate the same, but was in the hands of [1]Walter Sibyle, as it was said, the same John Roos was committed to the Prison of Neugate, until the Court should be more fully advised as to rendering judgment in this behalf.

Afterwards, on the 27th day of October in the year aforesaid, John Aubrey produced here in Court a certain bond, which he said was the same that had been made in form aforesaid. Whereupon, the same John Roos, who had been brought here on the same day by the Keeper of the Gaol of Neugate, being asked if the said bond was the same that he had acknowledged, as having been made by conspiracy between him and John Ormesby, said that he was a [2]layman, and in no way literate, and knew not whether it was the same or not. Wherefore, precept was given to John Botelesham, serjeant of the Mayor, to summon here twelve reputable men of the venue of the Parish of St. Sepulchre aforesaid etc., on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [13 December].

And the jury, so summoned, appeared by Thomas Kyngesbrugge, [3]John Kanynges, and ten others, who said upon their oath, that the said bond, produced here by the said John Aubrey, was the same bond that the said John Roos and John Ormesby made by conspiracy and falsehood between them aforethought etc.

Afterwards, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Lucy

[1] One of the Aldermen.

[2] *I.e.*, the converse of a clerk, or one who could read.

[3] This perhaps was the same John Canynge, or Canynges, who is afterwards mentioned in this *Letter-Book* (fol. 120) as being a citizen of London, but resident at Bristol, A.D. 1379, 1380. A John Canyng, of Aldersgate, is also mentioned in the same book (fol. 287).

the Virgin, the said John Roos was brought here, in presence of the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen; and it was awarded that the same James should recover, as against him, his damages, taxed by the Court at 10 pounds. And further, for the conspiracy, deceit, and falsehood aforesaid, in order that the great and other persons resorting to the City might not see forgery, so detestable and so horrible, unpunished; and also, that those who came after might beware of such forgery and the like, and according to the custom of the City of London in like cases provided, it was adjudged that the same John Roos should be put upon the pillory, with the said false bond, cancelled, tied about his neck. And he was afterwards to be sent back to prison, until he should have satisfied the party complainant as to the damages aforesaid.

Vestment granted to the Serjeants of the Chamber.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1377. Letter-Book H. fol. lxvii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] BE it remembered, that on the 19th day of October, in the first year etc., by precept of Nicholas Brembre, the then Mayor, all the Aldermen, and Commoners deputed for the Common Council of the said City, together with the other more reputable men of the City, were summoned to be on the same day in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall, to consult there on arduous business touching the City. Before whom, being fully assembled in the Chamber aforesaid, Ralph Strode, the Common Serjeant, among other things, propounded and read a petition presented to the said Common Council, in these words.—

[2] "To their very honourable lords and sovereigns, the Mayor, "Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of London, pray your "simple servants, the Serjeants of your Chamber, that as they "have now from one day to another greater duties and labours "than they or their predecessors, serjeants, have ever had here-"tofore, whereas their salaries and their fees are so small that they "will not suffice to find their [3] shoes; and that, besides this, when "your said serjeants at great assemblies ought to go before the "Mayor, they are not arrayed all in the like suit, but are clad, each "of them, differently from, and [4] disparagingly as compared with, "the other serjeants, so that they cannot be known for officers of "the City, by reason of the diversity that there is in their vest-

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] Each of them would of course follow his own trade or calling, the duties of serjeant being only occasional.
[4] *dissemblablement.*

"ments:—may it therefore please your very wise Lordships, for "the honour of the City, to add to their salaries and customary "fees, and to grant that your said serjeants shall be arrayed from "year to year in the like suit to that of the serjeants of the Mayor, "the Chamber paying for their vestments, if so it please you; for "although this thing would be but a small expense to the Chamber, "it would be a great reward, and a profitable, unto your said ser- "vants, and would redound much to the honour of every Mayor "in time to come, and of all the City; and would give greater "reason to your said servants for endeavouring to do well in all "things that unto their office pertain."

[1]Which petition, so read and fully understood, was by the whole Common Council approved and granted.

The Prior of Christ Church, Aldgate, sworn ex officio as Alderman of Portsoken Ward.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. lxxix. (Latin.)

On the Monday next after the Feast of Our Lord's Epiphany [6 January], in the first year etc., in the Mayor's Court holden on that day in the Guildhall of London, in presence of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Officers, for the same Court summoned, William Rysyng, Prior of Christ Church, in London, was sworn to fill the office of Alderman in the Ward of Portsokne, and faithfully to do all things touching that office, according to the custom of the said city; in manner and form in which the other Aldermen are wont to be charged.

Contumacy shown by Nicholas Twyford, one of the Sheriffs, towards the Mayor; and punishment for the same.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. xcii. (Latin.)

On Sunday, the Feast of Saints Perpetua and Felicitas [7 March], in the first year etc., before the hour of Noon, a conflict arose in Westchepe, between certain persons of the trade of Goldsmiths and others of the trade of Pepperers, from a certain rancour that had existed between them; by reason of which conflict, no small affray arose throughout the whole city; and that, too, while the [2]Bishop of Carlisle was preaching in St. Paul's Churchyard; in which place, because of such conflict, and the wounded fleeing thither with very great outcry, no little tumult and alarm ensued. Upon

[1] In Latin.

[2] Thomas de Appleby. He was preaching at St. Paul's Cross, no doubt.

which, Nicholas Brembre, the then Mayor, being informed thereof, together with other Aldermen, immediately went to Westchepe, to restore peace there, and to maintain it; and after he had so restored order, he convened his Aldermen on this matter, to meet, after dinner on the same day, at the Guildhall.

And when they had met there, as also, Nicholas Twyford, one of the then Sheriffs, at the mandate of the said Mayor, there came with the said Sheriff one of his suite, John Worsele by name, who was publicly accused before the said Mayor of being a principal mover of the strife: by reason whereof, the Mayor forthwith personally arrested him, and ordered him to be sent to the Compter of Andrew Pykeman, the other Sheriff. Upon which arrest being made, the said Nicholas, the Sheriff, went to the serjeant-at-arms, who so had him in custody by precept of the Mayor, and said that he was to be taken to his own Compter, in Mylkstret; alleging that he had been arrested by himself before he came there, and that that Compter belonged both to himself and his fellow Sheriff. It was accordingly [1]whispered to the Mayor, that the person who had been so arrested by him could not be taken to the place named by him, as the said Nicholas, the Sheriff, was opposed thereto; wherefore, the Mayor, going up to him, asked why the man so under arrest was not taken to the Compter of the said Andrew, the other Sheriff, as he had ordered. Whereupon, the said Nicholas answered him as above stated; for which reason the Mayor there bodily arrested him. In consequence whereof, as also for other reasons, which had arisen in quelling the said disturbance, and for having more mature deliberation thereon, and confirming the preservation of the peace for the future, the said Mayor caused a Common Council to be summoned, together with the other wiser and more influential men of the City, to be on the Tuesday following at the Guildhall.

And when they had met there, the reason for such assembling being first stated, the Mayor related how that he had gone to quell the affray in Westchepe, adding also, that some who had been arrested by him, and handed over to the mace-bearers to take to prison, had been rescued by persons to him unknown; and how that in another place, namely, the lower part of Frydaystret, when some others had been arrested, and delivered to the Sheriffs' mace-bearers, to take to the Prison of Neugate, a rescue was again effected, by persons unknown. And how also that the Sheriff aforesaid had behaved rudely to him, the Mayor, and indeed re-

[1] *ventilatum.*

belliously, in the Guildhall. At which all the people there were not a little excited, and were indignant thereat.

And because that the said Nicholas, the Sheriff, could not deny this, but acknowledged it, and the same was confirmed on the testimony of ten Aldermen who had been present at the said act of rebelliousness, after examining the Remembrances and Ordinances which make mention of such rebellion, unlawfully made by the Sheriffs or officers of the City against the Mayor for the time being, it was pronounced by the Common Council, with one accord, that the said Nicholas should vacate his office of Sheriff, until he should have deserved to meet with more favour. And it was as a matter of favour that the judgment was thus modified; for it was testified by many, and recorded also by the Mayor, that he did not long persist in his contumacy; but soon, led by penitence thereto, entirely fulfilled what the Mayor had before commanded. It was also decided, that he should remain in the custody of the said Andrew, the other Sheriff, and that his Compter should be taken into the hands of the Mayor, and all his goods and chattels be sequestrated, until he should have given sufficient security to keep the City indemnified as towards our Lord the King, for the time that he should hold such office of Sheriff.[1]

Illegal obstruction of a right of way through the Church of St. Michael le Quern.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. lxxxiv. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the 8th day of April, in the first year etc., Ralph Strode, the Common Serjeant, on behalf of the Commonalty, and more especially the Ward of Farndone Within, presented unto Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the said city, that Roger, Rector of the [2]Church of St. Michael le Quern, Thomas Parker, Nicholas Jordan, John Streche, William Fychet, and Walter Brente, had then lately blocked up with a stone wall the doorway of the said church; through which doorway, time out of mind, there was wont, and ought, to be a common passage for the people, throughout all the day; and the which blocking up of the doorway aforesaid was a grievous purpresture, and inju-

[1] We read in the sequel, that he was speedily restored to the office of Sheriff, on giving surety for his good behaviour; and that in the Mayoralty of John de Norhamptone (Brembre's great opponent in City matters), in the 5th year of Richard II., by reason of his subsequent good conduct, his surety was cancelled and annulled: and accordingly, it is run through with the pen, folio xcii. b. Twyford was an eminent goldsmith (see page 351 *ante*), and became Mayor in 1388.

[2] Situate to the North West of St. Paul's.

rious to the whole commonalty of the said city, as being an impediment to their common passage.

Whereupon, the said Mayor, taking with him the Aldermen and Sheriffs, went in person to the Church; and, after inspecting the said nuisance and purpresture, they gave a day to the parties aforesaid to appear before them, the morrow, namely, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, to shew if they had aught to say for themselves why they had caused the doorway to be so blocked up, to the purpresture and grievous damage of the commonalty.

Upon which day they appeared etc., and they not having anything to shew for themselves, but putting themselves upon the favour of the Court, it was awarded by the said Mayor and Aldermen, and precept and injunction were given to the persons aforesaid, under a penalty of 20 pounds, from each of them to be levied, that they should cause the wall to be pulled down, so newly built in the said doorway; and that the old door should stand open for the common passage of the people through the said Church during the day, as from of old it had been wont to do.

Punishment of the Pillory, for substituting counters for gold.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. lvi. (Latin.)

On the 29th day of May, in the first year etc., John Grey was attached to make answer to John Tilneye, *paltokmaker*, in a plea of falsehood and deceit etc., for that he, the same John Grey, on the 28th day of May last past, came to the house of the said John Tilneye, at Bukeleresbury, in London, and there bought of him two [1]*paltockes* of black *satyn*, called *jackes*, at 100*s*. Of which he asked that one should be handed over to him, that he might shew it to a companion of his, for whom he was buying it; and the said John Tilneye agreed that, with proper security, it should be so delivered to him. Whereupon, the said John Grey, in part payment, gave him one [2]farthing of gold; and, as though part of his security for the same, shewed him 15 other farthings of gold, which he placed in a certain purse, and then, as he asserted and affirmed, put the same into a chest of his, called a [3]"*trussyng-*"*coffre*," and delivered them to the same John, in part of his satisfaction for the same. And the said John Tilneye, firmly trusting in his word, and not at all thinking of any trick or fraud, believed that he had put the said farthings, together with the purse, into that chest; whereas he, the same John Grey, craftily made off with

[1] See page 283 *ante*, Note [11].
[2] A gold quarter of a noble.
[3] A small coffer for carrying in the hand, or packing. See page 430 *post*, Note [1].

the said purse with the farthings in it, and put into the chest 15 *countours*, in another purse, resembling the first; and then gave the chest to the same John Tilneye, first locking it with a key, and then taking the key away with him.

And afterwards, on the same day, the said John Grey having come again to the house of the same John Tilneye, the latter, not yet having sufficient security for the said *jacke*, requested him to give him some more money, by way of security; whereupon, John Grey shewed him other fourteen farthings of gold, which he engaged to put into the chest as before, as part of his security; and then, as before, fraudulently made off with them, substituting and leaving fourteen *countours* in the chest in their place; in deceit of the same John Tilneye etc.

And the said John Grey, being questioned thereon before Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and the Aldermen, on the same day, at the Guildhall, acknowledged that he was guilty thereof. And conference being held thereupon between the said Mayor and Aldermen, seeing that many purses and new *countours*, in imitation of farthings of gold, were found upon him, by reason whereof great suspicion might be entertained; and as the deceit aforesaid appeared to be manifestly to the hurt and damage of the people, and to the scandal of the whole city; and to the end that such deceit, or any other, might not be in any way maintained or encouraged in the same,—which is the principal city of the whole realm,—and that justice and good government might there be found, and punishment be inflicted upon delinquents, according to their demerits; and that those to come might beware of committing such falsity, or any other like it; and according to the custom of the City of London in like cases etc.; it was adjudged that the same John Grey should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day, the said purses and *countours* being pierced and strung about his neck. And orders were given to the Sheriffs, to have public proclamation made as to the reason for such punishment being inflicted.

Order for setting the Watch in the City on the Eves of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and of St. Peter and St. Paul.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. lxxix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]On Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June], in the first year etc., a Letter was sent to every Alderman, in form as follows.—

[1] In Latin.

[1] "We do command you that, together with the good men of "your Ward, you be well and sufficiently armed, arrayed in red "and white, [2]particoloured, over your armour, to keep the [3]watch "on the Eves of the Nativity of St. John [24 June], and of St. "Peter and St. Paul [29 June], next to come, in manner as done "heretofore, for the honour of the City, and for keeping the peace; "and this you are not to omit, on the peril which attends the "same, and as you would save the honour of the City."

And upon this, by advice of the Mayor and Aldermen, the said [4]watch was made in manner as follows; that is to say,—all the Aldermen, with the good men of their Wards, assembled in Smythefeld on the Eve of St. John, arrayed as aforesaid, and from thence passed through the City, first, the Aldermen, and then the men of their Wards, as follow.—

First,—the Wards of Tower, Billyngesgate, Algate, Lymstret; with [5] cressets, the lances white, powdered with red stars.

Secondly,—the Wards of Bridge, Candelwykstret, Dougate, Walbroke; with lances all red.

Thirdly,—Bisshopesgate, Langebourne, Cornhulle, Bradstret; with white lances, environed, that is to say, wreathed, with red.

Fourthly,—Farndone, Castle Baynard, Aldrichesgate; with black lances, powdered with white stars.

Fifthly,—Chepe, Crepulgate, Colmanstret, Bassyeshawe; with lances all white.

Sixthly,—Bredstret, Queen Hythe, Vintry, and Cordewanerstret; with lances—[6]

Hides forfeited, for being badly tanned.

1 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. lxxxviii. (Latin.)

WHEREAS of late, by assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, it was ordered that all hides badly tanned or curried that were exposed for sale within the liberties of the City, in deceit as well of the Lords as of the whole city, should be seized by discreet men of the trade of Cordwainers, thereto by the men of the same trade chosen etc., and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being; that so, according to their award the same might be

[1] In French.

[2] The red on the right side, the white on the left.

[3] The origin of keeping these Watches, was the great necessity for the prevention of fires at this season, owing to the drought usually prevalent at the period.

[4] *gayte.* In this word we have the origin of the City "waits"; who were originally watchmen, provided with trumpets, (also known as "*waits*") to give the alarm.

[5] Grated fire-pans, on poles.

[6] The description abruptly closes here.

forfeited, if it should seem reasonable, to the use of the commonalty of the City: afterwards, on the 20th day of June in the first year etc., John Bukstone, Henry Gyllynghan, Thomas Brele, Thomas Gloucestre, John Stoke, and Robert Quitman, chosen and sworn to oversee the said Ordinance, brought here into the Chamber, before the Mayor and Aldermen, 47 tanned hides taken from Nicholas Burle, tanner, which had been exposed for sale in the city aforesaid, and all of which were raw, and false, and forfeitable. They asked therefore that the same should be forfeited to the use of the Commonalty.

Which Nicholas Burle, then here present in Court, said that he was a freeman of the City of London, and that it was lawful for him to buy and sell all manner of merchandize, as he might please. And he said that he bought the same hides at the town of [1] Rothewelle, and brought them to London to sell to saddlers, girdlers, [2] bottlemakers, and other trades, for which they were suitable, and might very well serve; and he did not admit that, as they were not good for the trade of cordwainers, they might not serve other trades etc. And the cordwainers aforesaid said that the hides were altogether false, and fit for no trade, and therefore asked that they should be forfeited. And the said Nicholas averred that they were good etc., and put himself as to the same on the oath of the saddlers, pouchmakers, girdlers, *botelmakeres*, tanners, curriers, and cordwainers, etc.; and the cordwainers aforesaid did the same.

Therefore precept was given to Robert Markele, serjeant of the Mayor, to bring here on the Friday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], before the Mayor and Aldermen, two or three reputable men of each of the trades aforesaid. Which jury appeared, by Thomas Soys and Richard Stacy, of the trade of saddlers, Stephen Petteleye, of the trade of pouchmakers, John Abraham, of the trade of girdlers, William Karlille, Thomas Tyrold, of the trade of *botelmakers*, Walter atte Chaunge, John atte Felde, of the trade of tanners, Richard Cerne, John Phippe, of the trade of *curreiours*, John Longe the Younger, and Thomas Kyngesbrugge, of the trade of cordwainers. Who declared upon their oath, all the hides aforesaid to be raw and forfeitable, and in their then state to be of no service for any trade. Therefore, it was awarded that all the hides aforesaid should be forfeited to the use of the Commonalty.

[1] There are several places of this name, in York, Lincoln, and Northampton.

[2] Makers of leather *botels*, or bottles.

Description and valuation of wares in a Haberdasher's Shop.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxxii. (Latin.)

ARTICLES that were in the shop of Thomas Trewe, haberdasher of London, in the Parish of St. Ewen, in the Ward of Farndone Within, in the month of July in the second year of the reign of King Richard the Second etc.—

2 dozens of laces of red leather, value 8*d.*; one gross of [1] *poynts* of red leather, 18*d.*; one dozen of *cradilbowes*, made of wool and flax, 18*d.*; 3 *cradilbowes*, made of wool and flax, 3*d.*; one dozen of caps, one half of which are of red colour, and the other half green, 2*s.* 8*d.*; one dozen of white caps, called "*nightcappes*," 2*s.* 3*d.*; 2 dozens of woollen caps of divers colours, 16*s.*; 6 caps of black wool, 4*s.*; 5 caps of blue colour, and one cap of russet, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 5 children's caps, red and blue, 2*s.* 1*d.*; one dozen of black hures, 4*s.*; one black hure, 4*d.*; two [2] hair camises, 12*d.*; one red cap, 7*d.*; one other cap of russet, 7*d.*; one hat of russet, 6*d.*; one white hat, 3*d.*; 2 papers covered with red leather, 12*d.*; 2 other papers, one of them covered with black leather, and the other with red, 8*d.*; one purse, called [3] "*hamondeys*," of sea-green colour, 6*d.*; 4 pairs of spurs, 2*s.*; one double chain of iron, 10*d.*, and one other iron chain, 6*d.*; one wooden gaming-table, with a set of men, 6*d.*; 2 [4] *permis*, 2*s.*; one cloth painted with Him Crucified, and other figures, 2*s.* 4*d.*; 8 white chains of iron for *ferrettes*, 8*d.*; one [5] *flekage* of wood, 3*d.*; one set of beads of [6] *geet*, 6*d.*; one other set of beads of black alabaster, 4*d.*; three sets of beads of wood, 3*d.*; two pairs of pencases, with [7] horns, 8*d.*; one pair of children's boots of white woollen cloth, 2*d.*; one osculatory, called a [8] "*paxbred*," 3*d.*; 2 sets of wooden beads, called "*knottes*," 4*d.*; 4 articles called "*kombes*," of box-wood, 4*d.*; 2 wooden boxes, 3*d.*; 2 [9] wooden *piper quernes*, 3*d.*; 2 pounds of linen thread, green and blue, 2*s.*; 2 wooden [10] *cosynis*, 2*d.*; 6 purses of red leather, 4*d.*; 4 [11] eyeglasses, 2*d.*; 18 horns, called "*inkehornes*," 18*d.*; 2 pencases, 6*d.*; one black girdle of woollen thread, 2*d.*; 13 quires of paper, 6*s.* 8*d.*; other paper, damaged, 6*d.*; one hat of russet, 6*d.*; 2

[1] Tagged laces.

[2] Light coats of camlet.

[3] Qy. as to this; in another folio it is called "*hamodeys*."

[4] Perhaps jewel-cases; but query.

[5] Fly-cage; probably for hanging up, as an ornament.

[6] Jet. Especial virtues were attributed to it.

[7] Ink-horns.

[8] See page 263 *ante*, Note [15].

[9] Mills for grinding pepper.

[10] Probably meaning "cushions," with wooden frames.

[11] *specularia*; perhaps spectacles, which are mentioned in *London Lykpenny*, by John Lydgate, *temp.* Henry VI.

wooden [1] coffins, 8*d.*; 2 gaming-tables, with [2] the men, 16*d.*; one wooden block for shaping caps, 2*d.*; 6 skins of parchment, called *soylepeles*, 6*d.*; one wooden [3] whistle, 2*d.*; 7 leaves of paper, 1*d.*; and 3 pieces of *whippecorde*, 3*d.*

Punishment of the Pillory and Whetstone, for slandering the Mayor and Aldermen.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. lxxxviii. (Latin.)

WHEREAS, from the relation of many trustworthy persons, Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, were given to understand that Ralph atte Sele, baker, who before, on the 9th day of July in the 2nd year of the King now reigning, had been drawn upon the hurdle, with a halfpenny [4] loaf of French bread, deficient to the amount of 2*s.* 10*d.* in its proper weight, and another farthing loaf of French bread, deficient by 17*d.*, went afterwards to several bakers at divers times, and shewed them a loaf, asserting that he had then been unjustly drawn, and saying that his bread was at the time old, cold, and mouldy, as it was then to be seen, and was not [5] hot when it was weighed, as of right it ought to be, so slandering the Mayor and Aldermen etc.: therefore, on the 16th day of the month aforesaid, being questioned thereon before the said Mayor and Aldermen, he put himself upon the examination of John Laytone, William atte Sele, William Hert, John Middeltone, Robert Charwelle, and Walter Parker, to whom he had said these words, as imputed.

All of whom, Walter Parker excepted, came, and were examined; and thereupon it was found that the same Ralph was guilty. Therefore, seeing that the said loaf and the other loaf for which he had been drawn, were taken 15 days before the examination aforesaid, and were weighed while hot, in presence of the Mayor and Aldermen, and were then found to be deficient in weight, as before stated; and that the same Ralph could not be found within a fortnight after the taking and weighing of the same, by reason whereof the loaves had become musty in the meantime; and because that the words aforesaid had been spoken by the said Ralph in defamation of the Mayor and Aldermen; it was adjudged that he should be put upon the pillory, with a whetstone hung from his neck, there to remain for one hour of the day.

[1] Or coffers. See page 429 *post*, Note [4].
[2] *la mesne*; it is "*familia*" above.
[3] *fistula.*
[4] Fastened to his neck.
[5] By law, the assay of bread was to be made while it was warm from the oven.

Injunction sent to the Aldermen to ride with the newly elected Mayor to Westminster.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. xcv. (Norman French.)

"We do command you, that you be properly mounted on the mor-
"row of St. Simon and St. Jude [28 October] next ensuing, to ride
"in honour of the City with the [1] Mayor, from the Guildhall to
"Westminster, on which day he is to take his charge there; and
"that you be arrayed there in cloak and hood at least, that are
"particoloured with red, scarlet, and white, the red on the right
"side; on pain of paying 20 shillings to the Chamber, without
"pardon thereof."

Order for the arrest of John Maynard and others, concerned in an attack upon the house of the Earl of Bukenham.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. xciv. (Norman French.)

Because that John Maynard, *wexchaundeler*, and other misdoers of his covin, lately in London had [2] offended against the honourable Lord, the [3] Earl of Bukenham, and his servants; for which offence Nicholas Brembre, the then Mayor of the City of London, at the Parliament holden at Gloucester, was impeached and aggrieved by the said Lord, and by other persons of the Council of our Lord the King, and thereupon paid a great sum of money to the said Lord: and whereas all the Commonalty of the said city, by reason thereof, had been many times cast in damages and molested, by default of the said misdoers; the which damages and grievances of right ought rather to fall upon those who were guilty of such offence, than upon others:—by assent of John Phelipot, Mayor, the Aldermen, and a Common Council, holden at the Guildhall, on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], in the second year etc., it was unanimously ordered, that the said John Maynard, and all others of his covin, so soon as ever they should be found within the franchise of the said city, should be arrested and detained, until they and their sureties should have made sufficient compensation, as well to the said Nicholas as to all the Commonalty, for all the payments, grievances, losses, and damages, of them or any of them, for the reason aforesaid.

[1] John Phelipot.

[2] See further as to this outbreak, in page 427 *post*.

[3] Or Buckingham: Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III.

A Parish Clerk committed to prison, for speaking evil of the Duke of Lancaster.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. xcvii. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that on the 8th day of November in the 2nd year etc., Thomas Knapet, clerk of the Church of St. Peter the Little, near Pouleswharf in London, was arrested by the Mayor and John Boseham, one of the Sheriffs; for that he, the said Thomas, had spoken disrespectful and disorderly words of his puissant and most honourable Lordship [1]of Lancaster, in the house of Master John Shepeye, in presence of the said Master John, and of Thomas Hiltone and other servants of the said Master John, to the great scandal of the said lord, and to the annoyance of all good folks of the city: the which words were testified to by the said Thomas Hiltone, and by the same Thomas Knapet could not be denied, when he was examined thereon. Upon which matter being understood, the said clerk was committed to Neugate, until he should have obtained the pardon of the said Lord, and of the City.

And after that, at the suit of the wife of the said clerk, and by other means employed with that Lord, the release of such clerk was by him assented to, seeing that he acknowledged his offence committed in those words, and threw himself wholly on the grace of that Lord. And thereupon, he sent his Esquire, "Henry Warde" by name, to John Phelipot, the Mayor, enjoining that the said clerk should be liberated, so far as concerned himself, such clerk finding surety before the Mayor in the Court there, that by himself or by any other person for him, or by his procurement, neither the said Thomas Hiltone nor any other person who had accused him, or borne witness against him, should thereafter be impeached, molested, aggrieved, or damaged, by reason of the said information; and this, under reasonable penalty.

And on the 12th day of May in the year [2]aforesaid, the said clerk was mainprised by Andrew [3]Tryg fishmonger, Henry Grenecobbe dyer, John Hanslap fishmonger, John Sprot dyer, John Bransby [4]*webbe*, and John Simon, on the condition aforesaid, each one on pain of paying 20 pounds.

[1] John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. He was at this time suspected of favouring the doctrines of Wyclif.

[2] The 2nd of Richard II.

[3] From this family of fishmongers, who long dwelt in the vicinity, Trig Lane, Upper Thames Street, probably takes its name.

[4] Or weaver.

Ordinances as to the sale of Lambs, and the early closing of Butchers' Shops.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. xcvii. (Norman French.)

[1]PROCLAMATION made on Friday, the 19th day of November, in the 2nd year of the reign of King Richard the Second.—

"It is ordered that no person coming to the City with lambs to "sell, shall sell the same at a higher price than the best lamb for "6*d.*, between now and the beginning of Lent; and that no one "of the City, or other person wont to sell flesh-meat within the City, "shall go into the country to buy lambs; but only those [are to "bring them], to whom the said lambs belong; on pain of losing "the same, whosoever shall be convicted thereof.

"Also,—it is ordered that all butchers, as well freemen as foreign-"ers, who are wont to sell flesh-meat within the City, shall close "their shops in the day, before the time for candles being lighted; "and that they shall sell no meat by light of candle, but by clear "daylight only; on pain of losing to the extent that they shall be "convicted of acting to the contrary hereof."

Ordinance of the Cooks and Pastelers, or Piebakers.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. xcix. (Norman French.)

THE Ordinance of the Cooks, ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen, as to divers flesh-meat and poultry, as well roasted as baked in pasties.—

"The best roast pig, for 8*d.* Best roast goose, 7*d.* Best roast "capon, 6*d.* Best roast hen, 4*d.* Best roast pullet, 2½*d.* Best roast "rabbit, 4*d.* Best roast [2]river mallard, 4½*d.* Best roast [2]dunghill "mallard, 3½*d.* Best roast teal, 2½*d.* Best roast [3]*snyte*, 1½*d.* Five "roast larks, 1½*d.* Best roast *wodecok*, 2½*d.* Best roast partridge, "3½*d.* Best roast plover, 2½*d.* Best roast pheasant, 13*d.* Best "roast curlew, 6½*d.* Three roast thrushes, 2*d.* Ten roast finches, "1*d.* Best roast heron, 18*d.* Best roast bittern, 20*d.* Three roast "pigeons, 2½*d.* Ten eggs, one penny. For the paste, fire, and "trouble upon a [4]capon, 1½*d.* For the paste, fire, and trouble upon "a goose, 2*d.* The best capon baked in a pasty, 8*d.* The best hen "baked in a pasty, 5*d.* The best lamb, roasted, 7*d.*"

[1] This proclamation embraces other provisions, but only a repetition of those already given.

[2] The wild duck, and the domesticated duck. See page 312 *ante*.

[3] Or snipe.

[4] The customer finding the capon himself.

Charge of slothfulness made against the late Mayor before Parliament, by the Earl of Bukenham; and approval of him by the City.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1378. Letter-Book H. fol. ci. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 25th day of November, in the 2nd year of King Richard the Second etc., John Phelipot, the Mayor, and all the Aldermen and Commoners, as the Common Council of the said city deputed and sworn, and others of the more reputable citizens of the said city, being specially summoned thereunto, and assembled together in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall, by John Hadleye and his fellows, namely, Geoffrey Neutone, John Norhamptone, and William Venour, citizens of the City elected to be present on behalf thereof at the Parliament of our said Lord the King, holden at Gloucester in the year above-mentioned; it was shown by William Walworthe, who was there present, and by the four so elected, how that, after Nicholas Brembre, Mayor of the said city, had the year before honourably come to Gloucester at the mandate and order of our said Lord the King, he was questioned there, and arraigned in full Parliament by Sir Thomas de Wodestoke, [1]Earl of Bukenham, for that in the same year, upon Cornhille in London, the men of that vicinity made assault upon the servants of the said Earl, and beat and wounded them, and pursued them, when flying to his hostel, and broke and hewed down the doors of the same with axes and other arms, the said Earl being then within and lying in his bed, and, by reason thereof, no little alarmed; to the grievous damage of the said Earl, and so pernicious an example to the whole realm;—and all this, he alleged, had happened through the inexcusable [2]slothfulness of the said Nicholas, and he requested that redress should be made to him for the same.

Whereupon, the said Nicholas wonderfully well, as it appeared to all his friends, exculpated and cleared himself of all the acts of injury thus imputed to him; so much so, that on the same day he returned to his hostel with honour, as being an innocent man, and entirely exonerated. The said Lord the Earl, however, and his brothers, and some other Lords, his friends, seeing that that way they could not gain their ends, threatened most grievously as well the said Nicholas as the whole of the city aforesaid; so much so, that all the citizens then present there dreaded that some new

[1] See page 424 *ante*.

[2] In the sequel, we shall find Nicholas Brembre persecuted by the same Thomas of Woodstock and his party, to a disgraceful death, 20 February, 1388.

Statute would be made there, or perhaps [some old Statute be] confirmed anew, for that reason, through which the said city and many of its officers might incur no small damage, and the liberties also of the City be infringed upon, and in a great measure perhaps annulled; unless the said Earl could in some other way be appeased. Whereupon, through persons treating for concord on either side, in order that some greater evil might be avoided, which otherwise might very probably befall them, it was agreed that Nicholas Brembre should give to the Earl 100 marks, on the understanding that on those grounds he should no longer have any right of action against the said Nicholas, but would shew himself kind lord towards him for the future.

Which transactions being thus related in order before the Mayor and the Common Council, each one of them gave hearty thanks to the said Nicholas; knowing for certain that it was for no demerits of his own, but for the preservation of the liberties of the City, and for the extreme love which he bore to it, that he had undergone such labours and expenses. Wherefore, with one accord, by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and all the rest of the Commoners, it was faithfully granted and promised, that the City should keep the said Nicholas indemnified as to the said 100 marks, and also all other expenses by reason of that matter by him incurred. And that the same might be kept in memory, orders were given to the Common Clerk that it should thus be entered.

This same was also recited, and unanimously agreed to and affirmed, at another meeting of the Common Council on the 15th day of January then next ensuing.

Appointment of John Charney as Common Hunt.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cviii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Day of St. Gregory [12 March] in the 2nd year, etc., in full congregation of the Common Council of the City of London, at the petition and request of [1]John Charney, it was granted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, then present, that the said John should from thenceforth fill the office of Common [2]Hunt of the said City, and should receive from the Chamber yearly his vesture, the same as one of the serjeants of the Chamber receives it; so long as he should remain in the said office, and do all things everywhere, as well as to hunting as to fishing, which unto the office aforesaid of right pertain.

[1] Jointly with John Botkysham, he was Keeper of Newgate 10 Richard II., and afterwards became Coroner of the City.

[2] Or "Huntsman," of the Commonalty.

Deposit of royal jewels with the City, as security for a loan of five thousand pounds.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cviii. (Norman French.)

"THIS indenture witnesseth, that John Bacoun, clerk, keeper of "certain jewels and plate of gold and silver, belonging to the King, "has, by virtue of a warrant to him directed thereupon under the "King's Privy Seal, delivered unto the honourable man, the Mayor "of the City of London, and to the Commonalty of the said city, "one coronet of gold, one [1]*palet* of gold, one sword, and one saddle "of Spain, set with divers pearls and precious stones; together with "certain other jewels, that is to say, two coronets, one great circlet, "and 23 *nouches* of gold, set also with pearls and precious stones; "of which *nouches*, there are two wrought with white [2]harts in the "middle, studded with rubies on the shoulders; one great *nouche*, "and three smaller ones, each with a griffin in the middle; five "*nouches*, in the shape of white dogs, studded with rubies on the "shoulders; one great *nouche*, with four wild boars of azure; four "smaller *nouches* of one pattern, each with a large sapphire in the "middle; four *nouches* in the shape of eagles; and three *nouches* "in the shape of white harts, studded with rubies: of which "coronets, *palet*, sword, saddle, circlet, and *nouches*, the particulars "are set forth in a roll sealed with the said Privy Seal, and sent "unto the said John Bacoun. And besides the said things, the said "John Bacoun has also delivered unto the said Mayor and Com-"monalty 12 hanaps of gold, called [3]*bolles*, weighing by goldsmiths' "weight 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and valued at 137*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* All which "things the said Mayor and Commonalty have received in two "coffers from the said John Bacoun, to hold in pledge, according "to the purport of the Letters Patent unto the said Mayor and "Commonalty thereon made under the King's Great Seal, for 5000 "pounds unto him by them lent. Of which coffers the one is sealed "with the seals of the very Reverend Fathers in God, the Bishops "of [4]Wyncestre and Excestre, and of the valiant man, Messire "William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and of Messire Richard "Lescrope, Chancellor of England; and the other coffer, that is "to say, a [5]*coffyn* of wood, is sealed with the seals of the very Reve-

[1] A kind of head-piece. See page 444 *post*, Note [1].

[2] The badge, or cognizance, of Richard II., supposed to have been previously borne by his mother, Johanna Plantagenet, the Fair Maid of Kent.

[3] Bowls; with handles, in this instance.

[4] William de Wykeham and Thomas Brentingham.

[5] A peculiar kind of coffer; the shape of which is probably still preserved in the ridged and studded coffins used for burial in Belgium.

" rend Fathers in God, the Bishops of Wyncestre and of [1]Bath, and " of my said Lord of Suffolk, and is put into another old [2]trussing- " coffer, not sealed with the seals of the Lords aforesaid. In witness " whereof, to the one part of this indenture the said Mayor and " Commonalty have caused the Common Seal of the said city to be " set, and to the other part thereof the said John Bacoun has set " his seal. Given at Westminster, the 16th day of March, in the " 2nd year of the reign of King Richard the Second."

Punishment of the Pillory, for stealing a Baselard in the Mayor's house.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Monday next before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary [25 March], in the 2nd year etc., John Fromond was brought here with a knife, called a " baselard," and another smaller knife, before John Phelipot, Mayor, William Cheyne, and other Aldermen, and Thomas Cornwaleys and John Boseham, Sheriffs of London; and, at the suit of John Spryg, making grievous complaint, was questioned for that he, the same John Fromond, on the Sunday previous, in the house of the said Mayor, in the Parish of St. Dionis, in the Ward of Langeburne, at night, while the same Robert Spryg was there among many other persons there assembled, cut off the said baselard from the girdle of the said Robert, and took the same in his hands, together with the other knife with which he had cut it off, and which he had found, as he said; against the peace of our Lord the King, and to the damage of him, Robert Spryg, to the amount of 20 shillings.

And he acknowledged that he had committed the offence in form aforesaid, and put himself upon the favour of the Court. It was therefore adjudged, that he should have the punishment of the pillory, to stand upon the same for half an hour in the day etc., and should then abjure the City. And he was accordingly sworn that he would not in future enter the City, on peril etc. And the baselard was given back to the same Robert Spryg; and the other knife was to be forfeited to the use of the Commonalty etc. And the said Robert Spryg voluntarily remitted his damages.

Punishment of the Pillory and Whetstone, for pretending to have been sent with messages from the King.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cvii. (Latin.)

ON the 4th day of April, in the 2nd year etc., William Pykemyle was brought into the Hall of the Guildhall of London, before John

[1] John Harewell. [2] *Coffre trussable.* See page 418 *ante*, Note [3].

Phelipot, Mayor, Adam Karlille, John Horn, and other Aldermen, and John Boseham and Thomas Cornwaleys, Sheriffs, and questioned, for that he pretended he had been sent on behalf of our Lord the King to the most noble ladies, the [1]Countess of Bedeford, his aunt, and the [2]Countess of Norfolk, his kinswoman; it so being, that on the Friday before he went at night to the dwelling-house of the said Countess of Norfolk, and told the servants there that he must speak with her; to which they made answer that she was then in bed, so that he could not speak with her: whereupon, this William Pykemyle said that he had been sent to her by our Lord the King, and was commanded to tell her to be on the following day, on the Saturday, that is to say, with the King at [3]Ledes. And the Countess, believing his words, ordered 40 pence to be given to him; whereupon, he departed.

And on the morrow, that is, on the Saturday aforesaid, he went in the morning to the hostel of the Countess of Bedeford before mentioned, to tell her, in the name of our Lord the King, to be with him at Eltham on the same day, to dine there; whereas he had no command or authority from the King, or from any officer of his, to say or do as aforesaid; as the officials of our Lord the King testified unto the Mayor.

And he was asked how he would acquit himself thereof; whereupon, he acknowledged that he had told lies to the Countess of Bedeford, and to the servants of the Countess of Norfolk, in manner imputed to him, and that he had had no order or mandate for so doing; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court. Being further asked for what reason he did so, he said, for the sake of getting money from those ladies, and for no other reason. And seeing that through such great lies, thus invented as between the person of our said Lord the King and such great ladies as those above-mentioned, no small damage, peril, and scandal, might easily ensue; and in order that others in future might beware of such false statements and lies; it was determined that the said William Pykemyle should be put upon the pillory, with the whetstone for such persons ordained, the same being hung from his neck as a sign of his being a liar, there to stand for one hour of the day; as a punishment for his first lie, told to the servants of the Countess of Norfolk; and that he should repay the Countess the 40 pence which he had

[1] Isabel, eldest daughter of Edward III. See page 275 *ante*, Note [2].

[2] Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, and cousin of Edward III., grandfather of the present King.

[3] Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, in Kent.

so received. And that after this he should be taken back to Neugate, and on the morrow, that is, on the 5th day of April, be again put upon the pillory at the same hour, with the said whetstone hung from his neck, by reason of his second lie, which he told to the Countess of Bedeford above-named. And the said Sheriffs were told to do execution of the judgment aforesaid, and on both days to cause the reason for such punishment to be proclaimed. And on the second day, after having been so put upon the pillory, he was to be taken back and kept in Neugate, until our said Lord the King should have given orders for his release. And on his departure from prison, the said William was to abjure the City; on pain of having his ears cut off, if he should afterwards be found there.

Regulations as to Cooks and Piebakers, and the sale of Butter.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxiv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] THIS Proclamation was made on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle [11 June], in the 2nd year etc.—

[2] "That no poulterer, cook, *piebakere*, or other regrator whatsoever of victuals in flesh or in fish, shall go to meet victuals coming towards the City, within or without, or shall buy any manner of victuals to resell in the markets, or elsewhere in the City, before 10 of the clock shall have struck; on pain of forfeiting all the victuals so bought, and of the bodies of the sellers and buyers being sent to prison, at the will of the Mayor. And that every *piebakere* shall bake pasties of beef at one halfpenny, just as good as those at a penny; on pain of paying a fine to the Chamber of half a mark.

"Also,—that no butter shall be sold in the City without the "[3]*esquielle*, which is to hold half a [4]quart of rightful capacity in "butter measure, on pain of forfeiture of the butter, and of the "body [of the seller] being submitted to disgraceful penalty. And "that every *esquielle* of such fresh butter shall be sold for 1½*d.*, "and no more, between this and St. Michael [29 September] next "ensuing, on pain of forfeiture thereof."

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] A deep plate, or porringer. See page 241 *ante*, Note [1].
[4] Butter appears in those days to have been sold in at least a half liquid state. In Suffolk it is still sold by the pint.

Order sent to the Aldermen, for setting the Watch on the Eve of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

2 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxi. (Norman French.)

"We do command you, for the honour of our Lord the King, "and of the City, that you order sufficient men of your Ward to "be armed with bacinet and [1]gauntlets of plates, and with an axe in "hand, arrayed in red and white, for watch on the [2]night of St. "John next to come, with the Mayor and Aldermen of the City. "And that you be at Smethefeld, yourself arrayed in the said "colours, with the said men so arrayed, on the Eve of St. John "aforesaid, at nine of the clock, with three or four iron [3]cressets "burning. And this thing you are not to omit, as you do have "the honour of the City at heart.

"And further,—cause inquisition to be made as to the brewers "in your Ward, if they have incurred any forfeiture as against "the Ordinance made by the Mayor and Aldermen; returning "before us all that you shall find thereon, and that, so soon as you "may. And this you are not to omit, as you would save the oath "which unto the City you have made.

"And be ready and diligent this Monday next to [4]assess, with us, "all the people of your Ward and of the City, as by the Letters "Patent of our Lord the King more fully appears; as you would "avoid the indignation of our Lord the King, and the forfeiture "of your [5]standing."

Sentence of the Pillory and Whetstone, for slandering William Waleworthe; and remission thereof, at his entreaty.

3 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxiv. (Latin.)

Alice, wife of Robert Godrich, was attached to make answer to William Waleworthe, in a plea of contempt and trespass: as to which, by Ralph Strode, his attorney, he made plaint that the said Alice, on the 27th day of June, in the 2nd year of the King then reigning, maliciously compassing how to aggrieve and scandalize the same William, came to his house, in the Parish of St. Michael Crokedlane, in London, and there, and elsewhere within the City of London, did horribly raise the hue and cry upon the said William,

[1] *gantz de plate.*

[2] The night of the Eve of St. John (or Midsummer Day) is evidently meant; though, according to Stow *(Survey)*, the watch extended to the night of the Feast-Day as well. For a full account of "Setting the Watch" on Midsummer Eve, see Brand's *Popular Antiquities* and Stow's *Survey*. See also page 420 *ante*.

[3] *paelles.*

[4] Assessment to a subsidy to the King is meant.

[5] *estat.*

as though against a thief, and without cause; calling him a false man, and imputing to him that he had unjustly disinherited her of 20 pounds' value of land yearly, and that he, by his mastery unjustly detained the aforesaid Robert, her husband, in prison, for that reason; to the great scandal of the offices which the said William had heretofore held in the city aforesaid, and to his own damage of 100*l.* As to which, he asked that the same Alice, for the cause before alleged, might be chastised, that so, such scolds and [1]she-liars might dread in future to slander reputable men, without a cause.

By reason of which plaint, the same Alice, on the 12th day of July, in the 3rd year, was brought here and interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, and asked if she would have any counsel to aid her, and speak thereon in her behalf; but she, refusing all counsel, said of her own accord that she was in no way guilty of the matter aforesaid, and put herself upon the country as to the same etc.

And the jurors, being chosen, [2]tried, and sworn, appeared, by John Salman, Richard Blomville, Geoffrey Poppe, and nine others; and declared upon their oath, the said Alice to be guilty of the matter so imputed to her, as the same William above alleged, to the damage of the said William of 40 pounds etc. And by common assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, according to the custom of the City of London in such and the like cases, it was pronounced that the said Alice, for her lies and slanders against the same William uttered, as aforesaid, and against him committed, and whereof she had been so convicted, should have the punishment of the pillory, called the "*thewe*," for such women provided, to stand upon the same for one hour in the day, with a whetstone in the meantime hung from her neck. And that the same William should recover against the said Robert and Alice 40 pounds, as his damages taxed by the Court etc.

And thereupon came here the said William, begging and entreating the Mayor and Aldermen that the punishment of the pillory might be remitted to the same Alice; upon which, at his request such punishment of the pillory was remitted. And as to the sum of money so adjudged to the said William, he asked that payment thereof might be put in respite, during the good behaviour of the same Alice, and that she might be released from prison; and accordingly, at such request, she was released etc.[3]

[1] *mentitrices.*

[2] Examined by the "triors," as to the possibility of their being prejudiced for or against either party.

[3] The terms are added, on which, in lengthy legal parlance, the said Alice was put upon her good behaviour.

Lease of the Stations at the Crosses in Chepe.

3 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxiii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that the [1]Stations about the [2]High Cross of Chepe, in London, were let by John Phelipot, Mayor, and John Ussher, Chamberlain, on the 5th day of September in the 3rd year etc., to divers persons underwritten; to hold the same from the Feast of St. Michael [29 September] then next ensuing, at the will of the City, they paying yearly to the Chamberlain, to the use of the Commonalty, 13*s.* 4*d.* each:—Johanna Hernest, Cecily Eyr, Johanna Suttone, Johanna Staunford, Matilda Olyver, Cristina atte Forde, Johanna Coulee, Cristina Walwayn, Agnes Bromwyche, Johanna Holdernesse, Elena Hempier.

Also, the different Stations about [3]Le Brokenecros were on the same day let to divers persons, as follow:—Custance Busshe, Evota de Durham, Johanna Colne, at 10*s.* each; Alice Oxenforde, Matilda Cooke, Alice Pulter, Katherine Taillour, at 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

Regulations for cleansing the Streets and Quays, for the sale of fresh fish, and for the sale of cattle in Smythefeld.

3 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxvi. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that on Monday, the Eve of All Hallows [1 November], in the third year etc., in Common Council assembled, as well of the [4]Trades as of other the most sufficient persons of the said city, by advice of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, the points under-written were ordained and assented to.—

"First,—that the Ordinance made heretofore as to the cleansing "of streets and lanes of all manner of dung, filth, rubbish, and "shavings, shall be strictly kept in all points. And that no one "shall throw dung, filth, or rubbish, into the kennels of the City "in time of rain, that it may float away with the water, on the "peril that awaits the same. And that every officer of the said "city shall have power to take the carts that bring thither [5]*lomb*, "sand, or gravel, and to load them at their departure with the

[1] Or stands, for stalls.

[2] Also called, "The Standard in Chepe."

[3] The Broken Cross, or the "Cross at the North Door" of St. Paul's, mentioned in page 397 *ante*. It was erected by the Earl of Gloucester, *temp.* Henry III., and on its removal, in 1390, these *Stationers*, who dealt in various small wares, probably retired into Paternoster Row, and were the predecessors of the present Stationers there.

[4] At this period, the Common Council was chosen from the Trades, and not by the Wards: see *Liber Albus* (printed ed.) p. 41.

[5] Loam.

" filth and dung gathered from the kennels; but those carts only, " and no others, on the peril that awaits the same."

" Also,—that no one shall buy Thames fish to sell again, on " pain of forfeiture, and of being fined, at the discretion of the " Mayor and Aldermen: but those who take them are to [1]sell " them themselves, or by their wives, their children, or their ser- " vants; and this, wholly before eleven of the clock, on the pain " aforesaid, and at the places after-named;—the Conduit, beneath " the wall of the Church of St. Margaret in Briggestret, and be- " neath the wall of the Church of St. Mary Magdeleyne in Old " Fish Street; and nowhere else, on the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that every boat coming to the City with rushes for " sale, shall pay 2*s.*, and every boat coming with hay or straw for " sale, 8*d.*, each time such boat shall come to the City; for cleans- " ing and keeping clean all the hythes, quays, and places in the " City where such boats are unladen.

" Also,—that all drovers who are free of the City, shall have " their places limited to them in Smythefeld, to sell their beasts " there; that is to say, from the South corner of the lane called " [2]'La Longeslane' to the end of the [3]lane coming from Aldriches- " gate; where their bulls, oxen, cows, and steers, are to stand, " and nowhere else. And from the West corner of the said lane " coming from Aldrichesgate as far as the Hospital of St. Bartho- " lomew, they are to stand with their swine only, and nowhere " else, on peril of paying a fine, at the discretion of the Mayor " and Aldermen. And it shall be fully lawful for drovers not free " of the City to take their places for selling their beasts in the " field of Smythefelde, wherever they may please, those places only " excepted."

Presentation of a Chaplain to a Chantry in the Chapel at the Guildhall.

3 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxvi. (Latin.)

" To the venerable Father in Christ, and Lord, the Lord [4]Wil- " liam, by the grace of God, Bishop of London, his humble and " devout servants, John Hadlee, Mayor of the City of London, " and John Ussher, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of the same " City, the honour and reverence due unto a father so great. We " have presented unto your fatherly goodness our dearly beloved " in Christ Sir William Whittyn, as being a fitting Chaplain to

[1] By retail.
[2] Long Lane.
[3] Duke Street is probably meant.
[4] William Courteney.

" fill one of the five Chantries in the Chapel of the most Blessed " [1]Virgin Mary, in the Guildhall aforesaid, within your Diocese, " which was founded for the souls of Roger de Frowyk and Mary, his " wife, and of all the faithful deceased; the same being now vacant, " and unto our presentation, by virtue of our offices, at this time " belonging; humbly and devoutly entreating that you will deign " to admit the same William to the said Chantry, and him canoni- " cally to institute in the same; and graciously to do such other " things as upon your pastoral office are incumbent in this behalf. " In witness whereof, to the above we have set the testimony of " the Seals of our offices. Given at London, the 17th day of the " month of November, in the year of Our Lord 1379, being the " third year of the reign of King Richard the Second."

The fees paid for the Stations at the Crosses in Chepe to be paid to the Common Hunt.

3 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxiii. (Latin.)

On Saturday the 17th day of December, in the 3rd year etc., by John Hadlee, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of London, it was granted with unanimous consent that John Charney, theretofore admitted to be Common Hunt for the Commonalty of London, should have, as the fee belonging to his office, the profits arising from the Stations about the Crosses in the Chepe of London, so far as they should amount to the sum of 10 pounds yearly; to be paid to him at the four principal terms of the year, the first day to be the Feast of the Nativity [25 December] then next ensuing; the residue, if there should be any such, to go to the Chamber of the Guildhall, to the use of the Commonalty. And this grant was to continue from year to year, so long as it should please the Commonalty of London, and the said John Charney, that he remain in such office.

Order that billets shall not be bought wholesale, for retailing.

3 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxvi. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that on the 20th day of December, in the 3rd year etc., it was published at Billynggesgate on behalf of the Mayor, that all persons who had any wood called [2] *billet*, either stored in houses or laid up upon their wharves, should sell the same before the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity [25 December] then

[1] It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, to St. Mary Magdalen, and All Saints.

[2] Billet, for fire-wood.

next ensuing, on pain of forfeiture of the same. And that no one in future should buy such wood, coming by water, for resale, on pain of forfeiting the same: but that all such wood should be sold to the commonalty from the vessels, without any of it being housed or laid up upon the wharves, for resale, on the pain aforesaid; as from of old was wont to be done.

And whereas John Derby and John Salpertone, who then had six thousand of firewood housed for resale, and who received injunction and order to sell the same before the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity aforesaid, did not sell the same before such day, the said wood was forfeited, and brought to the Guildhall, in behalf of the Commonalty.

Ordinances of the Pastelers, or Piebakers, as to pasties.

3 Richard II. A.D. 1379. Letter-Book H. fol. cxvii. (Norman French.)

"Because that the Pastelers of the City of ondon have hereto-
"fore baked in pasties rabbits, geese, and [1]garbage, not befitting,
"and sometimes stinking, in deceit of the people; and also, have
"baked beef in pasties, and sold the same for venison, in deceit
"of the people; therefore, by assent of the four Master Pastelers,
"and at their prayer, it is ordered and assented to.—

"In the first place,—that no one of the said trade shall bake
"rabbits in pasties for sale, on pain of paying, the first time, if
"found guilty thereof, 6*s.* 8*d.*, to the use of the Chamber, and of
"going bodily to prison, at the will of the Mayor; the second
"time, 13*s.* 4*d.* to the use of the Chamber, and of going etc.; and
"the third time, 20*s.* to the use of the Chamber, and of going etc.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall buy of any cook of
"Bredestret, or, at the hostels of the great lords, of the cooks of
"such lords, any garbage from capons, hens, or geese, to bake in
"a pasty, and sell, under the same penalty.

"Also,—that no one shall bake beef in a pasty for sale, and
"sell it as venison, under the same penalty.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall bake either whole
"geese in a pasty, halves of geese, or quarters of geese, for sale,
"on the pain aforesaid."

Ordinances of the Cutlers.

3 Richard II. A.D. 1380. Letter-Book H. fol. cxviii. (Norman French.)

"To the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City
"of London, shew and pray in common all the reputable men of

[1] Giblets are probably included under this uninviting term.

" the trade of Cutlers of the same city, that forasmuch as, as well to " the honour of God as to the common profit both of all the realm " and of the said city, in amendment and correction of many de- " faults which have been customary in the same trade, they have " by common accord, and with mature deliberation among them, " caused to be written certain Articles touching their said trade; " may it therefore please you, of your good discretion and wise " consideration, to hear the Articles which follow; that so, they " may afterwards be enrolled, entered, and written, in a book of " the Chamber, to the end that they may be the better observed in " time to come.—

" I. In the first place,—be it ordained, that no one shall cause " to be made, or shall sell, knives with handles, or [1]*gaynes*, harnessed " with silver, if the silver be not of as fine alloy as sterling silver; " on pain of paying to the Chamberlain 6*d.* or 8*d.* to the use of " the City, or more, according as it shall seem reasonable to the " said Mayor and Aldermen, according to the extent of the offence.

" II. Also,—in order to avoid deceit of the people in this behalf, " be it ordained, that no handle of wood, except [2]*digeon*, shall be " coloured; but let the handles be sold only according as their right " nature demands. And that if any such shall be found for sale, " the vendor shall incur the penalty aforesaid.

" III. Also,—to provide against the excessive wages of the " journeymen of the said trade, be it ordained, that no journey- " man working in the same, who is not free, or who has not " been apprenticed in the trade, and has not completed his term in " the said city, or otherwise served seven years within the City in " such trade, shall be admitted to work in the same, if such journey- " man have not first been tried by the overseers sworn in the trade " as to his knowledge therein, to ascertain how much he is deserving " to take by the day, by the week, or for a whole term; and as " they shall find, according to their consciences, that such journey- " man can well serve, let them award him what he is to take: and " that he who shall give to such journeyman in excess of the valua- " tion so made by the said overseers, shall incur the penalty. And " after that the said overseers shall have so reasonably set such " journeyman at his value, as is before stated, that for no reason " the wage of such journeyman shall be other than the sum so as- " sessed, either higher or lower, on the pain aforesaid, until he shall " have learned to deserve more.

[1] This old term, used apparently for the handles of knives, does not appear in the dictionaries. It is perhaps allied to the old adjective *geyne*, meaning " handy."

[2] Probably boxwood is meant.

" IV. Also,—that no one of the said trade, himself, or by any " other intermediate person, shall cause cutlery made in the City " to be carried out of the City for sale, until the sworn overseers " of the said trade shall have viewed it, to see if it is allowable or " not, on the pain aforesaid: the which Masters shall be sworn " readily to come to such view, when required thereto. And if any " one of the said Masters will not come to make such inspection, " then he who carries such cutlery out of the City shall be held as " excused.

" V. Also,—that no one shall be permitted to follow the said " trade, himself or by his people, within the City, if he will not " stand by the rule of the overseers, sworn and chosen by the said " trade; and also, hold all the Ordinances approved of the said " trade, as much as any man of the said trade may, to the best of " his power; on the pain aforesaid. And that no one of the said " trade shall work by night at any manner of cutlery, or shall offer " to sell it openly on Sundays, on the pain aforesaid.

" VI. Also,—that no one of the said trade shall carry, or send " to be sold, any cutlery to *Evechepynges* or to hostelries; but he is " to sell it in his own house or shop, on the pain aforesaid, and for- " feiture of such cutlery as shall be so found for sale: save and " except however, where some great lord or other reputable man " shall send after such cutlery, for his own use, to be brought to " his place or to his hostel, to see whether it pleases him or not.

" VII. Also,—when anything touching the said trade shall be " presented before the Mayor or Chamberlain by the said sworn " overseers, as being false and forfeitable, and the defendant shall " wish to contradict them, saying that it is allowable; then the " Mayor and Chamberlain shall send for four reputable men of the " said trade, who shall be sworn to say the truth as to the same; " and if such thing shall be found on their oath to be not allowable, " the same shall be forfeited, and the defendant shall incur the " penalty aforesaid. And if it shall be found to be allowable, then " the Masters who so have wrongfully presented it, shall incur the " penalty aforesaid, and further, shall pay reasonable damages to " the defendant for their false plaint.

" VIII. Also,—be it ordained and assented to by all the reput- " able men of the said trade, for their good and honest governance, " that each year the overseers chosen and sworn of the trade, shall " warn all the good folks of the trade to be assembled in some be- " fitting place in the City, to choose their overseers for the following " year; and that when they are chosen, the former overseers shall

" make suit to the Chamberlain and Common Serjeant, to summon " the new overseers to the Guildhall, to take their charge there,— " and this, within 15 days after the Feast of the Holy Trinity,—on " the pain aforesaid.

" IX. Also,—if any man of the said trade will not come, by " reason of his own waywardness, at the warning of the said over- " seers for the time being, to such assemblies, befitting and neces- " sary, as well for the common profit of the City, as for the good " rule of the said trade; or if he will not submit to the reasonable " award of the said overseers, or the greater part of the good and " substantial persons of the said trade, such person shall incur the " penalty.

" X. Also,—it is ordained and assented to, that every time that " any person of the said trade shall be found in default as regards " any one of the Articles aforesaid, he shall pay to the Chamberlain " the following penalty, namely,—*6s. 8d.* And this, as well the " sworn overseers, as others, if they be found in default, or lax, or " negligent, in doing that which unto their office pertains; in which " case they are to incur the penalty aforesaid.

" XI. Also,—may it please your very honourable Lordships, to " grant that the overseers of the said trade, for the time being, for " their trouble and diligence in searching for and presenting defaults " found in the same, shall have the third part of the fines levied for " the defaults so by them presented.

" XII. Also,—that no man shall be enfranchised by redemption " in the said trade, except on the testimony as to his ability of six " reputable men of the trade; that is to say, the four Wardens, and " other two reputable men of the trade.

" XIII. That in case it shall happen that the Wardens of the said " trade have not the power to enforce and put in execution the Arti- " cles aforesaid, then may it please your very honourable Lordships, " the Mayor and Aldermen, to assign such serjeant of the Chamber " as it may please you, in aid of them.—Saving always unto the " Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, power to amend and " change, to curtail and adjust, the Articles aforesaid, at any time " that unto them it may seem requisite, for the common profit, for " them so to do; and also, to make due and rightful correction in " behalf of those who shall complain that under colour of any of " the said Articles they have been wrongfully aggrieved."

[1]Be it remembered, that the above petition was assented to in full congregation of John Hadle, Mayor, and the Aldermen, at

[1] In Latin.

the Husting of Common Pleas, in London, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January], in the 3rd year of King Richard the Second.

Punishment of the Pillory, for forging a Letter.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1380. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxv. (Latin.)

On the 9th day of August in the 4th year etc., William Lawtone, of [1] Lawtone under the Lyn, in the County of Chester, was brought here into the Guildhall of London, before John Haddele, Mayor, Adam Stable, and other Aldermen, and John Heylesdone, Sheriff, at the suit of William Savage, who prosecuted etc.; for that he came to the same William Savage on the Monday next before the Feast of [2] Pentecost, in the 3rd year of the King aforesaid, in Fletestret, in the Parish of St. [3] Brigid, in the suburb of London, and delivered to him a certain letter, which he said had been given to himself by John Sadyngtone, of York, on the Wednesday before the Feast of Pentecost aforesaid, to carry to the said William Savage; directing such William, by virtue and authority of the letter aforesaid, to give to him, the same William Lawtone, 20 shillings sterling, for a certain bargain between the said John and William de Lawtone made; he knowing that the same letter was false and forged, there being no such bargain between the said John and himself, as before stated, and the said William Savage being in no way indebted to the said John Sadyngtone, as unto the aforesaid William Savage by him imputed.

And being asked how he would acquit himself thereof, he acknowledged the deceit and falsehood aforesaid, and that he was consenting and aiding falsely and deceitfully to forge the said letter; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same. And it was adjudged by the Court that the same William Lawtone should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day, the said letter being tied about his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to cause the reason for the same publicly to be proclaimed.

Execution whereof being so done, the Court having been given to understand that the aforesaid William Lawtone threatened the said William Savage, and other reputable men of the City, as to life and limb, the Sheriffs were instructed to take him back to the Prison of Neugate; there to remain until he should find sufficient

[1] Now Church Lawton, on the borders of Staffordshire; whence the title "under the Lyme," or Boundary, (not "Lyn," as above) is said to be derived.

[2] Or Whitsuntide.

[3] Or Bride.

surety for his keeping the peace towards the people of our Lord the King.

Deposit of royal jewels with the City, as security for a loan of two thousand Pounds.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1380. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxix. (Norman French.)

"THIS indenture witnesseth, that John Bacoun, Clerk, keeper of "certain jewels and plate of gold and silver, belonging to the "King, has, by virtue of a warrant to him hereupon directed under "the King's Privy Seal, delivered unto the honourable man, the "Mayor of the City of London, and to the Commonalty of the "said city, the things underwritten, that is to say;—one coronet, "of five large and five small [1] flowrets, set with balasses, emeralds, "sapphires, diamonds, and large pearls, weighing, by goldsmiths' "weight, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; one sword for Parliament, set with gold, "with diamonds, balasses, [2] *balesets*, small sapphires, and pearls; "and 24 *nouches* of various kinds, set with divers stones; of which, "there are one great *nouche* and three smaller *nouches*, each with a "griffin in the middle; five *nouches* in the form of white dogs, "studded with rubies on the shoulders; one great *nouche* with "four wild boars azure; four *nouches* in the form of eagles; three "*nouches* in the form of white harts, studded with rubies; and six "*nouches* in the form of keys. Of the which coronet, sword, and "*nouches*, the particulars are contained in a roll sealed with the "said Privy Seal, and delivered unto the said John. All which "things the said Mayor and Commonalty have received from the "said John, in a *coffyn* of wood and two cases of leather, sealed "with the signets of the very Reverend Fathers in God, Simon, "Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor, and Thomas, Bishop of "Excestre, Treasurer of England, and with the seal of Sir John "Fordham, Keeper of the King's Privy Seal:—to hold in pledge, "according to the purport of the Letters Patent unto the said "Mayor and Commonalty thereon made, under the King's Great "Seal, for 2000*l.*, unto him by them lent. In witness whereof, "to the one part of this indenture the said Mayor and Common-"alty have caused their Common Seal of the said city to be set, "and to the other part thereof the said John Bacoun has set his "seal. Given at London, the 6th day of September, in the 4th "year of the reign of King Richard the Second."

[In the next folio (cxxx.) there is a Letter (in French) of King

[1] *florouns*; flowers on the margin of the coronet.

[2] Probably smaller balass rubies.

Richard, dated the 1st of January in the 5th year of his reign (A.D. 1382), requesting that the Mayor and Commonalty will lend him back the above jewels, as he requires them for his intended marriage. By way of providing security, he adds—"And receive "from this same John by indenture, in place of the jewels afore- "said, in pledge until you shall be paid what is due unto you of "the said sum of 2000*l.*, a *coffyn* sealed with the seal of the said "John Bacoun, containing one [1] *palet* of gold, called the '*Palet* of "'Spain,' garnished with divers pearls and precious stones, weigh- "ing 100 [2] nobles and 80 pounds, and valued in all at 1708 "pounds." Which request, as stated by an indenture dated the day following, was duly complied with.]

Proposal to build a Tower on either side of the Thames, for the protection of the shipping; John Phelippot paying the expenses of one of them.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1380. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Tuesday, the 2nd day of October, in the 4th year etc., in full congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, as well by each Trade as by Wards chosen from the more reputable and more substantial men of the said city, as a Common Council for the same, it was granted in general that upon every pound of clear rental, over and above reprises, within the liberty of the said city, there should be levied 6 pence, so soon as conveniently might be; for the building of a stone tower, that was to be made on one side of the water of Thames, opposite to another like stone tower, which [3] John Phelippot, by reason of the grant aforesaid, and on condition that the same should be carried out, had promised and granted that he himself would build on the other side of the Thames; 60 king's feet in height, and 20 feet wide within the walls of the tower, and that, at his own costs and charges.

For which undertaking on his part, the whole congregation, as well for themselves as for the whole of the City, acknowledged that

[1] This same gorgeous *palet*, or head-piece, is mentioned (from the *Exchequer Records*) in Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 379. From its weight, however, it may be queried whether this *palet* was not really a coat of mail, rather than a head-piece. See page 429 *ante*.

[2] Or 4 ounces.

[3] Mayor in 1378; the earliest of our great financiers, and probably the most truly patriotic man of his time. For the protection of English commerce, he equipped fleets at his own expense. Many particulars relating to him will be found in Thomas Walsingham's *Hist. Anglicana*, to the compiler of which he is known to have given materials relative to the reign of Richard II. He died in 1384.

they were bound to return to the said John Phelippot boundless thanks. It was also agreed on the same day, that by counsel and supervision of skilful men the said [1]towers should be so placed and situated in the water of Thames, that within an iron chain extended from the one to the other, the whole fleet of the English shipping, lying on this side of it, as well as the said city, would be secure from hostile attacks, and protected, without any ground for alarm.

To receive the said six pence in the pound on rental, and to supervise the expenditure of the same, and the building of the tower which the City was to build, there were chosen William Walworthe, John Norhamptone, Nicholas Twyford, and Henry Yevele.[2]

Punishment by the Pillory of Impostors, for pretending to be dumb.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1380. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxv. (Latin.)

ON the 24th day of October, in the 4th year etc., John Warde, of the County of York, and Richard Lynham, of the County of Somerset, two impostors, were brought to the Hall of the Guildhall of London, before John Hadlee, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, and questioned for that, whereas they were stout enough to work for their food and raiment, and had their tongues to talk with, they, the same John Warde and Richard Lynham, did there pretend that they were mutes, and had been deprived of their tongues; and went about in divers places of the city aforesaid, carrying in their hands two ell measures, an iron hook and pincers, and a piece of leather, in shape like part of a tongue, edged with silver, and with writing around it, to this effect,—"*This is the tongue of John "Warde;*" with which instruments, and by means of divers signs, they gave many persons to understand that they were traders, in token whereof they carried the said ell measures; and that they had been plundered by robbers of their goods; and that their tongues had also been drawn out with the said hook, and then cut off with the pincers; they making a horrible noise, like unto a roaring, and opening their mouths; where it seemed to all who examined the same, that their tongues had been cut off: to the defrauding of other poor and infirm persons, and in manifest deceit of the whole of the people, etc.

Wherefore, they were asked how they would acquit themselves thereof; upon which, they acknowledged that they had done all

[1] The tower on the London side was probably intended to stand within the hamlet of Redeclyve, now Ratcliffe, in the Parish of Stepney; the shipping not seeming to be moored beyond that point in those days. See pages 345, 410, *ante*.

[2] This curious entry is run through with a pen, as having been cancelled. The scheme was probably never carried out.

the things above imputed to them. And as it appeared to the Court that of their evil intent and falsity they had done the things aforesaid, and in deceit of all the people; and to the end that other persons might beware of such and the like evil intent, falsity, and deceit, it was awarded that they should be put upon the pillory on three different days, each time for one hour in the day; namely, on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, before the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude [28 October]; the said instruments being hung about their necks each day. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to do execution of the judgment aforesaid, and to have proclamation there made each day, as to the cause thereof; which punishment being completed, they were instructed to have them taken back to the Gaol of Neugate, there to remain until orders should be given for their release.

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling sacks of charcoal of short measure; and leniency shown for old age.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1380. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxvi. (Latin.)

On the 6th day of November, in the 4th year etc., John Bernard, of Bishop's Hatfeld, in the County of Hertford, was brought before William Walworthe, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and questioned for that, whereas every sack with charcoal, brought to the City for sale, ought to contain 8 bushels as one quarter, the same John on that day had brought to London, upon four horses, eight sacks with charcoal, which he acknowledged to be his own, for sale of each such sack as being one quarter; whereas each one of those sacks was deficient by one bushel; in deceit of the people, and to their great damage etc.

Therefore he was sentenced to have the punishment of the pillory, and the said sacks were ordered to be burnt beneath him. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to do execution of the judgment aforesaid, and then and there to cause the reason for the same to be proclaimed. And seeing that the same John was so far advanced in years, that there was some doubt as to doing execution of the judgment aforesaid, the Sheriffs were instructed that he was only to remain upon the pillory until the said sacks should be consumed.

Account of moneys expended by a Guardian upon his Ward.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1380. Letter-Book H. fol. xxxvii. (Latin.)

Account of John Bryan, citizen and fishmonger, delivered on the first day of December, in the 4th year etc., in the Chamber of the

Guildhall of London, before the auditors by William Walworthe, the then Mayor, assigned; for the time that he was guardian of the body and chattels of Alice, daughter of John Reigner, [1]blader, an orphan of the said city; at the instance of Richard Fraunceys, fishmonger, her husband, then present.—

He charges himself with 100 marks received to the use of the said Alice; and with profit thereupon for five years, at 4 shillings in the pound yearly, according to the custom of the said city, amounting to 100 marks.—Sum total, 200 marks.

He claims allowance of one half of such increase, namely 2 shillings in the pound yearly for five years, for his trouble as to the same, according to the custom of the City, making 50 marks. For the board of the said Alice, at 8 pence per week, making 34*s.* 8*d.* yearly, in the whole, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* For her clothes, linen and woollen, and bed, 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, making in the whole, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* For [2]dressing and doctoring the head of the same Alice, and for her teaching, shoes, and other small necessaries, 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, making in the whole, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* For his expenses upon a plea in the Courts of the Bishop of London and of the Archbishop, for the marriage contract of the said Alice, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—Sum total, 53*l.* 6. 8*d.*

The old Seal of the Mayoralty broken, and a new one substituted.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 17th day of April, in the 4th year etc., in full congregation holden in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall of London, and summoned by William Walworth, the then Mayor, as well of those who [3]then were Aldermen, as of those who had been, together with the more substantial Commoners of the said city, in great number, for expediting certain matters touching our said Lord the King; by common assent it was agreed and ordered, that the old Seal of the office of Mayoralty of the said city should be broken, seeing that it was too small, rude, and ancient, and was unbecoming and derogatory from the honour of the City; and that another new Seal, of honourable aspect and a work of art, which the said Mayor had had made, should in future be used for that office, in place of the other.

In which new Seal, besides the figures of Peter and Paul, which in the old one were rudely made, beneath the feet of the said

[1] Or corndealer.

[2] *ornatu et medicamine.*

[3] The Aldermen at this period were elected annually; not to serve two years in succession.

figures a shield of the arms of the said city is perfectly graven, with two lions guardant; two serjeants-at-arms being above, [one] on either side, and two [1] pavilions, in which there are two angels standing above; and between the two figures of Peter and Paul the figure of the Glorious Virgin is seated.

Therefore, the old Seal of the office of the Mayoralty was then delivered to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, who broke it; and in its place the said new Seal was delivered to the Mayor, to use the same, according as his office of the Mayoralty should demand and require.

———◇———

Account of moneys expended by a Guardian upon her Ward.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxvi. (Latin.)

Account of Agnes, relict of [2] Adam Fraunceys, for the time she had the guardianship of Paul, son of Thomas Salesbury, Knight; returned in the Chamber, before the auditors by William Walworth, the then Mayor, assigned, on the 29th day of May, in the 4th year etc., as to moneys expended on him.—

For the clothing of the said Paul and of his servants, bedding and appurtenances of the chamber; and for schooling, books, silver girdles, riding, and other necessaries for four years,—50*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* For the table of the said Paul and his servants for the same time, at 5*s.* per week,—52*l.*

———◇———

Punishment of the Pillory, for exposing putrid pigeons for sale.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxiii. (Latin.)

On the last day of May, in the 4th year etc., William Fot, of the County of Oxford, poulterer, was attached to make answer to the Commonalty of the City of London, in a plea of contempt and trespass: as to which, Ralph Strode, who prosecuted for the Commonalty, said that the same William, on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Austin [26 May] in the year aforesaid, in Fletestret, brought 18 pigeons to sell, putrid and stinking, and an abomination to mankind, and exposed the same for sale; in contempt of the City of London, and in manifest deceit of the people.

And being asked how he would acquit himself thereof, he said nothing in the way of reasonably excusing himself. Precept was therefore given to John Botkesham, serjeant, to summon here four cooks of Bredestret, to inform the Court whether the said pigeons were putrid on the Thursday aforesaid or not. Which

[1] *tabernacula.*

[2] Perhaps the Mayor of 1352, 3.

cooks, namely, Thomas Coleman, Geoffrey Coleman, Robert Multone, and John Hurlle, being sworn, said upon their oath, that the said pigeons on the Thursday aforesaid were putrid, and unwholesome for man. Therefore it was awarded, that the said William should have the punishment of the pillory, there to stand for one hour of the day; and the said pigeons were to be burnt beneath the pillory. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to have proclamation made as to the reason for the same.

Account of the Insurrection of Walter Tyler, and of his death at the hands of William Walworthe, the Mayor.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxiii. (Latin.)

AMONG the most wondrous and hitherto unheard-of prodigies that have ever happened in the City of London, that which took place there on the Feast of Corpus Christi, the 13th day of June, in the 4th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, seems deserving to be committed to writing, that it may be not unknown to those to come.—

For on that day, while the King was holding his Council in the Tower of London, countless companies of the commoners and persons of the lowest grade from Kent and Essex suddenly approached the said city, the one body coming to the town of Southwark, and the other to the place called "Mileende," without Algate. By the aid also of perfidious commoners within the City, of their own condition, who rose in countless numbers there, they suddenly entered the City together, and, passing straight through it, went to the mansion of Sir John, Duke of Lancaster, called [1] "Le Savoye," and completely levelled the same with the ground, and burned it. From thence they turned to the Church of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, without Smethefeld, and burnt and levelled nearly all the houses there, the church excepted.

On the next morning, all the men from Kent and Essex met at the said place called "Mileende," together with some of the perfidious persons of the city aforesaid; whose numbers in all were past reckoning. And there the King came to them from the Tower, accompanied by many knights and esquires, and citizens on horseback, the lady his mother following him also in a [2] chariot. Where, at the prayer of the infuriated [3] rout, our Lord the King granted that they might take those who were traitors against him,

[1] The Savoy in the Strand; built by Peter of Savoy, uncle of Alianor, wife of Henry III.

[2] Or *whirlicote*, as the ladies' chariots were called in those days. See p. 99 *ante*.

[3] *tumultus*.

and slay them, wheresoever they might be found. And from thence the King rode to his Wardrobe, which is situate near to Castle Baynard; while the whole of the infuriated rout took its way towards the Tower of London; entering which by force, they dragged forth from it Sir Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of our Lord the King, and Brother [1]Robert Hales, Prior of the said Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, the King's Treasurer; and, together with them, Brother William Appeltone, of the Order of Friars Minors, and [2]John Leg, Serjeant-at-arms to the King, and also, one Richard Somenour, of the Parish of Stebenhuthe; all of whom they beheaded in the place called "Tourhille," without the said Tower; and then carrying their heads through the City upon lances, they set them up on London Bridge, fixing them there on stakes.

Upon the same day there was also no little slaughter within the City, as well of natives as of aliens. [3]Richard Lions, citizen and vintner of the said City, and many others, were beheaded in Chepe. In the Vintry also, there was a very great massacre of Flemings, and in one heap there were lying about forty headless bodies of persons who had been dragged forth from the churches and their houses; and hardly was there a street in the City in which there were not bodies lying of those who had been slain. Some of the houses also in the said city were pulled down, and others in the suburbs destroyed, and some too, burnt.

Such tribulation as this, greater and more horrible than could be believed by those who had not seen it, lasted down to the hour of Vespers on the following day, which was Saturday, the 15th of June; on which day God sent remedy for the same, and His own gracious aid, by the hand of the most renowned man, Sir William Walworthe, the then Mayor; who in Smethefelde, in presence of our Lord the King and those standing by him, lords, knights, esquires, and citizens on horseback, on the one side, and the whole of this infuriated rout on the other, most manfully, by himself, rushed upon the captain of the said multitude, "Walter Tylere" by name, and, as he was altercating with the King and the nobles, first wounded him in the neck with his sword, and then hurled him from his horse, mortally pierced in the breast; and further, by

[1] Admiral of the English fleet in the Western parts, in the reign of Edward III.

[2] It has been stated by Collins (*Peerage*), on the authority of Stow, that Thomas Legge, who had been Mayor in 1347 and 1354, was slain on this occasion. He had however been dead, no doubt, many years before; see pages 331, 385, *ante*; and this John Leg was his son, being a farmer of the public revenue.

[3] Sheriff, in 1374; and a merchant of great opulence.

favour of the divine grace, so defended himself from those who had come with him, both on foot and horseback, that he departed from thence unhurt, and rode on with our Lord the King and his people, towards a field near to the spring that is called [1] "Whittewellebeche"; in which place, while the whole of the infuriated multitude in warlike manner was making ready against our Lord the King and his people, refusing to treat of peace except on condition that they should first have the head of the said Mayor, the Mayor himself, who had gone into the City at the instance of our Lord the King, in the space of half an hour sent and led forth therefrom so great a force of citizen warriors in aid of his Lord the King, that the whole multitude of madmen was surrounded and hemmed in; and not one of them would have escaped, if our Lord the King had not commanded them to be gone.[2]

Therefore our Lord the King returned into the City of London with the greatest of glory and honour, and the whole of this profane multitude in confusion fled forthwith for concealment, in their affright.

For this same deed our Lord the King, beneath his standard, in the said field, with his own hands decorated with the order of knighthood the said Mayor, and Sir Nicholas Brembre, and Sir John Phelipot, who had already been Mayors of the said city; as also, Sir [3] Robert Launde.

Injunctions issued by the Mayor, for keeping the peace within the City; and for keeping watch and ward at the City Gates.

4 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxiv. (Norman French.)

"WHEREAS the Aldermen, and other persons in great numbers, "men of good heart, of every Ward in the City and from with-"out, have been certified in presence of us at the Guildhall, as "being good men, and loyal to our most dread Lord the King, "and to his commandments, and as being ready, together with our-"selves and the Aldermen, and the other officers of the City, to "meet all rumours imagined within the said city, or without, "against the honour of our said Lord and of the City; and to live "and to die with us and the said officers, in opposing all persons "who shall think fit to enter the said city to do such dishonour "or despoiling, as against our said most dread Lord or ourselves,

[1] Probably meaning White Well Beech, from a beech tree standing near a well; or possibly, from *bec*, a stream. It seems not improbable that the well, or spring, of St. Agnes le Clair, at the end of Old Street Road, is meant.

[2] A word, apparently resembling *perilintere* (? *præcipitanter*) occurs here.

[3] Sheriff in 1376.

" as of late, has been done, to the great scandal of all the realm " and of ourselves; we do command you that, on seeing this, you " do cause to be assembled before you all those who keep house " and household, and do make them swear before you on the " [1]Bible, firmly to observe the points above stated, to live and to " die in the same, on pain of their lives; you taking down the " names of all those who shall be so sworn. And further, you shall " charge every person of your Ward who has a household, to " take of them the same oath, on pain of their lives. And if you " shall find any persons rebellious in conforming to all the points " aforesaid, you are to cause the same to be arrested, as disobedient " unto our Lord the King, and to the City, and to put them in " safe guard, as for them you would answer. Written on the 20th " day of June, in the 4th year of the reign of our Lord King " Richard the Second."

" We do direct and command you, on your oath, and on pain " of forfeiting as much as unto our Lord the King and to the City " you may forfeit, that, all excuses set aside, you do cause the Gate " of Algate this Saturday next to be guarded throughout the day, " and the night following, by four men sufficiently well armed, " and four archers, of the people of your Ward; that so, no stranger " enter there through the same, with any armour, unless he be a " gentleman, or else an archer, who will say upon his faith that he " has now come unto our said Lord the King, to go forth with " him against his rebels. And that the said four men-at-arms and " four archers be not removed from the said gate before Sunday " morning, at 4 of the clock; when other four men-at-arms and " four archers of Tower Ward are to come and take the same " guard of the gate, in manner aforesaid. And any person of " your Ward whom you shall find rebellious or disobedient in " keeping guard in manner aforesaid, you are to have forthwith " arrested and taken to prison, as being a rebel, and disloyal to " our said Lord the King, and to the City aforesaid. And this you " are in no manner to omit, on the peril which awaits the same."[2]

Grant of leave to build a Hautpas, to Sir Robert Knolles and Constance, his wife.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxviii. (Norman French.)

" To all persons who these present letters shall see or hear, the " Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of London,

[1] *Livre*, " the Book."

[2] In a long Note it is added, that these injunctions were sent to the Aldermen of every Ward, the charge of each Gate being assigned to a certain Ward, on a certain day.

" greeting. Know ye, that we have granted unto Messire [1]Robert " Knolles, Knight, our dear and well-beloved fellow-citizen, and " to Custance, his wife, leave to make a [2]*hautpas*, of the height of " 14 feet, extending from the house of the said Messire Robert " and Custance, his wife, on the West side thereof, to another house " to them belonging, on the East side thereof, beyond the lane of " [3]Syuendenlane in the Parish of All Hallows Berkyngchirche, near " to the Tower of London; to have and to hold the same unto " them, the said Messire Robert and Custance, his wife, their heirs " and assigns, for ever: they rendering yearly unto the Chamber- " lain of the Guildhall of the said city, for the time being, on " behalf of the said Commonalty, one red rose, at the Feast of St. " John the Baptist [24th June], called the 'Nativity.' In witness " whereof, to these Letters Patent the Common Seal of the said city " is set, Messire William Walworthe, Knight, being then Mayor " of the said city of London, and Walter Doget and William " Knyghtcote, Sheriffs of the same city. Given at London, the " 23rd day of July, in the 5th year of the reign of King Richard " the Second etc."

Proclamation for keeping the peace within the City.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxvii. (Norman French.)

" Be it proclaimed on behalf of our Lord the King, for the safe- " keeping of the peace, that no one repairing unto the City, after " he shall have taken up his lodging there, shall go armed, or shall " carry upon him, or have carried after him, a sword, unless he be " a knight. And that no one shall go with armour for the body, " save only the peers of the realm, and a knight or esquire of the " household and retinue of our Lord the King; on pain of for- " feiture of such armour, and of imprisonment. And that no " foreigner shall be found wandering in the City by night after 6 " of the clock; or shall go out of his hostel before 6 of the clock " in the morning, on the same pain. And that each hosteler shall " warn his guests of this Ordinance, and shall harbour no one " for whom he will not answer, on the pain thereon ordained."

[1] One of the most eminent generals of his day. He served under Edward the Black Prince, and afterwards in various campaigns against France: and did eminently good service in coming to the rescue when King Richard was threatened by the adherents of Wat Tyler, after his death. His exploits are very fully recounted in Froissart and Walsingham's *Hist. Anglicana;* from which we learn that he died in 1407.

[2] Or *halpace;* a room or floor raised on pillars underneath, and extending into the street.

[3] In Stow's time, Sidon, or Sything, Lane; now Seething Lane.

[1] This was proclaimed on the Feast of St. Edmund the Bishop, namely, the 16th day of November.

Punishment of the Pillory, for spreading false reports.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxviii. (Latin.)

On the 29th day of November, in the 5th year etc., Simon Figge, of Sarre near Sandwich, was brought here into the Hall of the Guildhall, before the Mayor and Aldermen, for that the said Mayor was given to understand that the same Simon had been going about in divers places, falsely saying, and maliciously lying therein, that a man, to him unknown, had slain another man in Wodestrete, belonging to the household of the [2]Earl of Northumberland, and had then fled to a certain church. And that six men of a certain other lord, whose names were to him unknown, then went there, and took him therefrom, and carried him off through the midst of the people keeping ward at the Gate of Crepulgate, in spite of them, and striking down their lances to the ground: where he, the same Simon, in the struggle between the six men and those keeping the gate, took the iron head of a lance, called a "*darte*," and carried it off in his hand; and this he saw, and was present thereat, as he asserted.

And the said Mayor recorded that he had previously acknowledged to him that he had said this, and that he had falsely lied therein. And being now questioned thereon, he could say nothing etc., but put himself upon the favour of the Court. And because that the said Mayor and Aldermen had the King's commands to keep in peace the said City, and the suburbs thereof, so as to have no strife or affray therein, and especially at this time of the present Parliament; and so, if that lie should reach the ears of him, our Lord the King, the whole city might easily be damnified thereby; and also, because that through that same lie dissensions might easily—and might such not be the case—arise between the nobles of the realm etc., it was adjudged that the said Simon should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day, with a whetstone hung from his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to do execution of the judgment aforesaid, and to have the cause thereof there proclaimed. And after such punishment, they were to send the same Simon back to the Prison of Neugate; there to remain until the said Mayor and Aldermen should have been more fully advised as to his release.

[1] In Latin. [2] Henry Percy.

Inventory and valuation of stock in a Jeweller's Shop.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1381. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxxiii. (Latin.)

ARTICLES that were in the shop of Adam Ledyard, [1] jeweller, of London, in the Parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the Ward of Farndone Within, on the Wednesday next after the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary [8 December], in the 5th year etc.—

One [2] forcer, value 6*d.*, with divers jewels in the same contained; —namely, 4 sets of *paternostres* of white [3] amber, value 2*s.*; 16 sets of *paternostres* of amber, 20*s.*; 5 sets of *paternostres*, namely, 4 of coral, and one of [4] *geet*, 10*s.*; 6 sets of [5] *aves* of *geet*, and *paternostres* of silver gilt, of one pattern, 8*s.*; 38 sets of *aves* of *geet*, with [6] *gaudees* of silver gilt, of another pattern, 38*s.*; 14 sets of *aves* of blue glass, with *paternostres* silver gilt, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 28 sets of *paternostres* of *geet*, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 15 sets of *paternostres* of [7] mazer, and 5 of white bone, for children, 5*s.*; 20 necklaces of silver gilt, 5*s.*; 46 rings of silver gilt, 10*s.*; 14 necklaces of *geet*, the tongues of silver, 3*s.* 4*d.*; and 2 crucifixes of silver gilt, 3*s.*

Punishment of the Pillory, for cheating with a false Chequer-board.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxviii. (Latin.)

PLEAS holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, before the Mayor and Aldermen, on the 8th day of January, in the 5th year etc.—

William Soys, [8] *brouderer*, was attached to make answer as well to the Mayor and Commonalty etc., as to William Wermestre, fuller; who made plaint that the same William Soys, at divers times between the Feast of All Hallows [1 November], in the 5th year of the King then reigning, and the Feast of our Lord's Circumcision [1 January] then last past, in the house of the same William Soys, in the Parish of [9] All Hallows in the Ropery, in London, had a certain false chequer-board, called a [10] "*queek*," in which all the white

[1] Or *paternostrer*; as he would have been styled in the earlier books.

[2] A coffer, or box.

[3] *launber* in the MS.; an error for *aumber*, as elsewhere.

[4] Jet.

[5] From "*Ave Maria*," "Hail, Mary," *Luke* i. 28; like *paternosters*, these were beads for devotional purposes, one *paternoster* coming after every 10 *aves* in the rosary.

[6] From *Gaudete*, "Rejoice"; in allusion to *Luke* i. 14; beads of larger size, in the bead-roll.

[7] Probably, mixed materials, wood inlaid with metal.

[8] Embroiderer.

[9] All Hallows the More, or the Great, in Thames Street; so called from a ropery once adjoining.

[10] See page 395 *ante*, for a similar case. The game of *queek-bord* was forbidden by 14 Edward IV. c. 3.

[1] points in different quarters thereof were depressed, and lower than the black points; while in the other quarters the black points were depressed, and lower than the white points in the same; so that all those who played with the said board, being unaware of the untruthfulness thereof, were maliciously and deceitfully deprived of their property by the said William Soys, and others of his covin, who knew of the same falsity and deceit; and that he commonly practised such gaming, in deceit, and to the impoverishment, of the common people. And that so, in manner aforesaid, he had won of the said complainant 27*s.* 4*d.* etc. As to which, the said William Wermestre demanded that such 27*s.* 4*d.* should be restored to him, together with his damages in this behalf etc.

[2] And also, on the same day, the said William Soys was attached to make answer to Walter Bigood, [3] *Squyer*, etc.; for that he, the same William, on Sunday, the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary [8 December], in the 5th year etc., in the same house, with the said false board, called a "*queek*," won of the same Walter 34*s.* 4*d.* etc.

And also, on the same day, the said William Soys was attached to make answer to Simon Derby etc.; for that, at divers times between the Feast of [4] Pentecost in the 4th year and the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June] following, when he had sent Thomas, his son and servant, upon business of his in the City aforesaid, the said William with deceitful words asked the same Thomas if he would play at the game with the chequer-board called a "*queek*"; and that the same Thomas, knowing of no deceit or falsity in such deceitful words, went with him to his house; and there the said William with a certain other false board, made like unto the false chequer-board before mentioned, won of the same Thomas 15*s.*, falsely and deceitfully, moneys belonging to his father; wherefore, he demanded that the said 15*s.* should be restored, together with his damages etc.

The same William Soys, being interrogated severally as to the said plaints, how he would acquit himself upon each of them, said severally, as to each, that he was in no way guilty thereof, as alleged; and he put himself severally upon the country as to the same, etc.

On the 9th day of January, the jury of the venue aforesaid appeared, by Henry Hamond and eleven others; who declared upon their oath, the same William to be guilty on all the plaints aforesaid

[1] Or squares.

[2] The legal formulæ herein, which run to a considerable length, have been abbreviated in the translation.

[3] Esquire.

[4] Or Whitsuntide.

etc. Therefore it was awarded, that the complainants severally should recover as against the said William the sums aforesaid; and that he, William Soys, should be put upon the pillory that same day, there to remain for one hour of the day, the said false chequer-boards being placed beside him; and after that, he was to be taken to Neugate, and from thence, on the two following days, with trumpets and [1] pipes, to be taken again to the said pillory, there to remain for one hour each day, the said false boards being placed beside him. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to have the cause of his punishment each day proclaimed.

Punishment of the Pillory, for cheating with false dice.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxviii. (Latin.)

On the same 8th day of January, Richard Scot, *hosyere*, was attached to make answer, as well to the Mayor and Commonalty, as to John Thomson and William de Glendale, of [2] Dounfriz in Scotland, in a plea of deceit and falsehood; for that he, the same Richard, by his false instigation, and by that of Alice, his wife, and by deceitful and false words, made the said John and William enter the house of the said Richard, in the Parish of St. Edmund Lumbarde-stret, on Thursday the Feast of St. Stephen [26 December] in the 5th year; where, by false dice and [3] *joukerie*, the same Richard won of them 40*s*. and a knife, value 4*s*., maliciously and deceitfully etc.

The said Richard Scot, being questioned thereupon by the Mayor and Aldermen, how he would acquit himself, said that he was in no way guilty thereof; and he put himself upon the country as to the same.

The jury of the venue aforesaid appeared on the 9th day of January following, by John Boner and eleven others; who declared upon their oath, the said Richard to be guilty of the deceit and falsehood aforesaid. Therefore it was adjudged, that the said Richard should repay the 44*s*. aforesaid, and damages taxed by inquisition at 2*od*.; and that on the same day he should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day, the said false dice being hung from his neck; and after that, he was to be taken to Neugate, and from thence, on the two following days, with trumpets and pipes, to be taken again to the said pillory, there to remain for one hour each day, the said false dice being hung from his neck.[4] And the Sheriffs were ordered to have the cause of his punishment proclaimed.

[1] *fistulis*.

[2] Dumfries.

[3] Jugglery, or cheating; hence perhaps our word "jockeying." In Northumberland "joukery-pawkery" is still a term for unfair play.

[4] On the same day John Edward, "otherwise called 'Longe Jacke,'" was

Proclamation as to the sale of herrings, oil, and confects.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxix. (Norman French.)

"BE it proclaimed, that no herrings from [1]Scone or from [2]Jernemouthe shall be taken out of the City of London for sale by retail, on pain of forfeiture thereof. But let every lord and other person buy what he needs, for his own store.

"Also,—that no one shall sell any herrings from Scone or from Jernemouthe at a dearer rate than six for a penny.

"Also,—that no one shall sell any herrings from [3]Holyland, or from [4]Sounde, to any person in the City for sale by retail, on pain of forfeiture thereof; for such are not so profitable as the herrings from Scone.

"Be it proclaimed, that no one shall sell the best oil of [5]Lusshebone, used for food, at a higher rate than 16*d.* per gallon, and that, by sealed measure. And that no person shall mix any oil of [6]Cyvylle with oil of Lusshebone, on pain of forfeiture of the oil so mixed.

"Also,—that no one shall sell confects powdered, or other [7]avoirdupois, by any [8]light weight, but only by the weight of our Lord the King, on pain of forfeiture of all powdered confects and other avoirdupois so sold."

Women of bad repute restricted to a certain garb.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxix. (Norman French.)

ON the 13th day of February, in the 5th year etc., it was ordered by the Mayor, and Aldermen, and Common Council, that all common harlots, and all women commonly reputed as such, should have and use hoods of ray only; and should not wear any manner of budge, or [9]*perreie*, or [10]*revers*, within the franchise of the City. And if any one should be found doing to the contrary thereof, she was to be taken and brought to the Compter, and the Sheriffs

tried on a similar charge, and being found guilty by a jury of the venue of the parish of St. Laurence Pounteneye, as being a "common *basardour* and *joukere*," he was sentenced to a like punishment. Among the jurors the name of "Reginald" or "Reynald atte Pole" appears.

[1] Probably Sconie, in Fifeshire, a coast long noted for its herring-fisheries, is meant.

[2] Yarmouth, in Norfolk.

[3] Heligoland.

[4] The Sound, between Sweden and Zealand.

[5] Lisbon.

[6] Seville.

[7] Fine wares.

[8] *subtile.*

[9] Probably the same as the fur called *puree* in the earlier books, cleansed minever.

[10] Some kind of fur, especially used for trimmings and linings.

were to have the coloured hoods, budge, *perreie*, or *revers*, to the contrary of this Ordinance upon her found.

Punishment of the Pillory, for forgery and false pretences.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxliii. (Latin.)

JOHN DE STRATTONE, of the County of Norfolk, was attached to make answer in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, on the Monday next before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary [25 March], as well to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, as to Thomas Potesgrave, citizen and hosteler, of London, in a plea of deceit and falsehood; for that, whereas one John Croul, of [1] Godmechestre, on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Peter's Chains [1 August] last past, had sent to the said Thomas, at London, in the Parish of St. Benedict Grascherche, a letter containing certain advice and divers [2] countersigns between them; on the same day, the said John Strattone, there seeing and reading that letter, took down in his tablets a copy thereof; and, compassing therein how to deceive the said John Croul and Thomas, he forged and fabricated another letter containing the same countersigns that were set forth in the first letter, and through the same, thus deceitfully made and fabricated, went a short time afterwards, in the name of the same Thomas, to the said John Croul, pretending that he was sent to him by the said Thomas; and then took of him 13 marks in silver, which he still detains in his hands, falsely and deceitfully.

And the same John de Strattone, on the same day, being questioned as to how he would acquit himself thereof, of his own accord acknowledged the falsehood and deceit aforesaid. It was therefore determined, that the same John Strattone should be taken back to the Prison of Neugate, and from thence on the same day should be led through Chepe with trumpets and pipes to the pillory on Cornhulle, and be put upon the same for one hour of the day; after which, he was to be taken back to the prison aforesaid, there to remain until the morrow, when he was again to be taken to the pillory, with trumpets and pipes, and be put upon the same for one hour of the day. And he was then to be taken back to the prison aforesaid, there to remain until he should have made satisfaction to the same Thomas for the 13 marks, which by award of the Court the said Thomas recovered against him.

[1] Godmanchester, in Hunts.

[2] Probably, writing in cipher.

Punishment of the Pillory, for slandering the Mayor.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxliii. (Latin.)

ON the same day, Stephen Scot, *maltman*, was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, for that the said Mayor had been given to understand, that the same Stephen went about in divers places, as well within the City as without, falsely saying, and maliciously lying therein, and telling a great number of people, that the said Mayor had been [1] committed to the Tower of London, there to be imprisoned, in a place called "Blakehalle."

Which Stephen, being questioned thereon, of his own accord acknowledged that he had said this in manner aforesaid; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same. And because that through such a lie, and others like unto it, disgrace and reproach do oftentimes ensue to the said city, and disturbance in these times might easily have been caused thereby, as well in other parts of the realm as within the city aforesaid; and in order that others might beware of telling such lies; it was awarded that the same Stephen should be taken to the Prison of Neugate, and from thence on the same day be taken to the pillory on Cornhulle, and be put upon the same, there to remain for one hour of the day, with a whetstone hung from his neck; and then be taken back to the said prison, there to remain until orders should be given as to his release.

Extortionate charge for oats by an Hosteler; and insult offered by him to the Mayor.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxlii. (Latin.)

BECAUSE that, at the complaint of certain men of the Duke of [2] Tassyle, it was reported unto John Norhamptone, Mayor, that one [3] , a common ostler, and servant of John Pountfreit, in Graschurchestret, demanded of the servants of the said Duke 5½*d.* for every bushel of oats to them sold, whereas, by order of the Mayor and Aldermen, it had been proclaimed that no hosteler, within the liberty of the City of London, should take more

[1] About two years after this, John de Northampton, or Comberton, now Mayor, was banished to Tintagel Castle in Cornwall, on a charge of sedition. He was a violent opponent of Sir Nicholas Brembre and Nicholas Exton, and a strong antagonist of the monopoly of the Fishmongers, which they as strenuously supported. His sentence, however, was afterwards reversed, and he was restored to his former position; while Brembre, as will be seen in the sequel, met his death at Tyburn.

[2] The Duchy of Taschen, in Bohemia, is probably alluded to under this name. The Duke may have accompanied Anne of Bohemia, who had been married to King Richard shortly before.

[3] The name is omitted.

than 5*d.* for the bushel of oats; and so for every bushel, on behalf of his said master, the same ostler had demanded one halfpenny more than he ought, the sum total of such halfpennies amounting to 24 shillings: and seeing that when the said servants of the Duke were unwilling to pay the said 24 shillings, the same ostler, against their will, seized a [1]piece of silver plate, by way of distress, and detained the same: and also, because that one quart for measuring ale and wine, and one *pek* for oats, against the Ordinance of the city aforesaid, were found in that hostelry not sealed; and seeing that no one ought to sell ale or oats by other than sealed measure, under the Seal of the City or of the Aldermen:—for these reasons, on the 26th day of March, in the 5th year etc., as well the same John Pountfreit as his ostler were summoned to appear before the said Mayor and Aldermen, to make answer as to the same, and, on being questioned thereon, said nothing to excuse themselves; wherefore, it was ordered that the said piece of silver, so taken as aforesaid by reason of the said halfpennies, should be restored to the servants of the said Duke, and that the said quart and *pek* should be forfeited; and that the same John should pay a fine for the trespass aforesaid against the said Ordinance.

Which John Pountfreit, afterwards on the same day, after dinner, in the house of Thomas Screveyn, at Graschirche, in presence of John More, one of the Aldermen, censured the judgment and doings of the said Mayor as to the matter aforesaid; as on the testimony of the same Alderman the said Mayor was given to understand.

Wherefore, on the 27th day of the same month, the said John Pountfreit was questioned before the said Mayor and Aldermen as to the same; and he said nothing by way of excusing himself, but answered the said Mayor in unbecoming language, and in Court in some degree cast censure upon the said John More. For which reasons, the said John Pountfreit was committed to the custody of the Sheriffs, until it should have been determined what was to be done with him: and so in their custody he remained, until the 29th day of March following.

On which day, he was brought before the said Mayor, and many of the Aldermen; and then acknowledged his fault, and put himself upon the favour of the Court, etc. Whereupon, by assent of the said Mayor and Aldermen, it was adjudged that the same John Pountfreit should be sent back to prison, there to remain for the next eight days; and then, on leaving the same, should pay a

[1] Or cup.

fine to the Commonalty, according to the award of the Mayor and Aldermen.

However, seeing that the same John Pountfreit so [1] humbly humiliated himself, and asked for favour, at the request of the Aldermen aforesaid, entreating in his behalf, the said imprisonment and fine were remitted to him, on the terms which follow:—that for the future he should cast no censure upon any acts or judgments of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, or other officers of the City; nor should speak ill of them, nor make any assembly or covin which might tend to a breach of the peace, or to harm; under a penalty of 100 pounds, to Richard Odiham, Chamberlain of the City of London, or his successor, in case of his being in any way convicted thereof, to be paid.

Which same 100 pounds the same John Pountfreit readily agreed to pay to the said Chamberlain, or his successor, if he should be convicted in any of the matters aforesaid; and which payment faithfully to make, he bound himself, his heirs, and executors, and all his lands and tenements, by way of recognizance, on the condition aforesaid.

Punishment of the Pillory, for sorcery and false accusation.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxliii. (Latin.)

On the 26th day of March, in the 5th year etc., Henry Pot, a *Duchysman*, was attached to make answer, as well to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, as to Nicholas Freman, and Cristina, his wife, in a plea of deceit and falsehood etc.: as to which, the same Nicholas and Cristina made plaint, that whereas one Simon Gardiner had lately lost a mazer cup, the said Henry came to him, and promised that he would let him know who had stolen the cup, and so cause him to regain it. And hereupon, the same Henry made 32 balls of white clay, and over them did sorcery, or his magic art: which done, he said that the same Cristina had stolen the cup; falsely and maliciously lying therein, and unjustly defaming the said Nicholas and Cristina, to their manifest scandal and disgrace, and to their grievance.

And the same Henry, being questioned how he would acquit himself thereof, of his own accord acknowledged that he could not deny the same, but expressly admitted that he had done in manner aforesaid. And because that he thus acknowledged the same, and confessed that he had many times before practised divers like sorceries; both within the city aforesaid and without, through

[1] *humiliter humiliavit.*

which various persons had undeservedly suffered injury in their character and good name; and because that sorcery, or the art magic, manifestly redounds against the doctrine of Sacred Writ; it was awarded that the same Henry should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day. And the Sheriffs were ordered to have proclamation made as to the reason for the same.

Order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, restricting the fees of Parsons of Churches within the City.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxliv. (Norman French.)

"WHEREAS [1]*ferlings* [have been refused] heretofore by the parsons of churches in this city, because of the closing of the currency of such coin, and also, in order to make the people offer larger money than the *ferlyng;* it is ordained and assented to by the Mayor, and Aldermen, and Common Council of the said city, that no person from henceforth, at the [2]Vigils of the Dead, or in any like case, shall offer more than one *ferlyng* at a Mass. And if he who receives the offerings, will not readily give one *ferlyng* as change for one halfpenny to him who desires to make offering, at all times he who so desires to make offering, shall depart without making any offering whatever.

"Also,—whereas heretofore folks of the higher class in the said city, as well at the baptism of children as at the marriages of their children, have given large sums of money; through whose example, folks of lower rank have given just the same as people of higher rank, in impoverishment of the ordinary classes of the city aforesaid; it is ordered and assented to, that no one of the City shall give at the baptism of any child more than 40*d.*, or the value thereof; on pain of paying to the Chamber 20*s.*, every time that the contrary thereof shall be done: and at a marriage, for the man or woman, unless such be his own son or daughter, his brother or his sister, or his next of kin, no person shall give more than half a mark, or the value thereof; on pain of paying to the Chamber 40*s.*, every time that the contrary thereof shall be done."

[1] Or farthings, one fourth of the silver penny. This offering appears to have been called "*soul-scot.*"

[2] Wakes, or Watches, by the side of the dead, with prayers for the benefit of the soul. At the Synod of London, A.D. 1343, cognizance was taken of the debauchery and abuses resulting from these Vigils.

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling putrid Conger.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxlv. (Latin.)

ON the 8th day of May, in the 5th year etc., after dinner, Thomas Boxhulle, John Taverner, John Wayfer, Richard Merymouthe, and John Furner, of the County of Somerset, came here, before the Mayor, Sheriffs, and certain of the Aldermen, and shewed to them two pieces of cooked fish, commonly called "*congre*," rotten and stinking, and unwholesome for man, which they had bought of John Welburgham, a cook in Bredstret, at noon on the same day; and which the said cook warranted unto them to be good and wholesome for man, and not putrid.

And hereupon, the said John Welburgham was immediately sent for, and, being questioned thereon, he said that he did sell to the said complainants the said fish so cooked, and that he warranted it unto them as being good and wholesome, and still did warrant it; and this he demanded to be proved in such manner as the Court should think proper etc. Whereupon, the said Mayor caused to be summoned the reputable men whose names are below written,. neighbours of the said cook, John Jordon, John Bere, John Pursere, William Trumpyngtone, and eight others. Who said upon their oath, that the said pieces of fish were rotten, stinking, and unwholesome for man. Wherefore it was awarded, that the said John Welburgham should repay to the said complainants six pence, which he acknowledged he had received for the fish aforesaid; and that he should also have the punishment of the pillory for one hour of the day, and the said fish should then be burnt beneath him.

Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a Physician.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxlv. (Latin.)

ROGER CLERK, of [1]Wandelesworth, on the 13th day of May in the 5th year, was attached in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, before the Mayor and Aldermen, to make answer, as well to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, as to Roger atte Hacche, in a plea of deceit and falsehood: as to which, the same Roger said, that whereas no physician or surgeon should intermeddle with any medicines or cures within the liberty of the city aforesaid, but those who are experienced in the said arts, and approved therein, the said Roger Clerk, who knew nothing of

[1] Wandsworth.

either of the arts aforesaid, being neither experienced nor approved therein, nor understood anything of letters, came to the house of him, Roger atte Hacche, in the Parish of St. Martin, in Ismongereslane, in London, on Thursday, the morrow of Ash Wednesday, in the 5th year etc.; and there saw one Johanna, the wife of the aforesaid Roger atte Hacche, who was then lying ill with certain bodily infirmities, and gave the said Roger, her husband, to understand, that he was experienced and skilled in the art of medicine, and could cure the same Johanna of her maladies, if her husband desired it.

Whereupon, the said Roger atte Hacche, trusting in his words, gave him 12 pence, in part payment of a larger sum which he was to pay him, in case the said Johanna should be healed. And upon this, the same Roger Clerk then and there gave to the said Roger atte Hacche an old parchment, cut or scratched across, being the leaf of a certain book, and rolled it up in a piece of cloth of gold, asserting that it would be very good for the fever and ailments of the said Johanna; and this parchment, so rolled up, he put about her neck, but in no way did it profit her; and so, falsely and maliciously, he deceived the same Roger atte Hacche. And he produced the said parchment here in Court, wrapped up in the same cloth, in proof of the matters aforesaid.

And the said Roger Clerk personally appeared, and the said parchment was shown to him by the Court, and he was asked what the virtue of such piece of parchment was; whereupon, he said that upon it was written a good charm for fevers. Upon being further asked by the Court what were the words of this charm of his, he said;—[1] "*Anima Christi, sanctifica me; corpus Christi, salva me;* "[2]*in isanguis Christi,* [2]*nebria me; cum bonus Christus tu, lava me.*" And the parchment being then examined, not one of those words was found written thereon. And he was then further told by the Court, that a [3]straw beneath his foot would be of just as much avail for fevers, as this said charm of his was; whereupon, he fully granted that it would be so. And because that the same Roger Clerk was in no way a literate man, and seeing that on the examinations aforesaid, (as well as on others afterwards made,) he was found to be an infidel, and altogether ignorant of the art of physic

[1] "Soul of Christ, sanctify me; body of Christ, save me; blood of Christ, drench me; as thou art good Christ, wash me."

[2] So in the MS.; for "*sanguis . . . inebria.*"

[3] In sly allusion, perhaps, to the custom for men who were ready to perjure themselves, as false witnesses, to go about with a straw sticking out from between the foot and the shoe;—"men of straw."

or of surgery; and to the end that the people might not be deceived and aggrieved by such ignorant persons, etc.; it was adjudged that the same Roger Clerk should be led through the middle of the City, with trumpets and pipes, he riding on a horse without a saddle, the said parchment and a whetstone, for his lies, being hung about his neck, an urinal also being hung before him, and another urinal on his back.

An Alderman sentenced to find a Dinner for the Mayor and other Aldermen, for having no lining to his cloak.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxlvi. (Norman French.)

"WHEREAS the Mayor and Aldermen, with common assent, had "agreed that all the Aldermen of London, for the dignity of the "said city, should be arrayed upon the [1]Feast of Pentecost, in "the 5th year etc., in cloaks of green lined with green taffata, or "[2]*tartaryn*, under a penalty, at the discretion of the Mayor and "the other Aldermen, so arrayed, to be assessed;—on Monday, "the same Feast, when the said Mayor and Aldermen went to the "Church of St. Peter on Cornhille, to go in procession from thence "through the City, according to the ancient custom, to the Church "of St. Paul, John Sely, the Alderman of Walbrok, appeared there "in a cloak that was single and without a lining, contrary to the "Ordinance and assent aforesaid. Whereupon, by advice of the "Mayor and other Aldermen, it was then adjudged, and assented "to, that the said Mayor and other Aldermen should dine with the "same John at his house, and that, at the proper costs of the said "John, on the Thursday following; and further, the said John was "to line his cloak in manner aforesaid: and so it was done. And "this judgment shall extend to all other Aldermen, hereafter to "come, without sparing any one, if any person among them shall "act contrary to the Ordinance aforesaid."

Delivery of a Breviary, left for the Prisoners of Neugate.

5 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cxlv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 10th day of June, in the 5th year etc., Henry Bever, Parson of the Church of St. [3]Peter in Bradstret, executor of Hugh Tracy, Chaplain, came here before the Mayor and Aldermen, and produced a certain book, called a [4]"*Portehors*," which the same Hugh had left to the Gaol of Neu-

1 Whit Monday.
2 A thin silk.
3 St. Peter the Poor, Broad Street.
4 A Portifory, or Breviary for "carrying about." See page 263 *ante*, Note [1].

gate, in order that priests and clerks there imprisoned might say their Service from the same; there to remain, so long as it might last.

And so, in form aforesaid, the book was delivered unto David Berteville, Keeper of the gaol aforesaid, to keep it in such manner, so long as he should hold that office; who was also then charged to be answerable for it. And it was to be fully allowable for the said Henry to enter the gaol aforesaid twice in the year, at such times as he should please—those times being suitable times—for the purpose of seeing how the said book was kept.

A Fishmonger compelled by the authorities to reduce the price of his herrings.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cliv. (Norman French.)

WHEREAS Thomas Welford, fishmonger, had a vessel of his lying at Quenehuthe, in London, on Saturday the Eve of St. Laurence [10 August], in the 6th year etc., laden with salted herrings, which he sold to the *hukkesteres* at the rate of 5 only for the penny, and no more, to serve out to the commons in the City, so that the said *hukkesteres* could only sell to the said commons 4 herrings to the penny; as this rate seemed to the Mayor and Aldermen to be too high, they accordingly, with great trouble and diligence, expostulated with the said Thomas; so far that, with much difficulty, he agreed to let the said *hukkesteres* have 6 herrings for a penny, that so, they might retail them at the rate of 5 for the penny.

And whereas the said Thomas asserted that he could in no way sell at a lower price, without doing too great an injury to himself thereby, yet he, the same Thomas, on the Monday following sold to one William Botild, a strange man, to carry out of the City for sale, six hundred herrings, at 120 to the hundred, and at the rate of 10 herrings for a penny, as by acknowledgment of this same stranger was distinctly ascertained.

Whereupon, the said Mayor and Aldermen seeing that the said Thomas and others, who had herrings at this time arrived, could sell at a lower rate than he had done, inasmuch as of his own free will he had sold to a stranger 10 herrings for a penny, as before stated; and as he and all other freemen were bound of right to sell to their neighbours at as low a rate as to strangers, or even cheaper; by common assent of the said Mayor and Aldermen, on the Tuesday following, it was agreed that the same Thomas and all others

who had such herrings at that time for sale within the franchise of the said city, must sell them at the rate of 9 herrings for a penny: and so it was done.

Sentence upon Adam Carlelle, late Alderman, for reviling the Fishmongers non-freemen.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cliv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] On Saturday, the morrow of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [15 August], in the 6th year etc., at a congregation of the Mayor, and Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, summoned and assembled in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall of London, the Commoners of the said Common Council presented to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words.—

[2] "To their most honourable sovereigns, the Mayor and Alder- "men, pray the Commons, that whereas they have perceived, and "in truth known, that many enemies of the common weal from "one day to another do compass how that they may undo the good "and profitable [3] Ordinances which have been made in the City as "to the buying and selling of fish, and now of late, by advice "of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, publicly pro- "claimed, for the common profit of our Lord the King, and of all "others, lords and commons, and of all repairing unto the same "city; in great disobedience and contempt, as well of the com- "mandments of the King, as of you, their sovereigns, and of the "Common Council of the said city; among the which enemies "there is one Adam Carlelle, who has oftentimes heretofore op- "posed and contradicted the common profit of the City, as was "well perceived in the [4] time when John Hadle was Mayor;—and "whereas the said Adam ought by right, more than any other "person, to cherish the honour and common profit of the City, "and to the best of his power maintain the same, seeing that he "himself has held [5] high office; nevertheless, upon Friday the 8th "day of August, in the 6th year of our Lord the King now reign- "ing, the said Adam came to the [6] Stokkes, where the strangers "were selling the fish that they had brought there, according to the "[7] Ordinance thereon made; and there the said Adam, in a haughty

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] Against the monopoly of the freemen Fishmongers.
[4] 1379, 80.
[5] *estat.* He had been Alderman of Aldgate Ward in the then yearly elections; and was a supporter of the freemen Fishmongers against the party of John de Norhamptone, the Mayor.
[6] Stocks Market.
[7] See page 481 *post.*

" and spiteful manner, cursed the said strangers, saying aloud, in " the hearing of all, that he did not care who heard it or knew of " it, but that it was a great mockery and badly ordained, that such " ribalds as those should be selling their fish within the City; and, " for the greater disparagement of the said Ordinances, and also, " in order to prevent, so far as in him lay, the resort of strangers " to the City, and so contravene the common profit, he further " said, that he would be much better pleased that a fishmonger, " who was his neighbour in the City, should make 20 shillings by " him, than such a ribald 20 pence. And also, Sires, he has said " in your presence, that the said Ordinances are displeasing to him, " and are not reasonable.—Therefore it seemeth unto the Com- " mons, that you, Sires, are thereby disgracefully insulted, and so " are all the Commons, who most do need the same provisions. " But they hope that you, Sires, their sovereigns, will not lightly " allow this roguery and malignity so to pass, without due and " prompt punishment for the same. Wherefore they pray, that it " may please your Lordships to take into consideration for how " long a time the said Adam has continued this malicious conduct, " and without delay cause the said Adam to forswear all manner " of offices and dignities in the City for all time to come, without " reconcilement in any respect thereof; and to forbid that he shall " from henceforth wear any vestment of a suit belonging to any " office, such as that of Mayor, Alderman, or Sheriff, of the City, " either old or new, or *cloke* [1] particoloured, either furred with " budge or lined with silk, on pain of losing his freedom; and to " order that this judgment shall be publicly proclaimed through- " out the City. And also, that he shall be imprisoned until he " shall have made fine according to your wise discretion, as an " example to other such compassers or plotters against, or gain- " sayers of, the common profit."

[2] Which petition being read and understood, because that the same Adam acknowledged that he had said all that was therein contained, and put himself on the favour of the Court as to the same; and because that such words were in express contempt of the commands of our Lord the King, and the Ordinance of the Common Council of the city aforesaid; it was pronounced, by assent of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, that the said Adam should be removed and forejudged from all offices and dignities of the said city, without reconcilement in future as to any one of them. And that from thenceforth he should not wear any

[1] See page 420 *ante*, Note [2].

[2] In Latin.

vestment of the suit of the Mayor, Aldermen, or Sheriffs, of the said city, old or new, namely, cloak particoloured, either furred with budge or lined with silk, within the city aforesaid; on pain of losing his freedom of the same city, and of forfeiting all things which unto the city aforesaid in future he might lose or forfeit.[1]

Burglary committed in Goldsmiths' shops; and claim of Benefit of Clergy for the offenders.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxxiii. (Latin.)

DELIVERY of Infangthef, in the Guildhall of London, before John Norhamptone, Mayor, and the Aldermen and Sheriffs, and [2]John Charneye, Coroner, on the Friday next after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [15 August], in the 6th year etc.

Walter atte Watre, goldsmith, and Nicholas Somersete, of [3]Phelip Norton, in the County of Somerset, were taken at the suit of John Frensshe, of London, goldsmith, with the [4]mainour of divers goods and chattels of him, John Frensshe; namely, 2 silver girdles, with red [5]*corses* in silk, value 46*s.*; one silver girdle, with a blue *corse*, 30*s.*; one other small silver girdle, with a green *corse*, 16*s.*; one chain of silver gilt, 40*s.*; one other small silver chain, 5*s.*; one girdle of red silk, with a *bokele*, and studded with silver gilt, 16*s.*; one silver chalice, with paten, 38*s.*; 2 sets of phials of silver, their [6]*swages* gilt, 20*s.*; one [7]osculatory of silver gilt, 20*s.*; two mazer cups, bound with silver gilt, 33*s.* 4*d.*; 6 silver spoons, 14*s.*; 2 gold rings, with two *dyamaundes*, 15*l.*; one gold ring with a [8]*baleys*, 26*s.* 8*d.*; 3 strings of pearls, 70*s.*; 6 gold necklaces, 100*s.*; and other goods and chattels, such as fermails and rings of silver gilt, broken silver, girdles set with silver, buckles and pendants for girdles, and *paternosters*, of silver and pearls, to the value of 40*l.*: which goods and chattels the same Walter atte Watre and Nicholas Somersete, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year aforesaid, feloniously stole by night at the corner of Fridaystrete in Westchepe, in the Parish of St. Matthew, in the Ward of Farndone

[1] A pen has been run through the whole of this entry; and in folio clxxvii. we learn that in the 8th year of Richard II., when Nicholas Brembre was Mayor, and his antagonist, John de Northampton, proscribed, Adam Carlelle, on his petition presented, caused the whole of this sentence to be declared null and void.

[2] See page 428 *ante*, Note [1].

[3] Norton St. Philip, six miles from Bath.

[4] See page 195 *ante*, Note [6].

[5] Silk braid.

[6] Necks.

[7] Or pax-bread. See page 263 *ante*, Note [15].

[8] Or balass. See page 411 *ante*, Note [1].

Within, in London, and then and there feloniously broke into the shop of him, John Frensshe, etc.

And also, the same Walter atte Watre and Nicholas Somersete were taken at the suit of Thomas Stoke, of London, goldsmith, with the mainour of goods and chattels of him, Thomas Stoke; namely, with one mazer cup, bound with silver gilt, value 10*s.*; one other small mazer cup, bound with silver gilt, 5*s.*; 3 *bokeles* with three pendants, for silver girdles, 15*s.*; one other *bokele* and one silver girdle, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and one knife, called a [1] "*copegorge*," with one [2] *loket* and one [2] *chape* of silver, 6*s.* 8*d.*; by them stolen at night, on the Wednesday and in the 6th year aforesaid, from the shop of the said John Frensshe, goldsmith, in the place, Ward, and Parish, aforesaid etc.

And the jury, by Henry Markeby, and eleven others, declared upon their oath, the said Walter atte Watre and Nicholas Somersete to be guilty of the felonies aforesaid.

And because that the said Walter atte Watre and Nicholas Somersete were [3] clerks, and judgment could not lawfully be proceeded to without the Ordinary etc., they were committed to the Prison of Neugate, there in safe custody to be kept, until etc. Chattels they had none.

Punishment of the Pillory for importing putrid fish respited, the offender being a servant of the King.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. cliv. (Latin.)

"INQUISITION taken before John Norhamptone, Mayor, and the "Aldermen of the City of London, on Saturday, the Eve of St. "Bartholomew [24 August], in the 6th year, to enquire as to a "certain lot of fish, namely, 7000 herrings and 800 mackerel, "brought to the said city and exposed for sale, and to whom such "fish belonged, and by what person or persons it was brought or "sent to the same city; seeing that as well the herrings as the "mackerel aforesaid seemed and appeared to be corrupt and un-"wholesome for man; and as to all the circumstances of the same "etc.; upon the oath of John Lowe, Geoffrey Coleman, John "Westerham, Reynald Coleman, and Robert Multone, cooks; "John Filiol, fishmonger, and six other true and lawful men of "the same city, having full knowledge of such kind of victuals. "Who say upon their oath, that the whole lot of the fish afore-

[1] Cut-throat.
[2] The metal top and tip of a scabbard.
[3] Were able to read, and consequently claimed Benefit of Clergy; which the Ordinary was bound to demand in their behalf.

" said is putrid and corrupt, unwholesome as food for man, and " an abomination. And they say, that one Reynald atte Chaumbre " sent for the fish aforesaid, and maliciously had it brought in a " certain vessel to the City ; knowing that the whole thereof would " be putrid and corrupt, and unwholesome for the common people " etc."

Wherefore, the same Reynald was forthwith arrested bodily on the same day, and brought to the Guildhall, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and questioned as to the matters aforesaid, how he would acquit himself thereof. Upon which, he could not deny the falsity and deceit aforesaid, but of his own accord acknowledged all that was imputed to him, and wholly submitted to, and threw himself upon, the favour of the Court as to the same. And therefore, by award of the Mayor and Aldermen, it was adjudged that the said Reynald should have the punishment of the pillory for six market-days, there to remain for one hour each day ; and that the same herrings and mackerel should be burnt beneath him, by reason of his falsity and deceit aforesaid, as is the custom of the City in like cases.

But forasmuch as the said Reynald alleged that he was then holding a certain office under our Lord the King, therefore execution of the judgment passed upon him, so far as putting him on the pillory, was respited, until conference should have been held thereon with the Council of our said Lord the King. And the said Reynald was to be committed in the meantime to the prison of our Lord the King at Neugate. And the whole of the fish aforesaid was burnt forthwith.

Punishments for practising the Art Magic, and for defamation.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. clv. (Latin.)

ON the 4th day of October, in the 6th year etc., Robert Berewold was attached to make answer, as well to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, as to Johanna Wolsy, in a plea of deceit and falsehood etc. Who made plaint that a certain mazer having been stolen from the house of Matilda de Eye, in the Parish of St. Mildred Poultry, in London, at the request of one Alan, a *waterberere*, the said Robert asserted and promised that he would let the same Alan know who had stolen the same. And thereupon, he took a loaf, and fixed in the top of it a round peg of wood, and four knives at the four sides of the same, in form like a cross ; and then did soothsaying and the art magic over

them; which done, he alleged that the said Johanna had stolen the cup, falsely and maliciously lying therein, and unjustly defaming her; to the scandal, and manifest disgrace and grievance, of the same Johanna.

And the said Robert, being questioned as to the matters aforesaid, how he would acquit himself thereof, said that he could not deny the same, but expressly acknowledged that he had done and said all things in manner aforesaid, etc. And because that by such soothsaying, magic arts, and falsities, good and lawful men and women might easily, and without deserving it, incur injury in their name and good repute; and seeing that such sorcery is manifestly opposed to the doctrine of Holy Writ; and in order that others might beware of doing the like; it was adjudged that the said Robert should be put upon the pillory the same day, there to remain for one hour of the day, the said loaf, with the peg and knives stuck in it, being hung from his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the cause thereof publicly proclaimed.

And further, because that the said Alan, from the faith he put in the words of the same Robert, had oftentimes defamed the said Johanna in the same parish, calling her a thief; it was adjudged that on the Sunday next ensuing he should go to the said Church, and at the hour of Mass, in presence of the parishioners and other neighbours, say and confess that he had falsely defamed the same Johanna.

Punishment of imprisonment, for reviling the Mayor.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. clvii. (Latin.)

NICHOLAS MAYNARD, John Seman, Thomas Dadyngtone, and Richard Fiffyde, were severally questioned before the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall of London, on the 7th day of November, in the 6th year etc., whether one John Filiol, fishmonger, in the house of the said Thomas Dadyngtone, in the Parish of St. Mary Somersete, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude [28 October] last past, said that John Norhamptone, the Mayor, had falsely and maliciously [1]deprived the fishmongers of their bread; whereupon, the said Richard Fiffyde said that he and all the other fishmongers of London were bound to put their hands beneath the very feet of [2]Ni-

[1] He being an opponent of the exclusive rights of the Fishmongers free of the City.

[2] Fishmonger, and a strong supporter of their cause. He had then lately been disgraced; but was afterwards restored to office, and was twice Mayor, in 1386, and 1387.

cholas Extone, for his good deeds and words in behalf of the trade aforesaid. Upon his saying which, the said Nicholas Maynard then averred that for a whole house full of gold he would not have been in the place of the said Nicholas Extone at the Common Council then last past: whereupon, the same John Filiol said, that for half the house full of gold he would have asserted the said Mayor to be a false [1] scoundrel, or [2] *harelot;* and he would like to have a fight with him as to the same, at [3] Horsedoune etc.

As to the which, the same John Filiol being questioned before the said Mayor and Aldermen, he acknowledged that he had spoken in manner aforesaid. And as the Mayor and Aldermen wished more fully to deliberate as to pronouncing judgment on the same, a day was given to him to hear judgment, the 10th day of November following; and he was committed to prison in the meantime. Upon which day, by common assent of the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, it was adjudged that the same John Filiol should be imprisoned at Neugate, in a place there called [4] "Bocardo," for one year then next ensuing: unless he should deserve more extended favour in the meantime.

Afterwards, on the 6th day of December in the same year, the said John Filiol was liberated at the instance of his friends, on the surety of William Naufretone and others.

Sentence of fine and imprisonment, for fraud, and for slander of the Aldermen.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. clvii. (Latin.)

WILLIAM WARDE, *cuteler*, of the City of York, of late came to London, and requested one John Foxtone to assist him in being admitted and becoming a freeman of the trade of Cutlers in London, and the same John Foxtone promised him so to do; but afterwards, he deceitfully caused him to be admitted into another trade, and not that of the cutlers, the trade, namely, of the [5] Bladers; in deceit both of the city aforesaid and of the said William, and of the trade of Cutlers as well, and against the Ordinance of the city aforesaid: for doing which, he received of the same William about

[1] *scurro.*

[2] A name of disgrace and reproach, but having no reference to sex.

[3] Horsleydown, in Surrey: then open country, and used for horse exercise; and, apparently, for encounters upon challenge.

[4] There was a prison for offenders, thus named, in the old North Gate at Oxford. The word is probably of Italian origin.

[5] Or Corndealers, he supposing probably that "*bladers*" meant "bladesmiths." John Stow, in his *Survey*, two centuries later, has made the very same mistake.

6 marks, alleging that he had given half a mark to a certain Alderman, and half a mark to a certain clerk, that they might help him in being admitted to the freedom aforesaid; and had also paid 60 shillings to the Chamberlain of the City for obtaining the same; whereas, he had paid no more than 20 shillings for the same, and had so deceived the said Court; seeing that, according to his means, the same William would have had to pay 60 shillings.

As to which matters, the same John Foxtone, on the 12th day of November in the 6th year etc., being asked by the Court to which Alderman or clerk he had given the said sums, said that he gave to no Alderman or clerk any sum; but did not deny that he had said so, though he did not name any Alderman in particular. And because that through such sayings one Alderman might entertain suspicion of another, therefore, for his deceptions, as well upon the Court and City, as upon the said trade of Cutlers and the same William, practised, and also, because that he had defamed the said Aldermen and clerk, as to their taking the moneys aforesaid, whereas he had given them no such moneys; it was adjudged by the Court, that he should pay 60 shillings to the Chamberlain of London, and to the said William 18 shillings, which he had unjustly taken from him; and be imprisoned for 40 days then next ensuing.

The said imprisonment however was remitted to him, and he was mainprised by John Okkele and William Escombe, that he would in future well and peaceably behave himself towards the King, and the people, and all officers of the City, and especially, the said William Warde, under a penalty of 100 pounds etc.

Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to practise the Art Magic.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1382. Letter-Book H. fol. clx. (Latin.)

WHEREAS a certain veil, called a [1] "*Parys kuverchief*," belonging to Alice, wife of Andrew Trig, had lately been purloined from the house of the same Andrew, as it was said, and it was imputed to one Alice, the wife of John Byntham, that she had purloined it; the same Alice went to one William Norhamptone, *cobelere*, and asked him to exonerate her from the said charge, stating to him certain [2] arrangements, and informing him of certain [3] countersigns, of Alice, the wife of Andrew aforesaid. Whereupon, this William went to Alice, the wife of Andrew, and told her of the same ar-

[1] "Paris kerchief," or veil for covering the head. The merit of fine "Paris thread" is extolled in John Lydgate's *London Lykpenny, temp.* Henry VI.

[2] *conditiones.*

[3] *intersigna*: see page 459 *ante*, Note [2].

rangements and countersigns; which she recognized, and therefore thought that he was skilful enough to be able to tell her who had purloined the said veil, as well as the truth about any other matter. And he asked the same Alice, the wife of Andrew, if she did not recognize such arrangements and countersigns; whereupon, she said that such was the fact. The said William then answered her that as truly as that was the fact, so surely was it false that the said Alice, the wife of John, had purloined the veil; and he further told the same Alice, the wife of Andrew, that she herself would be drowned within a month from that time. Accordingly, believing his words, seeing that he had told her divers secret matters as to her own private affairs, she fell into such extreme melancholy, that she had nearly died of grief.

Being questioned upon which, on the 5th day of December, in the 6th year etc., as to how he would acquit himself thereof, he said nothing, except that he did say the same; and that, from the information of Alice, the wife of John. And because that the said William pretended to be a wise man, and skilled in such magic arts, whereas he expressly acknowledged that he knew nothing about them, and so deceitfully [1] trifled with Alice, the wife of Andrew, it was adjudged that for the falsity and deceit aforesaid he should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day.

———◇———

Sentence of the Pillory and Whetstone, for slandering the Mayor.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1383. Letter-Book H. fol. clxii. (Latin.)

"INQUISITION taken in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, "before John Norhamptone, Mayor, the Recorder, the Aldermen, "and the Sheriffs, on the 9th day of February, in the 6th year etc., "to enquire whether or not one William Berham, of the County of "Middlesex, did on that day go to Sir Robert [2] Tresulian, Chief "Justiciar of our Lord the King, at his house in Aldermannebury, "in London, and tell him that, upon the information of [3] John "Boseham, of London, made to the said Mayor, he had been "arrested by the Mayor; for that he ought not to have gone to "Westminster to tell the truth in a certain assize in which he was "empanelled, between John Page and his wife, demandants, and "John Boseham and others, deforciants; as from the relation and "testimony of the said Justiciar, as also, of Edmund Fraunceys,

[1] *illudebat.*

[2] Tresilian, more generally.

[3] Alderman of Chepe.

" the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, were given to under-
" stand; upon the oath of Thomas Yonge and eleven others.

" Who said upon their oath, that the said William Berham did
" utter the words to the said Justiciar, as above alleged. Where-
" upon, on the same day, after dinner, the said William Berham
" was brought here into the Chamber, before the said Mayor etc.,
" and, being questioned as to the matters aforesaid, he said that he
" was in no way guilty thereof, and put himself upon the country
" as to the same. And the [1]country of the venue of Aldermanne-
" bury aforesaid appeared, by John Nicholle, Stephen Pettelee,
" Stephen Walpolle, and nine others; and they said upon their
" oath, that the said William Berham was guilty of having uttered
" the words aforesaid. And because that the same William Berham
" denied that he had uttered the words aforesaid, and was at his
" own [2]mise convicted thereof, in manner aforesaid; and also, be-
" cause that the same Mayor well remembered that the said John
" Boseham gave no information to him as to the same William
" Berham, nor ever spoke to him about him; and that so, he was
" found to have spoken maliciously and falsely concerning the said
" Mayor, as well as John Boseham aforesaid; it was adjudged that
" he should be put upon the pillory on the same day, there to
" stand for one hour of the day, with one large whetstone hung
" from his neck, in token of the lie told by him against the said
" Mayor, and another smaller whetstone, in token of the lie told
" by him against the same John Boseham. And after that, he was
" to be brought back to prison, and so for the five following days
" to be taken to the said pillory, before noon on one day, and after
" noon on the next, and there be put upon the same, with the said
" whetstones hung from his neck etc."

Afterwards, on the 20th day of February following, the said William Berham was mainprised by John Scorfeyn, *furbour*, and Andrew Vyne, draper, as to his good behaviour towards the King and his people; they being bound to have him before the Mayor and Aldermen where and when etc., under a penalty of 100 pounds.

Ordinances as to the repair of Crepulgate; the City Barge; and the Watercourse of Walbrok.

6 Richard II. A.D. 1383. Letter-Book H. fol. clxiv. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that at a Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, on Wednesday, the 6th day of

[1] Or jury.

[2] Or issue; challenge of the opinion of a jury.

May, in the 6th year etc., it was agreed that the points underwritten should be held and observed.—

"Forasmuch as the rooms and walls over the Gate of Crepulgate "are so ruinous and infirm, that they cannot last for long without "repair, it is agreed that so soon as any money shall come to the "Chamber, over and above reasonable outlay upon the Conduit, the "same shall be expended upon repairing the said rooms and walls; "and upon nothing else, until they shall have been reasonably "amended and repaired.

"Also,—whereas the [1]Barge of London is now lying in the "Thames without any watch or ward thereof, in a likely way to rot; "the which cannot without great charges be repaired and amended, "and found in a fitting way for going to war or upon merchandize; "let such person or persons come to the Mayor, between now and "Saturday the Eve of the Trinity next ensuing, to make bargain "with him, according as they may agree, as to the proportion of the "profits, [upon the hire thereof,] to come to such person or persons, "their outlay thereon being first allowed for; accident to the same "by tempest, and by enemies, always to fall and be charged upon "the Commonalty.

"Also,—whereas the watercourse of Walbrook is stopped up by "divers filth and dung thrown therein by persons who have houses "along the said course, to the great nuisance and damage of all the "City; it is assented to, that the Aldermen of the Wards of Cole-"manstret, Bradstret, Chepe, Walbrok, Vintry, and Douegate, "through whose Wards the said watercourse runs, shall diligently "enquire if any person dwelling along the said course has a stable, "or other house, whereby dung or other filth may fall into the "same; or otherwise throws therein, or causes to be thrown therein, "such manner of filth or rubbish, by which the said watercourse "is stopped up; and let the Mayor and Chamberlain know the "names of such persons, and the number and extent of such of-"fences, the most truthfully that they may; that so, by advice of "the Mayor, and Aldermen, and Commonalty, punishment may "be inflicted upon the offenders who act against this Ordinance, "and this nuisance be abated thereby.

"But it shall be fully lawful for those persons who have houses "on the said watercourse, to have latrines over the course, provided "that they do not throw rubbish or other refuse through the same, "whereby the passage of the said water may be stopped. And "every one who has such latrine or latrines over the same, shall

[1] No doubt, "the Paul"; which has been mentioned pp. 368, 373, 374, 380, 409, *ante*.

" pay yearly to the Chamberlain, for the easement thereof, and to-
" wards cleansing the said course, 2 shillings for each of the same.
" And the said Aldermen are to make enquiry how many latrines
" there are upon the said course, and to whom they belong, and to
" certify the said Mayor and Chamberlain as to the same."

Punishment of an Impostor, for circulating false reports from the War in Flanders.

7 Richard II. A.D. 1383. Letter-Book H. fol. clxv. (Latin.)

HUGH DE LA POLE, of Wales, was brought here, before John Norhamptone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, on the 24th day of July, in the 7th year etc.; and examined before them, for that on the day before he came into the Street of St. Laurence in the Old Jewry, in London, begging alms, and asserting and saying that he, together with other fifteen comrades of his, had come from the parts of Flanders, namely, from the town of Ipres; which the Lord [1] Bishop of Norwich had taken by assault, and was in it with his men; and that the French and other enemies who had held it, had withdrawn to a certain castle in the town, and held the same. And further, that within the same town the Bishop and his men had three barrels full of gold; and that in the assault those fifteen comrades of his were so badly wounded and bruised, that not one of them can now help himself.

And he further said, that a [2] dissension had arisen between the Lord Bishop and the other English knights who were there with him. And that the people might the more readily give credence to his words, he shewed them his hand, anointed with oil and swathed in cloths, to appear as though it were wounded; when in truth there was no hurt upon it, as before the said Mayor and Aldermen was plainly shown; thus falsely and maliciously lying, and making himself out to be poor and feeble, in deceit of the whole people, and to the manifest scandal of the City of London; the more especially as the same city, by such lies so fabricated therein, might very easily be everywhere defamed, as being the planner and inventor thereof, and the whole kingdom might readily be disturbed and disquieted thereby etc.

[1] Henry le Spenser. This martial Bishop led a so-called Crusade, in support of Pope Urban the Sixth, against the French supporters of Clement, the Anti-Pope. After taking Gravelines and Dunkirk, he was compelled to raise the siege of Ypres, and the expedition ended in disaster.

[2] This was the fact, as we learn from Thomas Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* vol. ii. pp. 98, 99.

It was therefore adjudged, that the same Hugh should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day, with a whetstone hung from his neck, in token of his being a liar. And he was forbidden to conceal himself afterwards, or to remain within the liberty of the city aforesaid, on pain etc.

Warrant for the apprehension of certain alleged offenders within the City.

7 Richard II. A.D. 1383. Letter-Book H. fol. clxxi. (Latin.)

"RICHARD, by the grace of God etc., to the Sheriffs of London, "greeting. We do command you, as heretofore we have com- "manded, that you take John Colbrond, of Wylmyngtone near "Weygh, and Alice Longe, his concubine, dwelling in Southamlane "Temesestret, in London, Thomas Culpyn, of London, [1]*corsor*, "and Elena, his wife, dwelling in a hostel with the sign of the Lion "on the Hoop, near to [2]St. Tauntelyne, and John Hosiere, of Lon- "don, if in your bailiwick they shall be found; and keep them in "prison in safe custody, so as to have their bodies before us on the "Octave of St. Hilary, wheresoever in England we then shall be; "to make answer unto us as to certain felonies, of which, by an "approver, now in the prison of our Marshalsey, they have been ac- "cused. And have there this Writ. Witness, R. Tresilian, at West- "minster, the 12th day of October, in the 7th year of our reign."

Proclamation against Congregations, Covins, and Conspiracies.

7 Richard II. A.D. 1383. Letter-Book H. fol. clxxii. (Old English.)

[3]"*THE Mair, Shirreues, and Aldermen, and alle othere wyse wyth* "*hem, that habbeth the* [4]*gouernaille of the Citee, vnder oure lige* "*Lord the Kyng, by vertue of the Chartre of oure franchise, co-* "*maundeth on the Kynges bihalf, and on hire owene also, that noman* "*make none congregaciouns, conuenticules, ne assembles of poeple,* [5]*in* "*priue nen apert, ne no more than other men, with oute leue of the* "*Mair;* [6]*ne ouer more in none manere ne make alliances, confederacies,* "*conspiracies, ne obligaciouns, forto bynde men* [7] *to gidre, forto susteyne* "*eny quereles in lyuingge and deyengge to gidre; upon peyne of* "*enpresonement,* [8] *vche man that is yfounde in swych defaute, and*

[1] Or horse-dealer.

[2] St. Antholin's; probably, the Church in Budge Row; and not the House in Three-needle Street.

[3] This extract is worthy of remark, as being the earliest entry in English in the Letter-Books.

[4] "governance."

[5] "in private nor openly."

[6] "nor further in any manner make."

[7] "together."

[8] For *uche*, "each."

" *his bodi at the Kyngges will, and forfaiture of al that he may*
" *forfaite* [1] *a yens oure Lord the Kyng, as wel in tenementz as in*
" *catel. And* [2] *ouermore, the Mair, Shirreues, and Aldermen, wil-*
" *leth and graunteth power to euery fre man of the Citee, as wel as*
" *to officers, that yef eny man of hem may* [3] *aspie eny swich congre-*
" *gaciouns or covynes in gaderyng, or ygadred, to areste hem and eche*
" *persone of hem; and brynge hem* [4] *als blyne to fore the Mair, yef*
" *he is at leiser, or elles to Neugate, in to tyme that the Mayr may*
" *attende ther to.*"

Proclamation for the free sale of fish within the City; and against Nightwalkers.

7 Richard II. A.D. 1383. Letter-Book H. fol. clxxii. (Old English.)

[5] " *For as moche as rumour and spekyngge is amonges some men of the*
" *Citee, that* [6] *vitaillers foreins, bringyngge fissh to the Citee of Lon-*
" *done to selle, shulde be restrained and* [7] *ylet of hire comyngge to the*
" *Citee wyth hire forsaid fissh, to selle it* [8] *freliche; which thyng uas*
" *neuer the Maires wille, ne the Aldermens, ne hire entente, as semeth*
" *openliche in dede, but that alle swiche vitaillers foreins that bryngeth*
" *fissh or other vitailles to the same citee to selle,* [9] *mowe come and*
" *selle hire forseid fisshe and vitailles to the comunes of the same*
" *citee, to lordes, and to alle other thedir repeiryng, freliche with*
" *oute destourbaunce or lettyng of eny man* [10] *in priue or apiert. Wher-*
" *fore, the Mair and Aldermen comandeth on the Kyngges half, and on*
" *hire owene half also, that noman, of what condicioun or degree that*
" *he be, prive ne straunge, with ynne the franchise of the Cite ne with*
" *oute, ne destourbe, lette, ne* [11] *greue in dede ne in word, ne in non*
" *other manere, no maner straunge vitailler bryngynge fissh or eny*
" *other vitaille by land or by water to the Citee to selle, wherby eny*
" *swych vitailler straunger be destourbed that he ne mowe nought*
" *selle his fissh or other vitaille freliche to whom he mowe, up on peyne*
" *of enprisonement at the Maires wille, and forfaiture of al that he*
" *may forfaite a yens the Kyng. And also, that no denzeins, ne non*
" *other, ne* [12] *bigge no manere fissh, ne other vitailles, forto selle a*
" *yen,* [13] *forto ten of the clokke be* [14] *smyte, up on peyne forsaid. And*
" *yef eny man* [15] *fynt hym y greued in eny poynt forsaid, come and*

1 " against."
2 " further."
3 " espy."
4 " without delay."
5 Written in a different hand from the preceding.
6 " foreign victuallers;" i.e. non-freemen.
7 " hindered in their coming."
8 " freely."
9 " may."
10 " privily or openly."
11 " aggrieve."
12 " buy."
13 " until."
14 " struck."
15 " find himself aggrieved."

" *pleyne hym to the Mair and Aldermen, and he shal haue right and* " *resoun.*

" *The Mair and Aldermen comandeth, as wel for oure Lord the* " *Kyng as for* [1] *hem selue, that noman, of what astat or condicioun* " *that he be, be y founde goyngge or walkyngge with ynne the Citee,* " *ne with ynne the fraunchise of the same citee, by nyghte after ix of* " *the clokke be ysmyte, up on peyne of al that hir mowe forfaite a yens* " *oure Lord the Kyng, and a yens the Citee, in body or in godes;* " [2] *outtake the Mair and his ministres, and hir that haueth* [3] *leue in* " *special by the Mair. And yef eny other be y founde, that he be arest* " *als so* [4] *swithe, and y lad to prisone bi whom þat he be y founde.*"

Royal sanction of the execution of John Constantyn, for riot in the City; and indemnity thereupon.

7 Richard II. A.D. 1384. Letter-Book H. fol. clxxiv. (Latin.)

" RICHARD, by the grace of God etc., to all bailiffs and his faith-
" ful subjects to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.
" Our well beloved lieges, Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and the
" Sheriffs and Aldermen of our City of London, have entreated
" us that, whereas, when of late a great outbreak of our people,
" against our peace, was threatened in our city aforesaid, one [5] John
" Constantyn, cordwainer, going among, counselling, comforting,
" and inciting the people of the said city to close their shops, and
" through his iniquitous contrivances, in the way of rumour, com-
" motion, disturbance, and insurrection, on Thursday, the 11th
" day of February last past, the same was in part carried out,
" against our peace and the sound governance of the said city; he
" was therefore taken, as the one among them who was the first to
" close his shops and windows, affording to the others an example
" therein; and upon this was recently arraigned, and on the testi-
" mony of witnesses sworn and examined, and upon his own ac-
" knowledgment thereon, and for other reasons, sentenced to death,
" and beheaded;—we would ratify and confirm the judgment
" given in this behalf, and the record and process had in the same
" in our Guildhall in London, by way of strengthening from
" henceforth the governance of the said city, and of repressing
" and checking conspirators and contrivers of such covins and con-

[1] "themselves."
[2] "except."
[3] "leave."
[4] "immediately."
[5] He was a supporter of the party of John de Northampton, late Mayor, against the monopoly of the freemen Fishmongers. According to Walsingham (vol. ii. p. 111), it was by the advice of Sir Robert Knolles that he was beheaded; see page 453 *ante*, Note [1].

" gregations, and all other misdoers through whom aught might " hereafter ensue against our peace in the said city, or the liberty " of the same, or in the parts surrounding it.—We, for that we " are informed that the judgment aforesaid, and the execution " thereof, were carried out for the preservation of our peace, and " for putting an end to the riot and insurrection purposed, and in " part begun, in our city aforesaid, and there in truth openly " manifested, holding the execution of the said sentence to be " grateful and acceptable, do, for ourselves and our heirs, ratify, " and by these presents confirm, the judgment aforesaid, as also, " the record and process made thereupon, as before stated; being " unwilling that any one of the aforesaid Mayor, Sheriffs, or Al- " dermen, or any one of their heirs, or any other person whatso- " ever, party to or assisting in the said judgment and execution, by " reason of the said judgment and execution shall by us or our " heirs be in any way molested, disquieted, or aggrieved. In " witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters Patent to be " made. Witness myself, at Westminster, the 4th day of April, in " the 7th year of our reign."

Unlawful Nets ordered to be burnt.

8 Richard II. A.D. 1385. Letter-Book H. fol. clxxxvi. (Latin.)

On the 10th day of January, in the 8th year etc., John Chipstede, bailiff of Queen Hythe, brought here, before Nicholas Brembre, Knight, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, eight nets called "*smeltnet*," taken, as being used for fishing in the water of Thames, between London Bridge and Westminster, which belonged to the following men;—one net to John Fynch of [1] Batricheseye, one to John Bukke of the same, one to Richard Fynch of the same, one to John Newerk of the same, one to Stephen Clement of the same, one to Robert Buntelle of the same, one to John Edriche of Hamersmyth, and one to John Broun of the same; asserting that the same nets were false, for that their meshes were too narrow; to the destruction of the small fish, and against the custom and Ordinance of the City of London, whereby the meshes of those nets, and of all other nets for fishing in the same water and in Medeweye, were to be at least two inches wide between the knots; whereas here, the meshes of the same nets were only an inch and a half at most in width between the knots; to the damage of all the people, and against the Ordinance and custom aforesaid.

[1] Battersea.

Which nets having been viewed and examined, according to custom, by fishmongers having knowledge as to the same, namely, John Trigge, Clement Lavender, Elias Braibrok, and John Queldrik, of Oldefisshstret, Richard Stile, John Ridere, Nicholas Rameseye, and John Ledrede, of Briggestrete, it was found on their oath, that the said nets were false, their meshes being too narrow, as before stated. Therefore it was ordered that the same nets should be burnt.

Punishment of the Pillory, inflicted upon a Procuress.

9 Richard II. A.D. 1385. Letter-Book H. fol. cxciv. (Latin.)

ON the 27th day of July, in the 9th year etc., Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Moring, was brought before Nicholas Brembre, Knight, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs of London, in the Guildhall, for that, as well at the information of divers persons, as upon the acknowledgment and confession of one Johanna, her serving-woman, the same Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, were given to understand that the said Elizabeth, under colour of the craft of broidery, which she pretended to follow, took in and retained the same Johanna and divers other women, as her apprentices, and bound them to serve her after the manner of apprentices in such art; whereas the truth of the matter was, that she did not follow that craft, but that, after so retaining them, she incited the same Johanna and the other women who were with her, and in her service, to live a lewd life, and to consort with friars, chaplains, and all other such men as desired to have their company, as well in her own house, in the Parish of All Hallows near the Wall, in the Ward of [1]Bradstret, in London, as elsewhere; and used to hire them out to the same friars, chaplains, and other men, for such stipulated sum as they might agree upon, as well in her own house as elsewhere, she retaining in her own possession the sum so agreed upon.

And in particular, on Thursday the 4th day of May last past, by the compassing and procuring of the said Elizabeth, and of a certain chaplain, whose name is unknown, she sent the same Johanna, and ordered her to accompany the said chaplain at night, that she might carry a lantern before him to his chamber—[2]but in what Parish is likewise unknown;—it being her intention that the said Johanna should stay the night there with the chaplain; of their own con-

[1] Broad Street.

[2] This careful profession of ignorance as to the chaplain's name and residence deserves remark.

triving, while the said Johanna herself, as she says, knew nothing about it. Still, she remained there with such chaplain the whole of that night; and when she returned home to her mistress on the morrow, this Elizabeth asked her if she had brought anything with her [1]for her trouble that night; to which she made answer that she had not. Whereupon, the same Elizabeth used words of reproof to her, and ordered her to go back again to the chaplain on the following night, and whatever she should be able to lay hold of, to take the same for her trouble, and bring it to her. Accordingly, Johanna by her command went back on the following night to the said chaplain, at his chamber aforesaid, and again passed the night there: and on the morrow she rose very early in the morning, and bearing in mind the words of her mistress, and being afraid to go back without carrying something to her said mistress, she took a [2]Portifory that belonged to the chaplain, and carried it off, the chaplain himself knowing nothing about it; which Portifory she delivered to the said Elizabeth, who took it, well knowing how and in what manner the same Johanna had come by it. And after this, the said Elizabeth pledged this Portifory for eight pence, to a man whose name is unknown.

And many other times this Elizabeth received the like base gains from the same Johanna, and her other serving-women, and retained the same for her own use; living thus abominably and damnably, and inciting other women to live in the like manner; she herself being a common harlot and a procuress.

Whereupon, on the same day, the said Elizabeth was asked by the Court, how she would acquit herself thereof; to which she made answer, that she was in no way guilty, and put herself upon the country as to the same. Therefore the Sheriffs were instructed to summon twelve good men of the venue aforesaid to appear here on the 28th day of the same month, to make a Jury thereon; and the said Elizabeth was in the meantime committed to prison.

Upon which day the good men of the venue aforesaid appeared, by Robert Tawyere and eleven others etc.; who declared upon their oath, the same Elizabeth to be guilty of all the things above imputed to her; and that she was a common harlot, and a common procuress. And because that through such women and the like deeds many scandals had befallen the said city, and great peril might through such transactions in future arise; therefore, according to the custom of the City of London in such and the like cases provided, and in order that other women might beware

[1] *pro labore suo.* [2] See page 263 *ante*, Note [1].

of doing the like; it was adjudged that the said Elizabeth should be taken from the Guildhall aforesaid to Cornhulle, and be put upon the *thewe*, there to remain for one hour of the day, the cause thereof being publicly proclaimed. And afterwards, she was to be taken to some Gate of the City, and there be made to forswear the City, and the liberty thereof, to the effect that she would never again enter the same; on pain of imprisonment for three years, and the said punishment of the *thewe*, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, so often as it should please them that she should suffer such punishment.

Punishment of the Pillory, for selling false bowstrings.

9 Richard II. A.D. 1385. Letter-Book H. fol. cxciv. (Latin.)

On the 3rd day of August, in the 9th year etc., Alan Birchore, [1]*strengere*, dwelling near to [2]Turhille, in London, was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, for that, whereas he was a maker of bow-strings, and sold them, as well within the liberty of the said city as without, to persons wishing to buy the same, on the 2nd day of August last past he brought within the liberty of the city aforesaid four dozens of bow-strings for sale; all of which, as well upon the information of other reputable men of that trade, as upon assay made thereof with bows, were found to be false and deceptive, in deceit of the common people, and to their manifest peril etc.

Whereupon, being asked how he would acquit himself thereof, of his own accord he acknowledged that the said strings were false, and made to deceive, as imputed to him. And because that through such and the like strings, so falsely and deceitfully made, the greatest damage might easily ensue unto our Lord the King and his realm—and might such not be the case—and to the end that other persons might abstain from doing the like;—it was adjudged that the same Alan should be taken to the pillory on Cornhulle, and be put upon the same, there to stand for one hour of the day, and that the said strings should be burnt beneath him. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to cause proclamation to be made of the reason for the same.

Unlawful Nets, called "Burrokes," ordered to be burnt.

9 Richard II. A.D. 1386. Letter-Book H. fol. cxcviii. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that John Salesbury, serjeant supervisor of the water of Thames, brought here on the 2nd day of March, in the

[1] Stringer. [2] Tower Hill.

9th year etc., 22 [1]*burrokes* that had been placed in the said water, on the East side of London Bridge, and in which divers *fry* of roach, flounders, dace, lamperns, and other fish of no value, had been taken; and through which, distress of the small fish in the said water is caused, against the Ordinance of the City. Of which *burrokes* two belonged to one John Godessone, and the others to divers men whose names were to him unknown.

On which day, the said *fry* was viewed, as well by the Mayor and Aldermen of London, as by certain fishmongers, and was found to be of no value, and to have been taken with the same *burrokes*, in distress of the small fish of the water aforesaid. It was therefore ordered that the said *burrokes* should be burnt etc. And precept was given to the Sheriffs of London, to do execution of the judgment aforesaid.

Prayer of the Warden of the Hospital of St. Katherine, for quiet enjoyment of a small piece of land adjacent thereto.

9 Richard II. A.D. 1386. Letter-Book H. fol. cxcix. (Norman French.)

JOHN HERMESTHORP, Warden of the Hospital of St. Katherine, near to the Tower of London, shewed unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, that there was a certain piece of land, which formerly was part of the garden belonging to the Warden, Brethren, and Sisters, of the same Hospital; and which piece King Edward, son of King Henry, bought of them, for the purpose of enlarging the fosses of the said Tower, on payment for the same, to the said Warden, Brethren, and Sisters, and their successors, of 73*s.* 4*d.*, yearly for ever; and of which annuity the said John and all his predecessors since such purchase had been seised; the which place was then vacant and lying waste, and had served to no profit, being only a resort for thieves and women of evil life. And that therefore, the said John, in order to put an end to such robberies and wickedness, had purchased of King Edward the Third etc., whose soul might God assoil, license and grant to enclose the said land, and to re-enjoy the same to the use of the said Hospital, it rendering unto him and to his heirs, Kings of England, 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly at his Exchequer. By virtue of which license he had begun to enclose the said ground, when he was forbidden by the then Mayor, who submitted that the ground belonged to the Commonalty of the City of London; by reason whereof, he had forborne so to do for now these eight years, without making suit elsewhere as to the same.

[1] Some peculiar kind of unlawful net.

He therefore prayed the said Mayor and Commons, that it would please them to allow him to enclose the said ground, in order to get rid of, and oust, such wickedness as was said to be there perpetrated; promising that he, and the Brethren and Sisters of the said Hospital, for their time, would pray for the good estate of the said city in especial; or that otherwise, after inspecting his evidences, they would charge the same Hospital some small rent, to be paid to the Chamber of the Guildhall of London yearly for ever.

To which prayer the Commons with one assent agreed, to the effect that the said Mayor should take there the Aldermen and Commoners, who were formerly chosen by the Common Council to inspect such vacant places belonging to the said city, and ordain as to the same, as to them should seem best; and as to that which they should do in the matter aforesaid, they would hold themselves satisfied and content for always.[1]

Orders sent to the Aldermen, for setting the Watch on the Eves of St. John the Baptist, and of St. Peter and St. Paul.

9 Richard II. A.D. 1386. Letter-Book H. fol. cc. (Norman French.)

[2]"FOR the honour and safeguard of the City, we do command you "that you have good and sufficient watch of the people of your "Ward, well and befittingly armed and arrayed, and being men "of that Ward, on the Eves of St. John [24 June] and of St. Peter "and St. Paul [29 June] next to come; and that you, arrayed in "red, and your household and the other good people, such as shall "seem to you to desire the honour and profit of the said city, "arrayed in white, with a bend of red, be, at 9 of the clock at "the latest, in St. Paul's Churchyard on the same Eves, with two "cressets at the least, or more, if you may; to go with us through "the said city, in manner as was done last year, or in better manner, "if you may; and this the more especially, because of the wars at "present existing, and for the view and report of strangers. And "this thing omit not, as you do desire the honour and profit of "the said city."

[1] The final result of the Warden's prayer is not stated. St. Katherine's Dock, no doubt, now covers the site of this piece of the Hospital garden-ground.

[2] See pp. 420, 433, *ante*.

Enactment forbidding the grant in future of the City Gates, or of the dwelling-houses there.

10 Richard II. A.D. 1386. Letter-Book H. fol. ccv. (Norman French.)

[1]"BE it remembered, that at a Common Council holden in the "Chamber of the Guildhall of London, on the Thursday next after "the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], in the 10th year etc., "by reason of divers damages that have befallen the said city, "through grants made to many persons, as well of the Gates and the "dwelling-houses above them, as of the gardens and vacant places "adjoining the walls, gates, and fosses, of the said city; whereby "great and divers mischiefs may readily hereafter ensue; it is or-"dered and established, by common assent of the Mayor, Alder-"men, and Common Council, that no grant shall from henceforth "in any way be made unto any person of the Gates, or of the "dwelling-houses above the Gates, or of the gardens, or vacant "places, adjoining the said gates, dwelling-houses, walls, or fosses, "of the said city. But that, when the terms heretofore granted "unto any one shall have expired, the said gates, dwelling-houses, "gardens, and vacant places, shall remain in the hands only of the "said city for ever after."

Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a taker of ale for the royal household.

10 Richard II. A.D. 1386. Letter-Book H. fol. ccix. (Latin.)

ON Saturday next before the Feast of our Lord's Nativity [25 December], in the 10th year etc., Thomas Stokes was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, and questioned for that he had pretended to be an officer and a taker of ale for the household of our said Lord the King; and under such colour, at divers times within the preceding eight days, had gone to the houses of several brewers, namely, John [2]at Cok on the Hop, adjoining the [3]Brethren of the Holy Cross, near to the Tower of London, William Roke at Graschirche, John atte Blakeloft in the Vintry, in London, and divers other houses in the same city, and there marked several barrels full of ale with a mark, called—[4]"*arewehede*," saying that those barrels were for the household of our Lord the King; whereas in truth he was not then any officer belonging to the same our

[1] Within a very short period after this enactment was made, it came to be utterly disregarded.

[2] "at Cock on the Hoop"; the sign of his house. It is "al" in the MS., evidently an error.

[3] Or Crutched Friars.

[4] Arrow-head; the Government mark at the present day.

Lord the King; and thus falsely and deceitfully he received divers sums of money from the brewers aforesaid, that he might have their ale in peace; to the scandal of our said Lord the King, and of all his officers, and in manifest deceit of the people.

Wherefore, enquiry was made of him how he would acquit himself thereof; upon which, he admitted that he was guilty of all the things above imputed to him. Therefore, according to the custom in such and the like cases of the city aforesaid, and lest others, in default of chastisement, might be induced similarly to offend, it was adjudged that the same Thomas should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day. And precept was given to the Sheriffs of London, to have the reason for the same publicly proclaimed.

William Hughlot sentenced to lose his hand, for assaulting an Alderman; and commutation of the sentence.

10 Richard II. A.D. 1387. Letter-Book H. fol. ccx. (Latin.)

PLEAS holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, before Nicholas Extone, Mayor, Nicholas Brembre, Knight, William Cheyne, Recorder, John Hadle, and other Aldermen, and the Sheriffs of the said City, on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Hilary [13 January], in the 10 year etc.

William Hughlot was attached to make answer, as well to the Commonalty of the City of London, as to John Rote, Alderman of the same city, in a plea of trespass and contempt: who made plaint by John Reche, Common Countor of the said city, that the said William, on the Saturday last past, went to the house of John Elyngham, barber, in the Parish of St. Dunstan West, in Fletestrete, in the suburb of London, and, against the will of the same John Elyngham, by force of arms entered the same; and there upon the same John made assault, and with his knife, called a "dagger," struck him, and wounded, beat, and maltreated him.

Whereupon, the wife of the said John Elyngham, seeing her husband so maltreated and beaten, and perceiving the aforesaid John Rote passing along the King's highway towards the Church of St. Dunstan aforesaid, with great outcry called aloud for him to come and help her husband, whom the same William was trying to slay. Wherefore, the said Alderman, by reason of the office which he held, whereby he was bound to the utmost of his power to keep and maintain the peace, as being an officer of the King, went there; and upon seeing the said William so assaulting John Elyngham aforesaid, he notified him that he was an Alderman of

the City, and an officer of our Lord the King, and commanded him to desist from his violent and evil conduct, and surrender himself to the peace of our Lord the King. Upon which, the same William, though well knowing that he was an Alderman and an officer in the City of our Lord the King, refused to yield himself up, but with the same knife made assault upon the Alderman himself, and would have struck him therewith; whereupon, the Alderman seized his hand in which he held the knife, and forced him to put it back into the sheath; and then further, the said William, persisting in his malice, drew his sword upon the Alderman, and would have slain him with it, had not the Alderman manfully defended himself.

. And upon this, John Wilman, who was one of the constables of Fletestrete, hearing the affray aforesaid, went there, and seeing that this William was trying to slay the said Alderman with his sword, so drawn, went up to him, and attempted to arrest him; but he refused to submit to such arrest, and again drawing his dagger, wounded the constable with it; as well in contempt of our Lord the King, as to the dishonour of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs etc.

Wherefore, enquiry was now made of him how he would acquit himself thereof; upon which, he acknowledged that he had done all the things aforesaid, and that in manner above stated he was guilty of the same.

Also, on the same Wednesday the aforesaid William was interrogated for that, while he was imprisoned in the Gaol of Neugate for the trespass and contempt before mentioned, there, in presence of Richard Jardevile, Robert Hallokestone, David Bertevile, John Walworth, and John Horwode, and many others, as was truthfully attested, he threatened the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, and said that he had to thank Nicholas Extone for his imprisonment, but that perhaps in seven years or so to come he would find all his lords and friends forsaking him; and also, he said that the Court of the Guildhall of London was the very worst and most false Court in all England, for condemning him without hearing his answer etc.; whereas, in truth, no judgment had then been given on his case, save only, that he was to be committed to prison, until the Court should be advised as to giving judgment on the matter: such words being uttered expressly to the disgrace and dishonour of our Lord the King, and of all his officers and courtiers in the same city, and more especially, such an officer as the Mayor of London is; seeing that he is the immediate repre-

sentative of our Lord the King within the City, which is the most excellent and most noble city in the realm, etc.

Wherefore, he was asked how he would acquit himself thereof; to which he made answer, that he had uttered all the words before mentioned in manner aforesaid, and was guilty thereof; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same. And as the Court desired more fully to deliberate as to passing judgment on the matters aforesaid, the said William was remanded to prison until the Court should have duly deliberated thereupon.

Afterwards, on the Friday following, the same William was brought here by the Keeper of the Gaol aforesaid, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and, after the matters before mentioned had been restated, because that precept had oftentimes been orally given, as well by our said Lord the King as by his Council, to the Mayor and Aldermen, and their predecessors, that they should diligently keep the peace within the City, and in the suburbs thereof; and because that, by counsel of the whole of the last Parliament, holden at Westminster, it was ordered that divers [1]lords, chosen by the same to ordain and advise for the governance and tranquillity of our said Lord the King, and of his realm, should dwell within the same city for one year then next ensuing, for peacefully making their Ordinances there, as being the most safe and secure place in the realm etc.; and also, because that there is a greater resort, as well of lords and nobles, as of common people, to that city, than to any other places in the realm, as well on account of the Courts there of our said Lord the King, as for transacting business there; and therefore there is the greater need of good governance therein, and of peace, in especial; and more particularly, seeing that it is the capital city and the watch-tower of the whole realm, and that from the government thereof other cities and places do take example; and to the end that, through default of punishment of misdoers, grounds might not be afforded to others for committing the like offences, but rather, that they should refrain from their crimes, and be put on their guard; it was therefore adjudged, according to the custom of the City in like cases provided, that, for the trespasses and contempt so committed as aforesaid, as well against the said John Rote as the City, by reason of his office, he being one of the judges and governors thereof, and, after the Mayor, of the highest rank in the same, the right hand of the same William, with which he first drew the dagger, and afterwards, threatening his malice, drew

[1] Appointed by Parliament, in 1386, to superintend the expenditure of the public moneys. See *Rot. Parl.* vol. iii. p. 221.

his sword upon the said Alderman, intending to slay him therewith, should be cut off etc., unless he should meet with an increase of favour from the same John Rote, Alderman etc. And precept was given to the Sheriffs of London, to do execution of the judgment aforesaid.

And upon this, an axe was brought into Court by an officer of the Sheriffs, and the hand of the said William was laid upon the block, there to be cut off etc. Whereupon, the said John Rote, in reverence for our Lord the King, and at the request of divers lords who entreated for the said William, begged of the Mayor and Aldermen that execution of the judgment aforesaid might be remitted unto him etc. At whose entreaty, execution thereof was accordingly remitted.

And for the contempt and assault aforesaid, and for striking the said John Wilman, the constable, an officer of our Lord the King, and that, while doing his duty etc., it was adjudged that the said William should be imprisoned for a year and a day then next ensuing, unless he should meet with an increase of favour from the said Mayor and Aldermen.

And for his false words aforesaid, uttered as to the said Mayor, and also, the Court of our Lord the King in the same city; because that such words did manifestly redound to the contempt of the [1]governors of the same our Lord the King, and of all his officers and Courts in the City, and especially of the said Mayor, who is the representative of him, our Lord the King, in the same city, the most noble city in the realm etc.; he was condemned to suffer the disgraceful punishment of the pillory, with a whetstone hung from his neck, in token of his being a liar.

However, in reverence for our said Lord the King, whose [2]servant the same William then was, and at the entreaty of other lords, who interceded for him, as before stated, it was determined that, on his leaving prison, he should carry from the Guildhall aforesaid, through Chepe and Fletestrete, a lighted wax candle, weighing three pounds, to the Church of St. Dunstan before mentioned, and there make offering of the same. And in like manner, on his leaving prison, he was to find sufficient surety for his good behaviour towards our Lord the King, and his people; and especially, towards John Rote, John Wilman, and John Elyngham, aforesaid.

Afterwards, on Tuesday, the Feast of St. Vincent [22 January]

[1] The Lords appointed by Parliament to control the expenditure.

[2] *minister.*

then next ensuing, the further imprisonment of the same William was remitted, by favour of the said Mayor and Aldermen; and he was mainprised by Alexander Merle, William de Clee, John Cade, John Maundeware, *Esquiers*, Richard Brendewode, draper, William Pevere, *goldesmyth*, John Balsham, *taillour*, and Hugh Hayward, *taillour*, under a penalty of 100 pounds etc.

And on the same day he bore the said candle from the Guildhall to the Church aforesaid, and there made offering of the same. And after that, he was released.

A Book of civic regulations, called "Jubile," ordered to be burnt.

10 Richard II. A.D. 1387. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxiv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], in the 10th year etc., by precept of Nicholas Extone, the then Mayor, a Common Council of the City of London was summoned, as well of those chosen for the Common Council by each Ward of the said city, as of other the more reputable and more substantial men of the same; who assembled in such great numbers, that the Upper Chamber would not hold them; wherefore, they removed to the Guildhall below, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, being seated there in the place for the Husting assigned, because that by reason of certain new oaths of the officers of the said city, and certain new ordinances, repugnant to the old and approved customs of the same, which were written down in a certain quire, or book, called [1] "*Jubile*," great controversies, dissensions, and disputes were often caused among the citizens; and that therefore it had oftentimes been asked in divers Common Councils of the said city that the said quire, or book, should be burnt;—it was now, by assent of the said Mayor and Aldermen, and the whole of the Common Council, and of the other reputable men aforesaid, agreed and adjudged, that the said quire, or book, should be burnt on that same day in the place without the Guildhall.

[1] In the Petitions in Parliament for 1386-7, (*Rot. Parl.* vol. iii. p. 227) we learn, from the Petition of the Cordwainers against Nicholas Brembre and his adherents, that in this book of *Le Jubile* "were comprised all the good articles pertaining to the good governance of the said city, and that Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and all the Aldermen and good Commoners of the City, had sworn for ever to maintain them, to the honour of God and the profit of the common people; but that the said Nicholas Extone and his accomplices have burnt it, without consent of the good Commons of the City, to the annihilation of many good liberties, franchises, and customs of the City." It had been promulgated, no doubt, by the party of John de Northampton, the great antagonist of Nicholas Brembre, Extone, and the free Fishmongers of the City, while in power.

Of which judgment execution was done by the Sheriffs forthwith.

Journeymen Cordwainers, charged with making an illegal fraternity.

11 Richard II. A.D. 1387. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxix. (Latin.)

JOHN CLERK, Henry Duntone, and John Hychene, were attached on the 17th day of August, in the 11th year etc., at the suit of Robert de York, Thomas Bryel, Thomas Gloucestre, and William Mildenhale, overseers of the trade of Cordwainers, and other reputable men of the same trade, appearing before Nicholas Extone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London; and were charged by the said prosecutors, for that, whereas it was enacted and [1] proclaimed in the said city, on behalf of our Lord the King, that no person should make congregations, alliances, or covins of the people, privily or openly; and that those belonging to the trades, more than other men, should not, without leave of the Mayor, make alliances, confederacies, or conspiracies; the aforesaid John Clerk, Henry Duntone, and John Hychene, servingmen of the said trade of Cordwainers, together with other their accomplices, on the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin [15 August] last past, at the [2] Friars Preachers in the said city, brought together a great congregation of men like unto themselves, and there did conspire and confederate to hold together; to the damage of the commonalty, and the prejudice of the trade before mentioned, and in rebellion against the overseers aforesaid; and there, because that Richard Bonet, of the trade aforesaid, would not agree with them, made assault upon him, so that he hardly escaped with his life; to the great disturbance of the peace of our Lord the King, and to the alarm of the neighbours there, and against the oath by which they had before been bound, not to make such congregations, or unions, or sects, for avoiding the dangers resulting therefrom.

And the said persons, being examined and interrogated thereon, could not deny the same; but they further confessed that a certain Friar Preacher, "Brother William Bartone" by name, had made an agreement with their companions, and had given security to them, that he would make suit in the Court of Rome for confirmation of that fraternity by the Pope; so that, on pain of excommunication, and of still more grievous sentence afterwards to be fulminated, no man should dare to interfere with the well-being of the fraternity. For doing the which, he had received a certain

[1] See page 480 *ante*.

[2] The House of the Black Friars.

sum of money, which had been collected among their said companions: a deed which notoriously redounds to the weakening of the liberties of the said city, and of the power of the officers of the same. Wherefore, by award of the said Mayor and Aldermen, it was determined that the said John Clerk, Henry Duntone, and John Hychene, should be confined in the Prison of Neugate, until they should have been better advised what further ought to be done with them.

Afterwards, on the 3rd day of September in the same year, there came before the said Mayor and Aldermen Nicholas Bosbury, Walter Hoggeslade, Adam Loseye, Walter Gyngyver, Roger Rabas, William Robyn, William Hare, Robert Suttone, cordwainers [1]—

Punishment of an impostor, for pretending to be son of the Earl of Ormond.

11 Richard II. A.D. 1387. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxix. (Latin.)

On Tuesday the 17th day of September, in the 11th year etc., before Nicholas Extone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, according to the custom of the said city, William Frenkysshe, of the County of Stafford, was attached to make answer, as well to our Lord the King and his people, as to [2]John Tylneye, of the County of Norfolk, in a plea of deceit and falsehood, etc.; and as to which the same John made plaint, that the said William came to him, at [3]Tylneye, and said that he was the son of the [4]Earl of Ormond, and because that our Lord the King wished to have him married to one of the Queen's damsels, against his will, he had fled from the Court, and was now concealing himself in those parts; as, contrary to the King's will, it was his own wish to marry elsewhere, as he might feel disposed: and he asked the same John if he would find him lodging and decent clothes, such as suited his rank, until such time as he should be able otherwise to make provision, from the profits of his castles and houses, for the same; and then, he said, he would take to wife Katherine, the daughter of the said John, a child then seven years of age, and make her a Countess; and he would have her taken care of in one of the nunneries founded by his ancestors, until she should arrive at full age, for him to marry her, etc. Wherefore, John Tylneye, giving full credence to his words, sold divers lands,

[1] The context suddenly stops short here, a vacant space being left.

[2] See, as to a person of this name, and almost as credulous, page 418 *ante*.

[3] Near Lynn, in Norfolk.

[4] James le Botiller.

tenements, and other goods and chattels of his, to support and find the said William in food and clothing.

And after this, the same William said that John and his daughter must go with him to the neighbourhood of [1] Cantebrigge, where he had two castles; and there they would stay, until he should have made other arrangements as to his estate and future management. And John Tylneye, in like manner giving credence to these words of his, together with his daughter and the said William, went to Cauntebrigge; and then, with other false and deceiving words the same William told him that they must go to London, to the King's Council there, on various business of his, and for prosecuting his suits there. And accordingly they came to London, to a hostelry there in Estchepe, called "The Belle on the Hope," where this same William requested John to let him have a handsome chamber, and one befitting his rank; which John Tylneye accordingly did, and called for bread, wine, ale, and other victuals, at the command of the said William; and paid for the same, as well as all other their expenses, both there and everywhere else: and in the same chamber [2] he made the said Katherine lie with him in his bed for one night. And so, continuing such malevolence and falsehood, this William maliciously and falsely continued and persevered in the same etc.; in contempt of our Lord the King, and in manifest deceit of his people, and to the no small damage and grievance of the same John, and the impoverishment of his estate.

And the said William being questioned thereupon, how he would acquit himself of the deceit and falsehood in the City so committed, he acknowledged that he was in every way guilty of all the falsehood and deceit aforesaid, save and except the words imputed to him as having been spoken about our Lord the King; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same. And for his falsehood and deceit aforesaid, so committed, and in London especially, and in order that others might beware of doing the like, according to the custom of the said city in like cases followed, it was adjudged that the said William should be put upon the pillory the same day, there to remain for three hours of the day, a whetstone, in token of his being a liar, being hung from his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the reason for the said punishment publicly proclaimed. And after that, they

[1] Cambridge.

[2] A singular thing for a parent to sanction: but he probably imagined, in his simplicity, that this step would be the more likely to ensure his daughter's elevation to the rank of Countess, in the way of betrothal.

were to take him back to the Prison of Neugate, where he was to remain, until he should have satisfied the said John Tylneye, as to the damages awarded to him in the Sheriffs' Court, in virtue of a certain plaint against him, William, there commenced; and also, until the Mayor should have been more fully advised as to his release.

Punishment of the Pillory, for inserting iron in a loaf, to add to its weight.

11 Richard II. A.D. 1387. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxiv. (Latin.)

On Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September], in the 11th year etc., Robert Porter, servant of John Gibbe, baker of Stratforde, was brought here, into the Guildhall of London, before Nicholas Extone, Mayor of the said city, John Hadle, and other Aldermen, and questioned for that, when the same Mayor on that day went into Chepe, to make assay there of bread, according to the custom of the City, he, the said Robert, knowing that the bread of his master, in a certain cart there, was not of full weight, took a penny loaf, and in it falsely and fraudulently inserted a piece of iron, weighing about [1]6*s.* 8*d.*; with intent to make the said loaf weigh more, in deceit of the people etc.

Wherefore, enquiry was made of the same Robert, how he would acquit himself thereof; upon which, he acknowledged that he had done in manner aforesaid. And for his said falsity and deceit, it was adjudged that he should be taken from thence to Cornhulle, and be put upon the pillory there, to remain upon the same for one hour of the day, the said loaf and piece of iron being hung about his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the reason for such punishment publicly proclaimed.

Quit-rent for a Garden situate near Kentstrete, without the Bar of Suthwerk.

11 Richard II. A.D. 1387. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxii. (Latin.)

"To all the faithful in Christ, to whom this present writing "indented shall come, Nicholas Extone, Mayor, the Alder-"men, and other citizens of the City of London, greeting in the "Lord. Be it known unto all of you that we have received, on "the day of the making of these presents, of the religious men, "Brother Henry Colyngbourne, Prior of the House of St. Mary

[1] Or four ounces.

" in Suthwerk, and the Convent of the same place, for one whole " year last past before the date of these presents, 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling " of quit-rent, yearly due unto us etc., and issuing from a certain gar- " den of the said religious, which formerly belonged to William de " Exmuthe; situate in the Parish of St. George, without the Bar of " Suthwerk, near to the King's highway there, called 'Kenstrete.' " In witness whereof, as well the Common Seal of the said city, as " the Common Seal of the said religious, have to these writings " indented interchangeably been set. Given at London, on the " morrow of St. Michael [29 September], in the 11th year of " King Richard the Second."

The Mayor and Aldermen summoned to a conference with the King, at Wyndesore.

11 Richard II. A.D. 1387. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxiii. (Norman French.)

" On the King's behalf.—Very dear and well-beloved. We do " command and charge you strictly, that forthwith upon sight " hereof, all other matters laid aside, and all excuses omitted, you " do come unto us, with all the Aldermen of our City of London " in your company, at our Castle of Wyndesore, so as to be there " with the said Aldermen on Sunday next, in good time, without " any default, to confer with us upon certain matters very weighty, " which with us do lie very much at heart; the which we will " shew unto you at your coming. And this in no manner omit, " on the fealty and allegiance which unto us you owe. Given " under our Signet, at our Castle of Wyndesore, this 28th day of " November."—To our very dear and trusty Nicholas Extone, Mayor of our City of London.[1]

[1] We may form a judgment as to the intended subject of this interview, from the fact that immediately preceding it, proclamation was ordered to be made in the City of London, that the King had taken under his protection both the impeaching party and certain persons who had been impeached before him for high treason; namely, Alexander, Archbishop of York, Robert, Duke of Ireland, Michael, Earl of Suffolk, Robert Tresilian, and Nicholas Brembre, Knight; the two parties being at open war with each other; which ended in the defeat of De Vere, Duke of Ireland, at Ratcote Bridge, in Oxfordshire, 20th December 1387. Brembre, who had been four times Mayor of London, was hanged by sentence of Parliament on the 20th of February following, being drawn through the City to the gallows at Tyburn, Judge Tresilian having been executed there the preceding day. It was the King's desire no doubt to obtain the support of the City in behalf of De Vere and his friends: but Extone, though a partisan of Brembre in City matters, declined to support their intrigues. According to Thomas Walsingham (*Hist. Angl.* vol. ii. p. 174) who speaks in very strong terms against him, Brembre had intended to slay some thousands of the citizens, to alter the name of London to that of "New Troy," and to have himself created Duke thereof.

Proclamation made in the City, by the King's command.

11 Richard II. A.D. 1387. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxiii. (Old English.)

[1]*Oure Lord þe kyng, þat God saue and* [2]*loke, comaundeth to alle his trewe liges in þe cite of Londone, and þe suburbe, of what condicion þat euer þei ben, vp þe peyne of here liues, and forfaiture of here godes, þat non be so hardy to speke, ne mouen, ne publishe, en priue ne appert, onithyng þat might soune in euel or dishoneste of oure lige Lord þe Kyng, ne of oure Ladi þe Quene, or ony lordes þat haue bien duellyng withe þe Kyng bi for þis time, or of hem þat duellen aboute his persone nowe, or shul duelle, in hinderyng of here state in any manere: ne þat non of his trewe liges melle hem of suche matirs, but þat oure Lord þe Kyng, oure souereyn juge, mowe ordenye þerof þat him semeth best.*

Insult offered to an Alderman, and punishment inflicted for the same.

11 Richard II. A.D. 1388. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxiv. (Latin.)

On Friday next before the Feast of Palm Sunday, in the 11th year etc., John Walcote, Alderman of the Ward of Walbrok, came before Nicholas Extone, Mayor of the City of London; and, making plaint, shewed unto him, that when, on the Thursday before, he ordered the reputable men of his Ward to be summoned by Robert Parker, bedel of that Ward, to appear before him, in order to advise with him as to divers matters touching our Lord the King, and the city aforesaid, he sent the said bedel to the house of Robert Staffertone, commanding such bedel to request that he would meet him at the Church of St. Swithun in Candelwykestret; where he and many other reputable men of the said Ward had met together, to discuss the matters aforesaid. And that the same bedel, going to the house of Robert Staffertone, requested him, in the name of his master, in form aforesaid; who thereupon made answer, that he had nothing whatever to say to him, and that he would not come to him; whereupon, the bedel again asked him to come to the said Alderman; to which he made reply, that he wished the Alderman himself had come to him, and he might then have kissed his [3]rearward; and so he altogether refused to appear before the said Alderman. Upon which, the bedel returned to his master, and informed him of the answer that

[1] The issuing of this Proclamation in the City, formed one of the charges of high treason against Brembre and his accomplices; see *Rot. Parl.* vol. iii. p. 235.

[2] "guard."

[3] *culum.*

had been given by the same Robert Staffertone: whereupon, the Alderman, thinking that he had used those words unadvisedly and without thought, again sent the said bedel to him, requesting him to come there in manner aforesaid; and not even then would he come, but rebelliously made answer that he would not do so.

For which unbecoming words, so uttered, the Mayor sent the said Robert Staffertone to prison; there to remain until he should have taken counsel with the other Aldermen of the City, as to giving judgment in this behalf.

Afterwards, on Saturday, the Eve of Palm Sunday following, the said Robert Staffertone was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, and was questioned before them as to his words and misprisions aforesaid; upon which, he acknowledged that he had uttered the words before mentioned, and also confessed his rebelliousness; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same.

Wherefore, conference having been held upon the matters aforesaid, seeing that the said words were expressly uttered as well in disparagement of our Lord the King, as to the scandal and dishonour of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and all the officers of the said city, and especially of such an officer as an Alderman, who represents the judicial status in the same; and also, because that every freeman of the said city, when admitted to the freedom, has been sworn that he will pay due obedience to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and all other the officers thereof, for the time being etc.; it was adjudged that he, the said Robert Staffertone, should be imprisoned in Neugate for the next forty days, unless he should find increased favour etc.

Afterwards however, on the same day, because that the said John Walcote, Alderman, then and there personally entreated the Mayor, and the other Aldermen then present, to shew favour to the said Robert Staffertone; at his request, and upon the humiliation of the same Robert, who humbly entreated them, it was determined that he should be committed to prison until the morrow, namely, Palm Sunday; and on the same Sunday should be taken from the prison to his house aforesaid; and from the same house, between the eighth and ninth hour, before dinner, with his head uncovered, and attended by an officer of the City, should carry a lighted wax candle, weighing two pounds, through Walbrok, Bokeleresbury, and so by the Conduit and Chepe, to St. Laurence Lane in the Old Jewry, and along that lane to the Chapel of the Guildhall aforesaid; and there make offering of the said wax candle

which done, all further imprisonment was to be remitted unto him, and forgiven.

———◇———

Insult offered to an Alderman, and punishment inflicted for the same.

11 Richard II. A.D. 1388. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxvi. (Latin.)

WILLIAM WOTTONE, Alderman of the Ward of Douegate, on Saturday, the Eve of Pentecost, in the 11th year etc., went to the Shambles of St. Nicholas in London, and seeing divers pieces of meat lying for sale at the shambles there of Richard Bole, butcher, asked the said Richard at what price he sold the same; to which he made answer, that 4 shillings was the price. Whereupon, the Alderman said that the meat was too dear; to which the said Richard made reply;—"I do verily believe that the meat is too "dear for thee; who, I suppose, never bought as much meat as "that, for thine own use." And thereupon, the said Richard immediately observing that William aforesaid was wearing a hood of the Aldermen's pattern, and so knowing thereby that he was an Alderman, he further said to him,—"Art thou an Alderman?" to which the other answered,—"Yea; why askest thou?" whereupon he said,—"It is a good thing for thee and thy fellows, the "Aldermen, to be so wise and wary, who make but light of riding "on the pavement, as some among ye have been doing."

For which words so uttered, upon plaint made by the Alderman aforesaid, the said Richard, by precept of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, was committed to the Prison of Neugate; there to remain, until the Mayor and Aldermen should have taken counsel as to pronouncing judgment thereon.

Afterwards, on Monday, the 25th day of May, in the 11th year aforesaid, the same Richard was brought here, into the Chamber of the Guildhall, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and interrogated as to the said words; whereupon, he fully acknowledged that he had said everything in manner before stated; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same. Therefore, after due consideration had upon the matter, because that the same words were expressly uttered in disparagement of our Lord the King, as well as to the scandal and dishonour of the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, and all other the officers of the city aforesaid, it was adjudged that the said Richard should be imprisoned in Neugate for the next half year; and that, on his leaving prison, with his head uncovered, and bare legs and feet, he should carry in his hand a wax torch, weighing one pound, and

lighted, from Neugate through the Shambles aforesaid, and so straight through Chepe as far as St. Laurence Lane, and through that lane to the Chapel of the Guildhall, and there make offering of the same; unless he should meet with increased favour in the meantime.

Afterwards however, on the same day, as well at the instance of the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, who entreated the Mayor and Aldermen in behalf of the same Richard, as at the entreaty of the reputable men of the said trade of butchers, the imprisonment for half a year was remitted unto him; on the understanding that on the same day he was to be taken back to Neugate aforesaid [1]etc., and there make offering of the same; which done, he was to be released.

Grant of leave to erect a [2]*Penthouse for the aqueduct in Fletestrete.*

11 Richard II. A.D. 1388. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxvi. (Latin.)

SEEING that very many losses and grievances had oftentimes befallen the people of Fletestret through inundations from the London [3]aqueduct; which frequently, through the breaking of the pipes thereof, rotted and damaged their houses and cellars, and the party-walls thereof, as also, their goods and wares, by the overflow therefrom, to the great damage of the persons dwelling in those parts; which evil might be removed and rectified by making a [4]penthouse there, over the said aqueduct, as by many persons they were given to understand; therefore, the good men of the neighbourhood aforesaid, on Saturday, the 12th day of June, in the 11th year etc., came before Nicholas Extone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain of London, and entreated them that they might have some remedy devised for the same.

And thereupon, on such complaint and request, in order that it might be seen whether the damage before-mentioned could by such means be averted, and for their easement, it was granted unto them by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, that the people of that neighbourhood might, at their own costs and charges, make a penthouse over the aqueduct aforesaid, opposite to the

[1] An exact repetition of the words of the sentence.

[2] "*Pinnaculum*," in the marginal title.

[3] The system of water-pipes conveying the water from Tyburn to the Great Conduit in Chepe. These pipes appear to have been partly above ground, and exposed to the vicissitudes of weather and accident. The water was conveyed by pipes from Tyburn to St. James's Hill (now Constitution Hill); thence to the Mews, near Charing Cross; and thence, through the Strand and Fleet Street, to Chepe. See page 265 *ante*, Note [3].

[4] *aventum*; in modern French "*auvent*."

house and tavern there of [1]John Walworthe, vintner, which are situate near to the [2]hostel of the Bishop of Salisbury; this condition however being interposed;—that whensoever by the same Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, or their successors, or by the Common Council of the same city, it should be found that the same was in any way to the detriment or prejudice of the said aqueduct, or of the said city, then they, the people of the same neighbourhood, or their successors, holding lands and tenements there, at the warning of the said Chamberlain or his successor, or other the officer of the said city by the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, assigned thereto, should cause the same to be immediately removed, and the said aqueduct and pavement to be closed and repaired, well and properly, at their own expense.

Faithfully to fulfil and do all which, [3]John Rote, John Walworth, Robert Bryan, Thomas Duke, George Cressy, Remund Standulf, John Chamberleyn, Robert Ikford, Nicholas Simond, Adam Jurdan, Robert Walter, John Attehille, Walter Hoggeslade, Walter Dunmowe, William Balle, Roger Kempestone, Richard Middeltone, Alan Ulryk, Roger Rabat, John Derneford, Robert Mauncel, and John Emnede, here present, undertook, and each of them, at his own risk.

Conviction for making a false accusation; and a Protection from the King alleged.

12 Richard II. A.D. 1388. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[4]On Friday, the last day of July, in the 12th year etc., Robert Buk, Goldsmith, presented here, before Nicholas Extone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, a certain petition, in these words.—

[5]"To the very noble and very honourable Lord, the Mayor of "London, very humbly prays Robert Buk, goldsmith, and makes "plaint against Robert Feltone, a prisoner in Neugate; that the "said Robert Feltone, by his false and subtle imagining and pro"curing, made one Laurence, the [6]appealer, now in Neugate, wrong"fully to accuse the said petitioner of felony, that is to say, that "he had been with the said appealer at the death of John de Clif"ford, at Donnysmore in the County of Warwick, and at the

[1] Probably one of the City officers, or serjeants, mentioned in page 491 *ante*.

[2] This inn, or London house, of the Bishops of Salisbury, stood on the site of the present Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. See a reference to it in page 196 *ante*.

[3] The Alderman of Farringdon Ward. See page 499 *ante*.

[4] In Latin.

[5] In French.

[6] *appelloux*; a false accuser.

" commission of certain other felonies below the Park at Etone;—
" for making the which accusation, my very honourable Lord, the
" said Robert Feltone was to give to the said appealer a [1]*pilche*, a
" *gowne*, and 5 shillings in silver, of which he has received the *pilche*,
" in part payment thereof:—by reason whereof the said petitioner
" has been greatly [2]injured. And that upon such accusation, John
" Charneye, Coroner of the said city, came to the said Laurence,
" and examined him as to the same; and the said Laurence there,
" on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Bernard the [3]Apostle
" [15 June] last past, confessed before the said John Charneye that
" such accusation was false, and that he had accused him by pro-
" curement of the said Robert Feltone, on the promises made as
" aforesaid.—Therefore, may it please your very noble Lordship to
" consider these false and wrongful accusations and procurements,
" as they have been well proved by all the neighbours to be, and
" by all the persons who know him; and, in such manner as you
" shall decide, to ordain due execution and remedy as to the same,
" having regard to the great damages, reproofs, and disgrace, suf-
" fered by the said petitioner, for the love of God, and as a work
" of charity."

[4]By reason of which petition, precept was given to David Berteville, Keeper of the Gaol of Neugate, in whose custody, for other matters, the aforesaid Robert Feltone was, to have him here, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, on Monday the 3rd day of August then next ensuing, to make answer to the said Robert Buk as to the matters aforesaid etc.

Upon which Monday came here the said Robert Buk, and the said Robert Feltone was brought here by the Keeper of the Gaol aforesaid; and the petition was then read to him by the Court, and he was asked how he would acquit himself thereof; to which he made answer that he was in no way guilty thereof, and he put himself upon the country as to the same etc. Therefore, precept was given to John Wykes, serjeant of the Chamber, to summon twelve good and lawful men of the venue adjacent to Neugate, for the Tuesday following, to make oath etc.

And on that day the jury appeared, by John atte Shoppe, William Trymnelle, John Pynchone, and nine others. And after that the said jurors had been, by assent as well of the said Robert Fel-

1 Or fur upper.
2 *annyentissbe*.
3 Apostle of the Alps.
4 In Latin.

tone as the said Robert Buk, chosen, [1]tried, and sworn, the said Robert Feltone produced a certain protection from our Lord the King, by which he, the King, on the 7th day of July in the 12th year of his reign, for one year then next ensuing, took the same Robert Feltone into his protection and safe-keeping; who was about to set out in his service, in the company of his well-beloved and trusty Thomas Talbot, Knight, Captain of his Castle at [2]Guynes, for the parts of Picardy, for the safe-guard of the said castle; he willing that the same Robert Feltone in the meantime should be exempt from all pleas and plaints, certain pleas only excepted, in the same protection specified. And he asked that the said protection should be allowed him; and in like manner produced a writ, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, as to allowing the same. Which jurors, notwithstanding, being charged as to the matter in the petition aforesaid contained, upon their oath declared the aforesaid Robert Feltone to be guilty of the things imputed to him in form as by the said petition alleged; and they assessed the damages, if damages in this case might be awarded, at 40 pence.

And because that the Court wished to advise as to rendering judgment in this behalf, as well by reason of the protection aforesaid, as for certain other causes, a day was given to the parties to hear judgment hereon, namely, the next Court to be holden here after the Feast of St. Michael then next ensuing. And the said Robert Feltone was recommitted to prison in the meantime.[3]

Insult offered to an Alderman, and sentence of Imprisonment for the same.

12 Richard II. A.D. 1388. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxix. (Latin.)

On Monday, the 3rd day of August, in the 12th year etc. Simon Terry, porter of the Compter of [4]William Venour, one of the Sheriffs, at the suit of [5]Adam Bamme, an Alderman of London, was brought before Nicholas Extone, Mayor of the City aforesaid, and the Aldermen; and interrogated for that he had uttered to Adam Bamme aforesaid in a loud voice many shameful and opprobrious words, insomuch that many persons gathered round them, and, in their presence, in many ways insulted him; manifestly in contempt of our Lord the King, and of his officers in the same city. Which

[1] *I.e.*, tested by "triors:" see page 434 *ante*, Note [2].

[2] Near Calais.

[3] Nothing more of this matter appears in the book, and Feltone probably escaped punishment for his offence.

[4] Grocer; Mayor in 1389.

[5] Goldsmith; Mayor in 1390 and 1396.

Simon fully acknowledged the same, and confessed that he had badly, disgracefully, and opprobriously, spoken in manner aforesaid; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same.

And after due counsel had been held thereupon between the said Mayor and Aldermen, because that the same Simon, by many disgraceful and bad words, in the King's highway, in presence of many bystanders, had abused the said Alderman etc., it was adjudged that he should be discharged and removed from his office, and should not be admitted to hold any office with any Mayor or Sheriffs, from thenceforth in the City; and that he should be imprisoned for one year then next ensuing, unless he should meet with increased favour as to such imprisonment.

And forthwith, on the same day, the said Adam Bamme requested the Mayor and other Aldermen to remit to him the imprisonment aforesaid: at whose request the same was accordingly remitted to him, he finding sufficient surety for his future good behaviour as towards the people of our Lord the King, and especially towards the said Adam and his people.

A Bedel discharged from his office, for spreading false reports.

12 Richard II. A.D. 1388. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxix. (Latin.)

On Monday, the 3rd day of August, in the 12th year etc., William Asshewelle, bedel of the Ward of Cornhulle, at the suit of John Chircheman, Alderman, and [1]Hugh Fastolfe, Alderman and Sheriff, was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen; and interrogated for that, in divers places in the city aforesaid, he had said to several men, that he had heard a person say that the said John Chircheman and Hugh had been arrested by the Council of our Lord the King, and had been sent, upon two horses, with their hands tied behind them, to the Tower of London; a piece of parchment being sewed upon the shoulder of the same John, on which was set forth the reason for their arrest. And further, that the [2]Duke of Gloucester, with a [3]key, had broken the head of the said John Chircheman. Which William acknowledged that he had said in manner aforesaid; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same.

Whereupon, by common assent of the same Mayor and Aldermen, seeing that he himself was an officer of the said city, whose

[1] Alderman of Tower Ward, and then of Bridge Ward, and afterwards, Governor of Dover Castle.

[2] Thomas de Woodstock, the King's uncle.

[3] It is "*clave*" in the MS.; but possibly *clavo*, "a club," is meant.

duty it is, as it is of all such officers, to arrest such liars, and the inventors of such lies and rumours; and especially those who have reported such words or designs against the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, or any of them, and to bring them before the Mayor or Sheriffs, for the time being, until full knowledge shall have been gained as to the truth of the same; and also, because that he uttered the same words, as before stated, to other persons, in some measure boasting about them, as the Mayor and Aldermen were given to understand; and in order that other officers and persons might beware of doing such things in future; it was ordered that the said William Asshewelle should be discharged from his office of bedel.

And he was further sworn, that he would do his best and utmost to produce the person from whom he first heard those same words, before the Feast of St. Michael [29 September] then next ensuing. And if he should do so, further favour was to be shown him as to the matters aforesaid.

———◇———

Regulations as to the sale of fish in the City; and as to the use of Nets in the Thames.

12 Richard II. A.D. 1388. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxxxvii. (Norman French.)

"It is ordered that no *birlester* who carries oysters, mussels, salt "fish, and other victuals, in the City to sell, shall stand in any "street or lane of the said city, nor yet in his shop, to retail them; "but such person shall be always moving about in the said city "from street to street, and from lane to lane, to retail the same; "on pain of forfeiting all the victuals found on sale as against this "Ordinance.

"Also,—that every man who brings Thames fish for sale, taken "to the East of London Bridge, shall stand in Cornhulle to sell "the same, and nowhere else, on pain of forfeiture of the fish. "And those who bring Thames fish, taken to the West of the "said bridge, shall stand in Chepe, near to the Conduit there; and "shall there sell the same, and nowhere else, under the same "penalty.

"Also,—that no person shall fish in the Thames with any net "called a [1]*pursnet*, on pain of forfeiture of such net, and of pay- "ing half a mark to the Chamber etc. And if any one can duly "inform the Mayor and the Chamberlain of the said city, as to "persons setting nets to the contrary hereof, he shall have one "half of such forfeiture for his trouble.

[1] The same as the "codnet," still known on the Thames; which has a cod, or purse, containing a stone, for sinking the net. See page 220 *ante*, Note [2].

"Also,—that no man shall fish in the Thames with any nets "but those of the assize ordained at the Guildhall; and that, only "at the proper seasons, on the pain aforesaid. And that no one "shall fish near to the Wharves in London, between the Temple "[1]Bridge and the Tower, within a distance of twenty [2]fathoms, "on the same pain.

"Also,—that no one shall sell charcoal, between now and Easter, "at a dearer rate than 9*d.* the quarter, and that, by full measure; "on pain of forfeiture of all charcoal sold to the contrary hereof.

"Also,—that no swine shall go wandering about within the "City, on pain of forfeiture of the same; one half thereof to go to "him who shall find such swine, and the other half to the Sheriffs "of the said city."

Fine inflicted for stopping a Procession on the Festival of Corpus Christi.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1389. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxl. (Latin.)

BECAUSE that by the reputable men of the Parish of St. Nicholas Acon, Nicholas Twyford, Knight, Mayor of the City of London, was given to understand that, whereas they, time out of mind, had been wont and accustomed to have free ingress and egress with their procession, on the befitting and usual days, through the middle of a certain house belonging to John Basse, citizen and draper of London, situate in the Parish of St. Mary Abbechirche, in London; the aforesaid John, together with John Creek, draper, and others of their covin, on Thursday, the Feast of [3]Corpus Christi last past, armed with divers arms, guarded the house before mentioned by main force, and would not allow the parishioners of the Church of St. Nicholas aforesaid to enter the house with their procession, as they had been wont to do, but grievously threatened them as to life and limb; in breach of the peace of our Lord the King, and to the manifest disturbance of the tranquillity of the city aforesaid:—for the said reason, the same John and John were arrested.

Afterwards, on the 26th day of June, in the 13th year etc., they were brought before the said Mayor, and the Sheriffs, Recorder, and Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, and were there questioned as to the matter aforesaid, and were asked how

[1] See page 306 *ante*, Note [1], and page 376.

[2] *vadame.*

[3] The Thursday after Trinity Sunday. For some account of the London pageants and processions, on this Festival, see Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. (ed. 1848) p. 297.

they would acquit themselves thereof; whereupon, they acknowledged that they were guilty of all the things above imputed to them, and put themselves upon the favour of the Court as to the same. And counsel having been held hereon, according to the usage of the City in like cases, it was adjudged that the said John Basse, as being the principal and the prime mover in the contempt aforesaid, should have imprisonment for one year then next ensuing, to commence from the Friday next after the Feast of St. Botolph [17 June], namely, Friday, the 18th day of June then last past; and that, on his leaving prison, he should pay to the Chamberlain of the Guildhall 200 marks, to the use of the Commonalty, for the contempt aforesaid; unless he should meet with increased favour in the meantime. And that the aforesaid John Creek, for the contempt so by him committed, should have imprisonment for half a year after the said Friday next ensuing; and that, on his leaving prison, he should pay to the aforesaid Chamberlain 100 marks, to the use of the Commonalty, unless he should meet with increased favour in the meantime.[1]

Exemption of the Keepers of the Hospitals for Lazars, from inquests, summonses, and amercements.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1389. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxlii. (Norman French.)

" To all persons who these present Letters shall see or hear, Ni-
" cholas Twyford, Knight, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City
" of London, greeting and very dear friendship. At the informa-
" tion and complaint of our dear and well-beloved fellow-citizens,
" Robert Yvynghoo and Gilbert Rothyng, keepers and overseers,
" chosen by the said city, of the [2]lazars at St. Giles's, the [3]Lokes,
" and Hakeneye, we have understood that, whereas it is necessary
" for them, by virtue of their office, to go to the said places from
" day to day, to oversee the lazars and their houses there, and the
" rule and governance of the same, and to chastise and punish
" offenders against their rule, according to their deserts, as from of
" old has been the usage; in doing these things, the said Robert
" and Gilbert are oftentimes occupied and hard-worked, as well in
" the way of expenses as in unrest for their bodies, and are exposed
" to losses and damages, seeing that they cannot occupy themselves
" about their trades and business so much as they find themselves

[1] A Note is added, to the effect that the imprisonment was remitted on the same day: and the fines were respectively reduced to 15 pounds and 100 shillings.

[2] Lepers.

[3] A Hospital for lepers in Kent Street, without the Bar of Southwark.

" occupied in their said duties; and that, notwithstanding the " same occupations, labours, and expenses, they are oftentimes " summoned on inquests before us, the Sheriffs, and other officers " of the same city, and by their goods distrained and amerced; " unduly, as it seems to them, seeing that they cannot both do " their said duties and appear upon the said summonses. And " therefore, the said Robert and Gilbert have entreated and re- " quested us to discharge them from all such summonses, and all " other offices in the said city during the holding of their said office. " Wherefore we, the Mayor and Aldermen aforesaid, considering " their meritorious labour, their unpleasant and onerous occupa- " tion, and the expenses and losses through such their office by " them incurred, do grant unto the said Robert and Gilbert, by " these presents, so far as in us lies, that they shall be discharged " and acquitted of all manner of summonses, distresses, and amerce- " ments, in the said city; and that they shall not be made to hold, " or be put into, any office in the same city, while holding their " office aforesaid. In witness whereof, the Seal of the office of " the Mayoralty of the said city is set hereto. Given at London, " the 13th day of August, in the 13th year of the reign of King " Richard the Second."

Expenses incurred by the Representatives of the City, in attending the Parliament.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1389. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxlv. (Norman French.)

EXPENSES incurred in attending the Parliament, at [1]Cauntebrigge, by Adam Bamme, Henry Vanner, William Tonge, and John Clenhond.—

In the first place,—for timber and carpentry, tilers, and [2]*daubers*, in preparing the house for their lodging, as well the chambers as the hall, buttery, kitchen, and stables for the horses; and for making [3]*stoles* and *fourmes* throughout, and for carting out the rubbish, such house being quite ruinous: as also, for payment made to the good man of the house, for the said lodging,—*6l.* 9*s.*

Also,—for cloth bought for [4]napery, for canvas, [5]*doser*, and [6]*costers* for the hall, of striped *worstede*; and for all the other utensils, many in number, that pertain unto the hall, kitchen, pantry, and buttery; save and except vessels of pewter only, which were bought by the Chamberlain of the Guildhall,—*6l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

[1] Cambridge.
[2] See page 254 *ante*, Note [2].
[3] Stools and forms.
[4] Table-cloths, or *bord-clothes*.
[5] See page 283 *ante*, Note [2]. See also Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 125.
[6] See page 375 *ante*, Note [4].

Also,—for firewood, charcoal, [1] *torf*, and *segge*,—5*l.* 13*s.*

Also,—for the hire of horses, and for hay and oats, and for straw for the [2] beds, as well as for litter for the horses; and for horse-shoeing,—12*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Also,—for expenses incurred by the aforesaid Bamme, Vanner, etc., and their servants, in riding on horseback to Cauntebrigge, and back; and for carriage of their wine, and all their harness, thither and back,—7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Also,—for two pipes of red wine taken thither from London, and for other wine, bought at Cauntebrigge,—9*l.* 2*s.*

Also,—for [3] vestments for them and their servants, arrayed in like suit,—22*l.* 15*s.*

Also,—expended at Cauntebrigge, throughout the time of the Parliament, on bread, ale, flesh-meat, fish, candles, sauce, the [4] *lauender*, and in gifts to the minstrels of the King, and of other lords; together with divers other outlays made,—23*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Also,—for payments made to their officials, such as steward, butler, cook, and others; and to vadlets helping in the kitchen, and elsewhere, 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Sum total, 112*l.* 7*s.*

The Ordinances of the Founders renewed.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1389. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxlvi. (Norman French.)

"To the honourable and rightful Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, shew and make plaint the good folks of the trade of Founders of the said city; that whereas some of the same trade in the City do work at and do make works of false metal, and contrary to what their work should be, and do solder it with light solder, that is to say, candlesticks, buckles, stirrups, and other things; which works, when they come to the fire, or are subjected to great force, do fall and break, and come asunder; as well to the great peril and damage of those who buy them, as to the great scandal of the City and of all the trade:—therefore, the good folks before mentioned do entreat that it may please your rightful Lordships, to grant that the points underwritten may be granted, allowed, and by you accepted, with the penalties herein written and ordained, from henceforth throughout the said trade, for the profit of the Chamber.—

"In the first place,—that no man of the said trade shall make

[1] Turf, and sedge: the latter is still in use at Cambridge for the same purpose.

[2] See page 8 *ante*, Note [4].

[3] *vesture*.

[4] Laundryman.

" any stirrups, spurs, or buckles, of any metal but what is good " and proper, and for such ordained; and that it shall be not " brittle or strainable; on pain, every time that any one shall be " found in default, of paying 40 pence to the Chamber of the " Guildhall, and 12 pence to the Masters of the said trade, for the " time being.

" Also,—that no man of the said trade shall make any work of " any metal but what is good, lawful, and proper for the work, on " pain of paying 40 pence as aforesaid, and to the Masters as afore- " said.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall solder candlesticks " for the table with tender solder, under the same penalty to the " Chamber and to the Masters, as aforesaid.

" Also,—that all the work in the said trade called 'closwerk,' " shall be made of good, fine, and proper metal, and of no other, on " the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one in the said trade shall make any manner " of *moldyng*, *turnyng*, *ffilyng*, *garnesshyng*, or any work in the way " of [1] *hachyng*, in the said trade, by night, or on Saturday, or on " any Eve of a Double Feast, when such Eve shall be a [2] Fast- " day, after Noon rung out in his Parish: but that any one who " has then begun to cast, shall finish what he has so begun; but " he shall set no new *molde* [3] to finish, after Noon rung, as is before- " said; and he shall work only during the time of *meltyng*, on the " pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that no man who is not of the said trade shall receive " or retain any serving-man, apprentice, or journeyman, of the " same trade, to work with him therein; on pain of paying to the " Chamber 40*s*. every time that he shall be attainted and convicted " thereof.

" Also,—that if any one of the said trade, who is master, serv- " ing-man, or journeyman, shall work with another than one of " the trade, he shall pay to the said Chamber 40*s*.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade coming to the City, shall " be allowed to keep house or shop, before he has been examined " by the Masters, chosen and sworn to govern the trade, as to " whether he is able and sufficient, and skilled: and they shall have " him brought before you, to be made free, by the Masters afore- " said, and not by any other persons; that so, such persons may be

[1] Hatching; shading with lines engraved.

[2] *Junee.*

[3] *au fyn.*

" known as being good, sufficient, and profitable to the common " people, and to the said city; on pain of paying 40*s*.

" Also,—that no man of the said trade shall receive any person " to work therein as a journeyman, before he shall have been tried " and proved by the Masters aforesaid, as to whether he is able to " work in such trade as a journeyman, or not; and it shall have " been adjudged by the said Masters how much he shall take by " the day. And if he shall be found not able or skilled in the said " trade, he shall be ousted therefrom, if he will not become an " apprentice; on pain of paying 40*s*.

" Also,—if any Master in the said trade and his [1]man shall be at " variance through any misunderstanding between them, that no " other master in the trade shall be so daring as to set, or procure " the said man, or servant, to be set, at any work, until the mas- " ter and such man, or servant, shall have reasonably come to " terms; on pain of paying 40*s*., as aforesaid.

" Also,—if any man or servant in the said trade shall have " served his master in such trade for any certain term, or by cove- " nant between them made, and any default shall be found in the " said man, or servant, and the master through ill-will shall refuse " to pay such man or servant his salary for his service, according " to the covenant between them made; or if the master shall wish " to make him serve against his will, beyond his covenant well and " lawfully performed; then such master shall pay the penalty of " 40*s*.

" Also,—that if any servant or man in the said trade shall be " found in any default as towards his master, whether by covin or " enticement of another, or through his own ill-will, he shall be " punished, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, according " to the extent of the said offence.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall be so daring as to " entice the serving-man, journeyman, or apprentice, of another " away from the service of his master, before the covenant between " them made is completed. And that if any one shall so do, and " be convicted thereof, he shall pay to the Chamber, every time " that he is so convicted, 40*s*.

" Also,—that two or three of the best men of the said trade shall " be chosen and sworn to guard and oversee all the trade, and to " present unto you all the defaults that they may reasonably find " in such trade.

" Also,—that if any one of the said trade, whether master or

[1] *vadlet*.

" servant, shall be found rebellious or in opposition to the said " Masters, so chosen and sworn, so that they cannot duly make " their search, he shall have the penalty inflicted that has been here- " tofore in such case ordained.

" Also,—that all work in the said trade that can be found falsely " wrought, and made of false metals, shall be broken by the Masters " of the said trade; and he who shall have made it shall pay 40*d.* " to the Chamber, and 12*d.* to the Masters of the said trade.

" Also,—that the Masters chosen and sworn, together with a " serjeant of the Chamber, shall have power to make their search, " as well upon those who are not of the said trade, and who have " things to sell touching that trade, as those who are of the trade.

" Also,—if those who are ordained and chosen as Masters for the " year, and sworn, do not make their search and due execution, " according to the Ordinances before stated, every time that they " shall be found in such default, they shall pay to the Chamber 40 " pence."

Enactment made, that in future the Sheriffs shall have no procession on horseback, on being presented at Westminster.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1389. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxlvi. (Latin.)

On Wednesday, the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward the King and Confessor [13 October] in the 13th year etc., in presence of Nicholas Twyford, Knight, Mayor of London, John Hadle, Nicholas Extone, William Cheyne, Recorder, Hugh Fastolf, John Hende, Adam Bamme, John Loveye, John Walcote, John Shadworth, Henry Bamme, Thomas Austin, Adam de Saint Ives, William Wottone, John Fraunceys, William Sherynghame, Thomas Wilford, and John Pynchone, Aldermen, and an immense number of the Commonalty, assembled in the Guildhall of London for the election of a Mayor, it was mooted, and, for the common advantage of the Commonalty, set forth;—that whereas the men of divers trades, at the presentation of the Sheriffs on the morrow of St. Michael the Archangel [29 September], before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, as the usage was, had been wont to array themselves in a new suit, and to hire horses for riding upon, and to incur many other expenses; and then shortly afterwards, on the Mayor riding to Westminster on the morrow of St. Simon and St. Jude [28 October], as it had been the custom to do, they again incurred the like expenses, and this, every year; and whereas, by reason of such vesture and outlays within so short a time, and in each year, very many men in their goods were in many ways

aggrieved and impoverished; and forasmuch as it seemed as well to the said Mayor and Aldermen, as to the Commonalty, a matter of necessity to curtail and diminish such expenditure in part, in relief of the Commonalty; and to the end that the Commons might be the better enabled, as they are bound to do, to pay honour to the Mayor on his said riding to Westminster; as also, for the purpose of avoiding and getting rid of such excessive outlays and expenses; by common assent of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, it was agreed, and unanimously granted, that no Sheriff should in future, for the day of his presentation aforesaid, give any vestments to any other persons than the servants of the City, and his own officers and serjeants; or should on that day, himself or by others, have any riding; but that the said Sheriffs, always afterwards on that day, together with their servants and others who might desire to go with them, should go by water in barges and boats, or else proceed by land, to Westminster aforesaid, and in like manner return to London, without there being any arraying of men of the trades in like suit for that purpose; except that such men of the trades as should wish to accompany them, should walk in such suit of vestments of the livery of their respective trades as they might then have. And that if any Sheriff should in future in any way infringe upon the Ordinance aforesaid, he should immediately pay to the Chamberlain of the said city, for the time being, to the use of the Commonalty, 100 marks sterling, without any remission thereof, etc.

And afterwards, on the same Wednesday, by assent of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, William Venour was elected Mayor of the City aforesaid for the following year.

Inquisition made as to putrid fish brought into the City.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1390. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxlvii. (Latin.)

SEEING that many salted fish, called "*pykes*," stinking and rotten, and an abomination to the people, were carted and thrown into a certain well near to [1] Wallokesbernes, without London; by reason of which, so great a stench arose that the people passing there were greatly offended thereby, to the great scandal of the citizens of the City of London, and especially the fishmongers thereof, to whom such default was commonly imputed; therefore, certain reputable men of the trade of fishmongers, knowing that they and all others

[1] Or "Wenlokesbarn;" the name of a district lying without the walls, and near Cripplegate. It gave name to one of the Prebends of St. Paul's; see Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 219.

of the same trade were in no way culpable therein, came before William Venour, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the same city, and entreated that, for the saving of their own good name, and that of the said trade, they would have inquisition made as to who had caused the same to be carried and thrown in that place.

Whereupon, the said Mayor and Aldermen, making inquisition as to the same, so far as they might, at last sent for one John Waltham, common carter-serjeant of the City aforesaid, in reference to his carts and servants, who, as the Mayor and Aldermen were given to understand, had carried the said fish there. Which servants being examined as to the matter aforesaid, one of them acknowledged that Salamon Salamon, mercer, had hired him with a cart to carry two cartloads of the pikes aforesaid to that place, and that he accordingly carried them thither.

And afterwards, the Mayor was further given to understand, that Salamon aforesaid had caused 24 barrels of salted eels to be carted, which were lying in a certain cellar near to the [1]Herber; the same being rotten and unwholesome for the human body, but which he purposed selling to the commonalty. Whereupon, the said Mayor, whose duty it is, by virtue of his office, to inspect all victuals, so that nothing is sold that is unwholesome and rotten, had a sequestration put upon the door of that cellar, until he should have been truthfully informed by men having more knowledge thereon, whether or not the said eels were unwholesome for the human body; and caused to be brought before him twelve of the most substantial men of the trade of Fishmongers of London, namely, six of Briggestrete, and six of Oldefisshstret, on Friday the 18th day of the month of January, in the 13th year, etc.; of whom he chose six, namely, John Vautort, Nicholas Turke, and Umfrey, of Oldefisshstrete, Thomas Palmere, William Brydbrok, and Thomas Trig, of Brigstrete; and charged them, on their oath before him then made, that they should go the same day to that cellar, and examine all the barrels there found, and certify him on the Wednesday next, at the Guildhall of London, as to what they should think of the same.

Upon which day there came before him and the Aldermen, as well the said six men, as Salamon aforesaid. Which six men, having viewed and examined the said barrels, said upon their oath, that all the eels in eleven of the barrels and in one *kilderkyn*, lying in the cellar aforesaid, and the eels in one barrel lying in his house in Milkstrete, and no more, were rotten, abominable, and altogether unwholesome for the human body; and that the same Salamon,

[1] Probably the Cold Herbergh, named by Stow, situate in Dowgate Ward.

then present, knew of the same etc., and also acknowledged that he had caused the said pikes to be carried to the place above mentioned. Whereupon, with the sanction of the same Salamon, it was determined that the said twelve barrels and *kilderkyn*, with the eels therein contained, should be taken out of the City and buried in some place under ground, lest the air might become infected through the stench arising therefrom.

Punishment of the Pillory for Soothsaying, and false accusation.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1390. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxlviii. (Latin.)

On Tuesday, the first day of March, in the 13th year etc., John Berkyng, who was lately a Jew, as he said, was attached to make answer, as well to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, as to William Shedewater, serjeant of the [1] Duke of York, in a plea of falsehood and deceit; as to which the same William made plaint, that whereas, on the Monday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary [2 February] last past, two silver dishes, belonging to the said Duke, had been stolen from his dwelling-house, in the Parish of St. Brigid in Fletestret, in the suburb of London, the Council of the same Duke, on the Friday then last past, asked the said John if he could tell by his magic art, —in which art he was skilled, as it was said,—what had become of such dishes, and who had stolen them. Which John thereupon, as saying that he well understood incantations and the art magic, made answer to the Council, that he was very well able to say where the said dishes were, and who had stolen them. And then he falsely and maliciously asserted that the said William had stolen them; owing to the which falsehood and malice, he was arrested and imprisoned, and in his body much injured, and on the point of being forced to swear that he would never come within ten leagues of the hostels of our Lord the King, the Duke of York aforesaid, or the Duke of Gloucester; to the great slander of his name, and to the grievous damage of his body etc.

And also, Robert Mysdene and John [2]Geyte severally made plaint against the same John Berkyng, for that, whereas a scarlet mantle of Lady Le Despencer, with fur of cleansed minever, had been stolen from the hostel of that lady, in the Parish of St. Mary Bothawe, in London, on the 18th day of January in the year aforesaid, the said John Berkyng, pretending that he knew who had

[1] Edmund de Langley, fifth son of Edward III.

[2] John the Wait.

stolen it, whereas he falsely and maliciously lied therein, said that the aforesaid Robert and John Geyte had stolen it; through which they were arrested and imprisoned, and suffered, each of them, very great injury in his body, and were on the point of being forced to swear in form before mentioned; to the great slander, as well of the name of each of them, as of the whole Commonalty of the city aforesaid.

Wherefore, the same John was severally questioned before the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, at the suit of each of those persons, how he would acquit himself thereof; who thereupon acknowledged that the falsehood and deceit aforesaid had been so committed by him, and that he had falsely and maliciously defamed the said William, Robert, and John Geyte; as to the which he begged for mercy, and put himself upon the favour as well of the Court as of the parties aforesaid. And hereupon, he was committed to prison, by order of the Court, until Friday, the 4th day of March etc.

Upon which day, by assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, deliberation having been held thereon, because that such soothsaying, art magic, and falsities, are manifestly against the doctrine of Holy Writ, and a scandal and disgrace to the whole Commonalty of the city aforesaid, and through such doings murders might easily ensue, and good and lawful men be undeservedly aggrieved and defamed in their name and reputation etc., it was awarded that the said John should on the same day be put upon the pillory on Cornhulle, there to stand for one hour of the day. And precept was given to the Sheriffs of London, to have the cause for the same punishment proclaimed. And afterwards, they were to take him back to prison, there to remain until the said Mayor and Aldermen should give other orders as to his release.

Afterwards, on Saturday the 19th day of March, the said John Berkyng was sworn that he would depart from the liberty of the City, and would never return to the same: and that such soothsaying should not be practised by him for the future.

Admission and oath of Master Surgeons of the City.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1390. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxlviii. (Latin.)

On Monday, the 10th day of April, in the 13th year etc., Master John Hynstok, Master Geoffrey Grace, Master John Brademore, and Master Henry Suttone, surgeons, were admitted, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, before William Venour, Mayor,

and the Aldermen, and sworn, as Master Surgeons of the city aforesaid, well and faithfully to serve the people in undertaking their cures, taking reasonably from them [1]etc.; and faithfully to follow their calling; and faithful scrutiny to make of others, both men and women, undertaking cures, or practising the art of surgery; and to present their defaults, as well in their practice as in their medicine, to the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen, so often as need shall be; and further, that they will be ready, so often as they shall be warned thereto, to examine persons hurt or wounded, and others [1]etc.; and to give faithful information to the officers of the City aforesaid as to such persons hurt, or wounded, and others, whether they are in peril of death or not; and all other things touching their calling faithfully to do.

Punishment for burglary, by hanging.

13 Richard II. A.D. 1390. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxxiv. (Latin.)

DELIVERY of Infangthef, made in the Guildhall of London, before William Venour, Mayor, and John Tremayn, Recorder, of the City of London, Adam Bamme and other Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, and John de Scardeburghe, Coroner of the City aforesaid, on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Botolph the Abbot [17 June], in the 13th year etc.

John Prentys and John Markyngtone were taken at the suit of Thomas Provendre, citizen and mercer of London; for that they, on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. Botolph the Abbot, in the 13th year aforesaid, in the Parish of St. Michael [2]Bassie-shawe, in the Ward of Bassyngeshawe, in London, feloniously broke into the dwelling-house of him, Thomas Provendre, about midnight, with a certain instrument of iron, called a [3]"*pynchone*," and entered the same, and there feloniously stole and carried off divers goods and chattels of the same Thomas Provendre; namely, one silver gilt cup, with a covercle of silver gilt, value 100*s.*; 5 [4]pieces of silver, with 3 silver covers, 15*l.*; 2 silver saltcellars, 40*s.*; one silver box, called a [5]*poudre box*, 20*s.*; 12 silver spoons, 30*s.*; and one cup of mazer, bound with silver gilt, 20*s.* etc.

And the Jury, by Walter Godman and eleven others, say that the said John Prentys and John Markyngtone are guilty of the felony aforesaid. Therefore they are to be hanged. Chattels of the same felons there are none etc.

[1] So abbreviated in the MS.

[2] This passage goes far to shew that "Bassishaw" has its name from the Bassets, and "Basinghall" from the Basings.

[3] A punch. See p. 283 *ante*, Note [17].

[4] Or cups.

[5] Either for perfumed powder for the clothes, or perhaps for seasonings for food.

Grant of leave to build a Conduit near the Church of St. Michael le Quern.

14 Richard II. A.D. 1390. Letter-Book H. fol. cclii. (Latin.)

FORASMUCH as the substantial men of the Ward of Farndone Within, and other citizens of the City of London, for the common advantage and easement of the same, at their own costs and charges intended to make and build a water-conduit near to the [1]Church of St. Michael le Quern, in the Westechepe of London, supplied by the great pipe of the Conduit opposite to St. Thomas of Acon, in London, to serve the people for their easement; they therefore asked of William Venour, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the said City, leave to do as above stated, etc. Whereupon, the said Mayor and Aldermen, desiring the common advantage and easement of the City, granted unto the same reputable men leave to build, as before stated, and so to do, provided that the same work should not be injurious or harmful to the Great Conduit aforesaid.

And hereupon, on the 14th day of July, in the 14th year etc., came before the said Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, Thomas Pantone, goldsmith, Bartholomew Castre, goldsmith, John de Doncastre, *copersmyth*, Thomas Bonere, Leonard Nortone, and William atte Gate, and gave security, that if it should be found by the Mayor and Commonalty, at any future time, that the pipes in the said Conduit, near to the Church of St. Michael, to be ordered, raised, and made, should be injurious or harmful to the Great Conduit, opposite to the Church of St. Thomas aforesaid, then the said pipes should be removed, and, at the expense of the persons aforesaid, the whole should be restored to its former state; so that the entirety of the great pipe of the Great Conduit should be renewed and restored, the same as it was on the day of this license being obtained; and that the said pipes near to the Church of St. Michael aforesaid should then cease altogether to convey any water therefrom.

Order that due Watch shall be kept, during the approaching jousts and revels.

14 Richard II. A.D. 1390. Letter-Book H. fol. cclii. (Norman French.)

A BILL sent to each of the Aldermen, on the 23rd day of September.—

[1] See page 417 *ante*. It was on this occasion that the Earl of Gloucester's Cross, lately known as the "Brokyn Cross," was removed.

"For the safe-keeping and maintenance of the peace of our "Lord the King, and for saving the honour of this city, we do "command and charge you, strictly enjoining, that you shall order "in your Ward that sufficient watch be made by persons able for "defence, well arrayed, every night during the time that the revels "and [1]jousts, now approaching, shall be continued: and this, in "such manner that by your default no danger or disgrace shall "befall the city aforesaid."

Punishment of imprisonment, for assault on a Ward Constable.

14 Richard II. A.D. 1390. Letter-Book H. fol. cclvi. (Latin.)

On the 7th day of November, in the 14th year etc., Walter Cliftone, *taillour*, who before was detained in the Compter of John Fraunceys, was brought here by a serjeant of the same Sheriff, before the Mayor and Aldermen; for that, when a certain John Hayne, *taillour*, one of the constables of the Ward of Bredestrete, on Saturday the 5th day of November last past, together with his fellows, constables of the same Ward, went to collect the quarterage from the said Walter and other persons for the [2]rakery of that Ward, on his coming to the house of the same Walter for that purpose, this Walter abused the said constable with unseemly words, and made assault upon him, against the peace of our Lord the King; and struck him on the head with a staff, so that the constable fell to the ground. And one John Gest, pelterer, seeing this, arrested the said Walter for the same; but the servants of Walter released him from the arrest of the said John Gest, until he was again arrested by the serjeant of the Sheriff aforesaid.

The said Walter being questioned before the Mayor and Aldermen as to all and singular the matters aforesaid, he publicly acknowledged the truth thereof, and put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same. And because that the said Walter did this in contempt of our Lord the King, and of his servants in the City aforesaid etc., it was adjudged that he should be imprisoned in Neugate for 40 days, without redemption; and that on his departure therefrom he should pay a fine of 100 shillings to the Chamber for such contempt.

Afterwards, by assent of the Mayor and Aldermen, he was mainprised by Robert Ascowe and John Stokke.

[1] These jousts and tournaments are described by Froissart; they commenced on the Sunday after Michaelmas Day.

[2] The cleansing of the streets by the *rakyers*.

Sentence of the Pillory pronounced, for insulting the Recorder.

14 Richard II. A.D. 1390. Letter-Book H. fol. cclvi. (Latin.)

ON Friday next before the Feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop [6 December], in the 14th year etc., William Overtone was interrogated before Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of London, in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall, for that on the same day, in the Chamber aforesaid, he publicly said to John Tremayn, Recorder of the same city, that he would not let him, William, or his counsel speak, or produce his evidence, in a certain plaint of debt of 100 pounds against him by Benedict Lomelyn before the same Mayor and Aldermen sued, nor would hear the same in the matter aforesaid; and that he did not give him law and justice in this behalf; to the disgrace and dishonour as well of the said Recorder, as of all other officers of our Lord the King in the city aforesaid.

Which William acknowledged that he did say the words above imputed to him; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same. And deliberation having been had hereupon between the said Mayor and Aldermen, seeing that the said words redounded expressly as well to the dishonour of the King, as to the manifest disgrace of his officers in the city aforesaid etc., it was adjudged that the said William should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for three hours of the day, the cause thereof being publicly proclaimed; unless he should meet with increased favour in the meantime. Whereupon, the Recorder asked and entreated the Mayor and Aldermen to shew favour to the said William as to the execution of such sentence. At whose urgent entreaty and request, and because that the said William humbly submitted himself to the favour of the Court, asking its mercy therein, execution of the said judgment was remitted unto him; on condition that he, the said William, should never in future abuse the Recorder, or any officer of the City, for the cause aforesaid, or for any other cause whatsoever. And if he should do so, and be convicted thereof, then execution of the judgment aforesaid was to be carried out upon him, without any remission or pardon being granted as to the same.

Punishment of the Pillory, for fraud.

14 Richard II. A.D. 1391. Letter-Book H. fol. cclviii. (Latin.)

ON Wednesday, the 25th day of January, in the 14th year etc., John Sewale, who for certain reasons had been before committed to the Prison of Neugate, was brought here, into the Guildhall of

London, by the Keeper of that Gaol, to make answer as well unto our Lord the King, as to Adam Bamme, Mayor, and the Commonalty of the City of London, in a plea of deceit and falsehood: as to which, Robert Peke said that the aforesaid John, on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin [25 November], in the 14th year aforesaid, together with other persons to him unknown, came to the house of [1] Bartholomew, in the Parish of St. Bartholomew the Little, in the Ward of [2] Bradestrete in London, falsely and deceitfully imagining how to deceive the said Bartholomew; and saying there that he, the same John, was the servant of a certain nobleman, and wanted to buy for his master some cloths of gold, velvet, [3] *baudekyn*, and *satyn*. Whereupon, Bartholomew showed him, then and there, such cloths as he desired; and he then made choice of divers cloths of gold, velvet, *baudekyn*, and *satyn*, 55 pounds in value. And when the said John had agreed with Bartholomew as to the price aforesaid, imagining falsehood and deceit therein, he put his hand to his purse, and, after holding it there for a long time, said that Bartholomew must send one of his servants with him to the hostel of his master aforesaid; and there, when the cloths had been seen by such master of his, he should be paid for them.

Whereupon, the said Bartholomew, putting full confidence in his words, sent one John Duffeld, his servant, and the said cloths, with the same John Sewale; who then took this John Duffeld, with the cloths, to a certain hostel, called [4] "Le Flouredelys" and "Le "Kay sur le Hoope," in Smythfeld, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre without Neugate, in the suburb of London; where the said John Sewale told him that his master had gone to Westminster, and that he must wait until he should return home. And then afterwards, this same John Sewale there told him, that he must now go with him, and take the cloths to a hostel known as [5] "Le Walssheman "sur le Hoope," in Fletestret, in the Parish of St. Martin without Ludgate, in the suburb of London, where he should be paid for the same. Upon which, John Duffeld took the cloths, and accompanied him to the hostel, called "Le Walssheman," aforesaid: and there this John Sewale took John Duffeld, together with the cloths, falsely and deceitfully, into a certain room in the hostel, and then ordered him to lay out the cloths upon a bed there; after which, he

[1] No surname is given.
[2] Broad Street.
[3] Cloth made of silk, interwoven with threads of gold.
[4] "The Fleur-de-lis," and "The Gridiron (?) on the Hoop."
[5] "The Welchman on the Hoop."

made him, and the other persons leave the room, and then shut the door with a key and bolted it, the cloths being left within; which being done, he said to John Duffeld that his master would be there presently to look at the cloths; and then, by false and deceitful words he detained the same John in the hall of the hostel for five hours in the day, and more: while in the meantime, he, the same John Sewale, made off with the cloths, and conveyed them away from the room, no moneys having been paid either to John Duffeld, or to Bartholomew aforesaid, for the same.

And the same John Sewale, being interrogated as to the matter aforesaid, said that he was in no way guilty thereof, and put himself upon the country as to the same etc. Upon Thursday, the 26th day of January etc., the jury appeared by William Chambre and eleven others; who declared upon their oath, the same John Sewale to be guilty of the deceit and falsehood aforesaid. And it was therefore adjudged by the Mayor and Aldermen that he should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have proclamation made of the reason for the same.[1]

Punishment of the Thewe, for false accusation.

14 Richard II. A.D. 1391. Letter-Book H. fol. cclviii. (Latin.)

Isabel Lynchelade was attached to make answer, as well to the Mayor and Commonalty etc., as to William Squier, Chaplain, and Thomas Vaghan, in a plea of falsehood. And they said that William aforesaid having bought a Bible of the executors of Master William Blankpayn, he afterwards pledged it to one Master William of Milkstrete, for 5 marks, to be repaid on a certain day. Upon which day he repaid the five marks, and had back his said Bible; whereupon, the same Isabel afterwards came to the said William Squyer, in Bredestret in London, and asked him if he had had back his Bible; to which enquiry he made answer that he had. Upon which, she said that the book had been stolen, and unless he would give her two shillings, she would do him some damage and injury. And as he would not agree to give her two shillings, of her malice aforethought, she gave information to the Sheriffs of London that the said William Squyer and Thomas Vaghan had stolen the book aforesaid. By reason of which false information,

[1] This is followed (fol. cclviii. b) by the trial of Sewale's two accomplices, John Heyesterre and John Norwich, with a jury half English and half Lombards. They were found guilty and a similar sentence was pronounced.

the said William and Thomas were taken and imprisoned for five days, to their grievous damage and scandal.

And the same Isabel, on the first day of March, in the 14th year etc., being questioned as to the matters aforesaid, declared that she was in no way guilty thereof, and put herself upon the country as to the same. And upon Thursday, the 2nd day of March then next ensuing, the Jury of that venue, by John Carbonelle and eleven others, declared upon their oath the same Isabel to be guilty of the falsehood aforesaid. Therefore, as an example to others, it was adjudged that on the same day she should be put upon the *thewe*, for women ordained, there to remain for one hour of the day.

Proclamation that no person shall speak, or give his opinion, as to either Nicholas Brembre or John Norhamptone.

14 Richard II. A.D. 1391. Letter-Book H. fol. cclix. (Norman French.)

"WHEREAS many [1] dissensions, quarrels, and false reports have prevailed in the City of London, as between trade and trade, person and person, because of divers controversies lately moved between Nicholas Brembre, Knight, and John Norhamptone, of late Mayors of the same city, who were men of great power and estate, and had many friendships and friends within the same; to the great peril of the same city, and, maybe, of all the realm; to the displeasure also of God, and of every good man: and by reason thereof, if some remedy, with the Almighty aid, be not applied thereunto, destruction and annihilation to the said city may readily ensue, and peril and damage to all the realm,—the which may God avert;—therefore, by assent of Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the said city, considering the mischief and great damage that from this cause has ensued, and desiring to maintain the peace of our Lord the King, and the tranquillity and prosperity of the said city, mainly to the honour of God, of our said Lord the King, and of all the realm; for the common profit, they have ordained and established, that no man, great or small, of whatsoever estate or condition he be, shall speak from henceforth, or agitate upon any of the opinions, as to either of them, the said Nicholas and John, or shall by sign, or in any other manner, shew that such person is of the one opinion or the other. But let the folks of the same city be of one accord in good love, without speaking, any

[1] As to these dissensions, see pages 460, 468, 473, 494, *ante*.

" person to another, on the said matter, in manner of reproof or " of hatred; on pain, if any one shall speak or do against any of " the points aforesaid, of imprisonment in Neugate for a year and " a day, without redemption; and of being subject to other " penalty and ordinance, in the Guildhall for the like cause made " and ordained."

Punishment of the Pillory inflicted upon a Scrivener and another, for forging title-deeds.

14 Richard II. A.D. 1391. Letter-Book H. fol. cclix. (Latin.)

On the 22nd day of April, in the 14th year etc., William Bowyer, citizen and pelterer of London, and Thomas Panter, were severally attached to make answer, as well unto our Lord the King, as to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, in a plea of falsehood and deceit. As to the which, Robert Peck, Common Countor of the City of London, said that one John de Bathe, citizen and [1]*webbe* of London, and Cristina, his wife, formerly by their deed enrolled gave and granted unto John de Thorntone and John de Wendelyngeburghe, citizens of the same city, a tenement, with a shop in the fore part thereof, which they before had had of the gift and feoffment of John Elys, citizen and *pouchemaker* of London, and Eva, his wife, in the Parish of St. Botolph without Aldrichesgate, in the suburb of London; and that the same John Thorntone and John de Wendelyngburghe afterwards, by another deed, enrolled in the Husting of London of Pleas of Land, holden on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, [18th October], in the 48th year of King Edward, grandsire of our Lord the King, re-enfeoffed the same John de Bathe and Cristina thereof, to have and to hold the same to them and the [2]heirs of the same John de Bathe etc.

And the said John de Bathe afterwards died; whereupon, the aforesaid William Bowyer took her, the said Cristina, to wife: and when he found and saw the deed aforesaid, by which the said John and John had re-enfeoffed the same John de Bathe and Cristina, and the heirs of John de Bathe, of the tenement and shop aforesaid; he, of his own false imagining and malice aforethought, to oust the heirs or assigns of the same John de Bathe from their right therein, and with the intention of making the said Cristina have an estate in fee simple in the tenement and shop aforesaid, went to the said Thomas Panter, scrivener, and, with his assistance, coun-

[1] Weaver.

[2] Giving only a limited interest to Cristina therein.

terfeited and forged a certain other false deed; substituting therein that the aforesaid John Thornton and John Wendelyngburghe had re-enfeoffed the same John de Bathe and Cristina, their heirs, and assigns; and then had the same writing endorsed as having been enrolled at the said Husting holden on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Luke aforesaid; whereas, in truth, the said false deed was written and endorsed on Monday, the 10th day of April, in the 14th year of King Richard the Second, now reigning.

And when this false deed had been so written and endorsed, the said William and Thomas set it off with [1] pendants, and deceitfully took off the wax which had been impressed with the seals of the same John Thorntone and John Wendelyngburghe, upon the pendants of their own deed aforesaid, and placed the same upon the pendants of the false deed, so forged: all which falsehoods, deceits, and imaginings, the said William perpetrated by assent of the same Thomas; that so, he and his said wife might enfeoff other persons in fee, who might re-enfeoff them and the heirs of the same William: and in virtue of which false deed, they, the said William and Cristina, did enfeoff in fee simple Roger Elys, Robert Polehulle, John Silvertone, and Richard Horwode, citizens of London.

And all the same falsehoods, deceits, and imaginings, the same William and Thomas openly and publicly acknowledged, and admitted that they had committed the same. And because that the said falsehoods and deceits were first and principally imagined and committed by the same William, as well to the dishonour of our Lord the King, and of his law, as in contradiction of the records of his city aforesaid; and further, to the retarding of the execution of the will of the same William de Bathe, and also to the disgrace and scandal of all the Commonalty, etc.; it was adjudged that the said William, on the Monday then next ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 11 before Noon, with bare head and bare feet, should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day, the said false deed being hung about his neck; and that he should from thence be taken back to prison; and so, on the Wednesday and Friday after, at the same hour, be again put upon the pillory, for one hour each day; and that each time the cause thereof should be proclaimed. And further, that the said William should never after be received or admitted to hold any office in the same city, or be of the livery of any trade or craft therein, or arrayed in the suit thereof; nor yet should be placed upon any inquisition, or received or admitted to testify as to the truth in any matter, or

[1] *pendiculis*; slips of vellum for the pendent seals.

be believed as to the truth; but should be held and reputed for the future as one defamed, false, and infamous.

And because that the aforesaid Thomas Panter wrote the said deed, and endorsed it, and, along with the said William, took the seals of the same John and John, which were appended to their real deed, and annexed them to the said false deed, and so was aiding in, and consenting to, the falsity and deceit before-mentioned; therefore it was adjudged that on the Monday aforesaid, at the same hour, he should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day. And afterwards, he was to be precluded from ever following his calling of [1]*scriveyn*, within the same city, unless he should meet with increased favour as to the same.

False caps ordered to be burnt in Chepe.

15 Richard II. A.D. 1391. Letter-Book H. fol. cclx. (Latin.)

FORASMUCH as by Robert Bristowe, John Longe, Thomas Walsyngham, and John Bat, Masters and overseers of the trade of the [2]Hurers, Robert Pek, Common Countor of the City of London, was given to understand that one John Godefray, [3]*pynnere*, made caps to sell, which were false and deceitfully made, and sold them both in the market and in his own house, in deceit of the commonalty, and to the scandal of the whole trade aforesaid; therefore, the said Robert demanded that the said John Godefray should be warned to be here, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, before the Mayor and Aldermen, on a certain day by them to be named, to make answer as to the same etc. Whereupon, precept was given to Robert Glaunville, serjeant of the Chamber, to warn the same John Godefray to be here on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, in the 15th year etc., to make answer as to the matters aforesaid etc.; and to have here some of the caps so alleged to have been deceitfully made.

Which John Godefray appeared, and, being questioned as to the matters aforesaid, he said that the same *cappes*, brought here by the serjeant, were good and sufficient, and not false and deceitfully made etc. And Robert aforesaid alleged that they were false and deceitfully made, to the danger and prejudice of the whole commonalty etc.; and he asked that inquisition should be made as to the same. And hereupon, because that in the Ordinance of the trade aforesaid, enrolled in the Husting of London of Pleas of Land,

[1] Scrivener.
[2] Makers of *hures*, or shaggy caps.
[3] Pinner, or pin-maker.

holden on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin [20 July] in the 36th year of King Edward, grandsire of our Lord the King now reigning, it is expressly set forth, that if any false work shall happen to be found in the same trade, and this shall be proved, as well by reputable men of the said trade, as by other reputable dealers of the City aforesaid, having knowledge of the same trade, then such false work shall be burnt, and he who shall have had it made shall pay 20*s.* to the use of the commonalty; a day was therefore given, the 5th day of July then next ensuing, for the said John Godefray again to appear here in Court.

And on that day the said John did not appear, but made default; and the Jury came, one half whereof were of the trade of Cappers, and the other half of the Hatters who are wont to sell such *cappes*, by William Harlowe, William Longelee, Henry Offyngtone, John Godechepe, Stephen Roo, and John Herlowe, *cappemakers*, John Wenlok, Walter Caustone, John Donne, John Godeburghe, John Rokel, and John Reynold, [1] *haberdasshers*.

Who said upon their oath, that the *cappes* aforesaid wanted fulling, and were oiled with grease that was rank and putrid, by reason whereof they stank; and that they had been fulled under the feet, and were false and deceitfully made; the more especially as *cappes* cannot, and ought not to, be fulled under the feet, or in any other way than by the hands of men; and that *cappes* so fulled under the feet, or in any other way than by hand, are false, and made in deceit of the commonalty. Therefore, it was ordered that the said *cappes* should be burnt in Chepe; and that the same John Godefray should pay 20*s.* to the Chamberlain aforesaid, according to such Ordinance.

Punishment of the Pillory, for stealing a leg of mutton.

15 Richard II. A.D. 1391. Letter-Book H. fol. cclx. (Latin.)

On the 24th day of July, in the 15th year etc., Richard Whyte, of Ireland, was brought here before Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, for that on the Sunday then last past he stole a leg of mutton at the Shambles of St. Nicholas, 1½*d.* in value, from Walter Beawe, butcher.

On being questioned as to the same, he acknowledged that he had stolen it. Therefore, it was adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that the said Richard Whyte should be put upon the pillory, with the leg of mutton hung from his neck, there to remain for

[1] Who dealt, among other things, in hats and caps; see page 422 *ante*.

half an hour; and that the reason for such sentence should be proclaimed.

Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be an Officer of the Marshalsea.

15 Richard II. A.D. 1392. Letter-Book H. fol. cclxviii. (Latin.)

On the 8th day of March, in the 15th year etc., Roger Andrew was brought here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, for that he, on the Monday before, at the Church of St. Thomas of Acon, in London, pretended that he was an officer of the Marshalsea of our Lord the King, under John Peyto, a Knight of our Lord the Earl of [1]Notyngham, Marshal of England; for, bearing a wooden staff with horn at either end, called a "*tippestaffe*," in his hand, he then alleged and said to a certain Robert Alloxtone, Sheriffs' serjeant, that one John Norwich, *brewere*, was under his arrest, and asserted that he had power from the aforesaid John Peyto for the same.

Which Roger, being questioned thereon before the Mayor and Aldermen, asserted that he had the power aforesaid from the said John, as before stated. And hereupon, Hugh Battesford, Common Serjeant-at-arms, was sent by the Mayor and Aldermen to the said John Peyto, to ascertain the truth as to the matters aforesaid, and to certify the Mayor and Aldermen as to the same. Which same John Peyto, as well by Thomas Stokes, Esquire, as by Hugh aforesaid, certified the said Mayor and Aldermen that he had utterly expelled and removed the said Roger from such office a quarter of a year before, for various enormous offences of his. And seeing that the said Roger could in no way gainsay or deny this, and in order that others might beware of doing the like etc., it was adjudged that he should be put upon the pillory on Cornhulle, on the same day, there to remain for one hour of the day, he being made to hold the staff in public there. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the reason for his punishment publicly proclaimed.

Punishment of the Pillory, for stealing a baselard at the Funeral of Sir John Deveros.

16 Richard II. A.D. 1393. Letter-Book H. fol. cclxxviii. (Latin.)

On Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope [12 March], in the 16th year etc., William Thornmanby, of the County

[1] Thomas, Baron Mowbray, afterwards Duke of Norfolk.

of York, was taken in the Church of the Friars Minors, in London; for that he, at a great gathering of the Mayor and Aldermen, and common people, there assembled to solemnize the funeral of John [1]Deveros, late Steward of the household of our Lord the King, cut off a baselard belonging to a certain man there present; and he was carried from thence to the Sheriffs' Compter.

And afterwards, on Wednesday, the day after, he was taken to the Guildhall, before the Mayor and Aldermen; and it was there adjudged, that the said William should be put upon the pillory for the offence aforesaid, there to remain for one hour of the day; and the same on the Thursday and Friday following, for one hour each day, the reason for such sentence being each time proclaimed. After which, he must forswear the City, as it was further awarded.

Ordinance for the regulation of the Evechepynges in Westchepe and on Cornhulle.

16 Richard II. A.D. 1393. Letter-Book H. fol. cclxxviii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]THE Ordinance underwritten was publicly proclaimed in full market in Westchepe and Cornhulle, in London, on Thursday, the 20th day of March, in the 16th year etc.—

[3]"As from of old it has been the custom to hold in the City of "London on every Feast-day two markets, called '*Evechepynges*,' "one in Westchepe and the other on Cornhulle; that is to say; the "one in Westchepe, between the corner of the lane called 'Seint "'Laurence Lane' and a house called 'the Cage'; so always, that "the said lane be not obstructed by the people of the said market, "[who] are not to stand near to the shops there for the sale of "divers wares that in such shops are wont to be sold: and that too, "by daylight only, between the first [4]bell rung and the second, "for the said markets ordained. And now, on the 10th day of "March, in the 16th year etc., William Staundone, the Mayor, and "the Aldermen of the said city, have been given to understand "that divers persons, at night, and by candlelight, do sell in the "common hostels there, and in other places, in secret, divers wares "that have been larcenously pilfered, and some falsely wrought, and "some that are old, as being new; and that other persons do there "practise the sin of harlotry, under colour of the sale of their

[1] Or "Devereux." He had been Warden of Calais, and Constable of Dover Castle. He was also a Baron by Writ; and died suddenly, according to Thomas Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* vol. ii. p. 213.

[2] In Latin.

[3] In French.

[4] Probably the bell on the Tun at Cornhill, mentioned in page 339 *ante*.

" said wares, to the very great damage and scandal of good and " honest folks of the said city.—Therefore, the said Mayor and " Aldermen, by wise counsel, and with good deliberation between " them had, for the honour of the City, and in order to put the " said markets under good control and governance, have or- " dained that from henceforth, on every such market-night, each " of the said two bells shall be rung by the bedel of the Ward " where it is hung, one hour before sunset, and then again half an " hour after sunset. At which second ringing, all the people shall " depart from the market with their wares, on pain of forfeiture to " the Chamber of all such wares as shall, after the said second bell " rung, be found in the same; as to the which, the bedel, if he be " acting, or other officer by the Chamber of the Guildhall thereunto " assigned, shall have two pence in every shilling for his trouble in " taking them. And that no one shall sell in common hostels " any wares that in the said markets are wont to be sold, or any- " where else within the said City, or in the suburbs thereof; but " only in their own shops, and in the places, and at the days and " hours, aforesaid; on pain of forfeiture, to the use of the said " Chamber, of all the wares that shall otherwise be sold.

" And that the Masters, or those assigned thereto, of each trade " of which the wares are brought to the said markets, shall have " power, together with the bedel of the Ward, or other officer thereto " assigned, to survey, assay, and stop, all false and defective wares in " the markets aforesaid, or elsewhere, exposed for sale; and to pre- " sent the same to the Chamberlain, to be there adjudged upon, as " to whether they are forfeitable or not; and further, to arrest, to " the use of the said Chamber, all other things and wares in hostels " or other places exposed for sale, against the form aforesaid. Of " the which forfeitures, so by the said Masters, or others thereto " assigned, taken and adjudged as forfeited, the said Masters, or " persons thereto assigned, shall have one third part for their " trouble."

Election of Richard Whityngton to the Shrievalty.

17 Richard II. A.D. 1393. Letter-Book H. fol. cclxxxiii. (Latin.)

On Sunday, the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September], in the 17th year etc., in presence of William Staundone, Mayor, Adam Bamme, William Venour, William More, Henry Vannere, John Fraunceys, Adam Karlille, John Walcote, William Sheryngham, Roger Elys, William Bramptone, William Evote, William Parker, Thomas Knolles, John Cosyn, Aldermen, and

Gilbert Maghfeld, one of the Sheriffs, and Alderman of London, and of very many Commoners of all the Wards of the City aforesaid, for the election of Sheriffs in the Guildhall of the said city summoned; the said Mayor chose Richard [1] Whytyngdone, Alderman, and the aforesaid Commonalty chose Drew Barentyn, to be [2] Sheriffs of London for the ensuing year.

And also, at the same congregation, as Auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and of the Wardens of London Bridge, there were chosen, namely, by the said Mayor and Aldermen, William Evote and Thomas Knolles, Aldermen, and by the said Commonalty, Robert Parys, Geoffrey Broke, John Frankeleyn, and John Forster, Commoners.

Regulation as to Street-walkers by night, and Women of bad repute.

17 Richard II. A.D. 1393. Letter-Book H. fol. cclxxxvii. (Norman French.)

"LET proclamation be made, that no man, freeman or foreigner, "shall be so daring as to go about by night in the City of Lon- "don, or the suburbs thereof, after nine of the clock, on pain of "imprisonment, and of making fine to the Chamber for the offence; "unless he be a lawful man, and of good repute, or the servant of "such, for some real cause, and that, with a light. And that no "man who is an alien, shall go about by night in the same city, or in "the suburbs thereof, after eight of the clock, on pain of imprison- "ment and of fine, as aforesaid; unless he be a lawful man, and of "good repute, or the servant of such, for some real cause, and that, "with light. And that no man, of whatsoever condition he be, "shall go about the said city, or in the suburbs thereof, with visor "or false face, during this solemn Feast of Christmas, on pain of "imprisonment, and of making fine, for such contempt.

[1] So spelt in the MS.

[2] The name of Richard Whitynton first appears in *Letter-Book* H. fol. 110 a, (as Richard Whytyngdone) in the 2nd year of Richard II. (A.D. 1379) where he contributes 5 marks towards a loan to the City authorities; about four-fifths of the subscribers contributing the same, which is the lowest figure among the contributions: John Philipot, the Mayor, giving the largest sum, 10 pounds; William Walworth, Nicholas Brembre, and others, 5 pounds, and Nicholas Twyford 4 pounds. His name next appears in folio 177 b, of the same Book, 8 Richard II., as one of the eight Common Councilmen for Coleman Street Ward, Robert Havelok being another member. In folio 194 a, 10 Richard II., his name again occurs as C. C. for Coleman Street. In folio 202 b, 11 Richard II., he is named as becoming surety to the Chamberlain in the sum of 10 pounds towards providing money for defence of the City. In 12 Richard II. he is no longer member for Coleman Street; as only two, Thomas Chapman and Robert Havelok, are named as being then elected. On the 12th of March 1393 (folio 279 b), he is named as then chosen Alderman of Broad Street Ward. A Peter Whytyngton is mentioned (H. fol. 233 b), in 12 Richard II., as member of the Court of Common Council for Bridge Ward.

"Also,—whereas many and divers affrays, broils, and dissensions, "have arisen in times past, and many men have been slain and "murdered, by reason of the frequent resort of, and consorting "with, common harlots, at taverns, brewhouses of *huksters*, and "other places of ill-fame, within the said city, and the suburbs "thereof; and more especially through Flemish women, who pro- "fess and follow such shameful and dolorous life:—we do by our "command forbid, on behalf of our Lord the King, and the Mayor "and Aldermen of the City of London, that any such women shall "go about or lodge in the said city, or in the suburbs thereof, by "night or by day; but they are to keep themselves to the places "thereunto assigned, that is to say, the [1] Stews on the other side of "Thames, and [2] Cokkeslane; on pain of losing and forfeiting the "upper garment that she shall be wearing, together with her hood, "every time that any one of them shall be found doing to the con- "trary of this proclamation. And every officer and serjeant of the "said city shall have power to take such garments and hoods, in "manner and form aforesaid: the which they shall bring to the "Guildhall, and shall have the half thereof for their trouble."

The Orphan of a Citizen allowed to become a Nun, at the Priory of Kelburne.

17 Richard II. A.D. 1393. Letter-Book H. fol. cclxxxviii. (Latin.)

On the 12th day of December, in the 17th year etc., for certain reasonable causes by the friends of Matilda, who was daughter of Richard Toky, and now an orphan, shown and set forth, it was assented to by the Mayor and Aldermen, that the said Matilda, taking the goods that were left to her by will, should become a nun in the Priory of [3] Kelburne, and there assume the religious garb. And upon this, precept was given to the Chamberlain to pay to the Prioress of the House of Kelburne aforesaid, to the use of the said Matilda, 38*l.* 5*s.* 4¼*d.*

[4]Afterwards, on the 12th day of October, in the 4th year of the reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fourth, came here Lady Emma de Saint Omer, Prioress of the House aforesaid, and received of Stephen Speleman, Chamberlain of the City, the said sum of 38*l.* 5*s.* 4¼*d.* Therefore, as well the said Chamberlain as the Court were wholly discharged thereof.

[1] *Iestuphes:* they were situate on Bankside, Southwark.

[2] Cock Lane, Smithfield.

[3] Kilburn, in Middlesex. This Priory was a Cell for Nuns, to the Abbey of Westminster. See Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. i. pp. 681, 2.

[4] An insertion of later date.

Punishment of the Pillory for extortion, and pretending to be a taker of ale for the King.

17 Richard II. A.D. 1394. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxci. (Latin.)

On the 11th day of April, in the 17th year etc., Walter Fraunceys, vadlet, taker of ale for our Lord the King, came here before the Mayor and Aldermen, and alleged that one John Haselwode, who calls himself "John Harehulle," of the March of Wales, now in the Prison of Neugate, pretending that he was a taker of ale for our Lord the King, went at various times in the said city, bearing a white staff in his hand, to divers breweries there, one of which was the house of Simon Noke, in the Parish of St. Mary Colchirche, and said that it was his intention to seize their ale for our Lord the King. Whereupon, the wife of the same Simon, as well as some other brewers in the said city, whose ale, as before stated, he had laid hands upon, in order to obtain a release thereof, gave to the said John, the wife namely of Simon aforesaid four pence, and the others various sums of money.

And the same John, being questioned thereupon before the Mayor and Aldermen, acknowledged that he had made such seizures of ale as before stated, and also, that he had received twelve pence from the said brewers: the which seizures so made by him in manner aforesaid, without any warranty or authority for so doing, were manifestly to the disgrace and scandal of the officers of our Lord the King etc. And it was therefore adjudged that, according to the custom of the City in such cases followed, he should be put upon the pillory on Cornhulle, there to remain for one hour of the day, the white wand being held there at his side. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the reason for such punishment publicly proclaimed.

Punishment of the Pillory, inflicted for swindling.

18 Richard II. A.D. 1394. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxcii. (Latin.)

"Inquisition taken before John Hadlee, Mayor, and the Al-
"dermen of the City of London, in the Chamber of the Guild-
"hall etc., on the 27th day of June, in the 18th year etc., to
"enquire, as well for our Lord the King as for the Commonalty
"of the City aforesaid, whether or not William Whitman, citizen
"and *felmongere* of the said city, in the Parish of All Hallows
"Bredstrete, on the 7th day of March, in the 15th year of the
"reign of our said Lord the King, did falsely and deceitfully deliver

" to one Thomas Keys, merchant, of [1]Stowe St. Edward, in the " County of Gloucester, divers small bags filled with various " powders, made of rape, roots of *radiche*, and old [2]*setuwale*, rotten, " and unwholesome for mankind, as being good powdered ginger; " and other like bags, filled with [3]tansy seed, of no value whatever, " for genuine seed called [4]'*wormsed*'; and also, divers barrels " of *rosyn* for *frank ensense*; as the value of, and in return for, " 129*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, in which sum, by his writing obligatory " made thereon, he was bound unto the said William; as the Court " by Robert Peek, the Common Countor, was given to under- " stand; in deceit of the said Thomas, and of the other lieges of " our Lord the King; upon the oath of William Pountfreit and " eleven other good and lawful men of the venue of the Parish of " All Hallows aforesaid, upon the said matter charged, chosen, " tried, and sworn. Who declared upon their oath, the said " William Whitman to be guilty of the deceit and falsehood afore- " said, etc.[5]

" It was therefore adjudged that the said William Whitman, " according to the custom of the City in such and the like cases " from all time followed, and in order that others might in future " beware of doing the like, should on the same day, between the " hours of 10 and 11 of the clock before Noon, be put upon the " pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day, the said false " powders being then burnt beneath the same. And from thence " he was to be taken back to prison; and then, on the Saturday " and Monday after, at the same hour on each day, he was again to " be put upon the pillory, as before stated, for one hour each day. " And precept was given to the Sheriffs, that on each occasion the " reason for such punishment should be proclaimed."

Ordinances of the Blacksmiths.

18 Richard II. A.D. 1394. Letter-Book H. fol. ccxcii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[6]On the 22nd day of September, in the 18th year etc., the re- putable men of the trade of Blacksmiths of London came here, and delivered unto John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of

[1] Now called "Stowe on the Wold," 25 miles from Gloucester.

[2] Valerian, or mountain spikenard; or perhaps, zedoary.

[3] *semen tanezeti.*

[4] The *Artemisia santonica* of the pre- sent day; used in cases of ascarides and round worm.

[5] After this, he was sent for into Court, on the 1st day of July, and, on denying the charge, was tried by another jury, who also found him guilty. This being purely in legal phrase, and at great length, it is here omitted.

[6] In Latin.

the City aforesaid, the Articles underwritten; entreating that the same might be granted, for the common profit and advantage of the said city, and entered. Which Articles the said Mayor and Aldermen, considering them to be just, and consonant with reason, commanded to be here entered for observance, as follow.—

[1] "In the first place,—forasmuch as the folks of the said trade of "Blacksmiths are oftentimes indicted at divers Wardmotes, from "Ward to Ward, and warned to quit their houses, by reason of "the great nuisance, noise, and alarm experienced in divers ways by "the neighbours around their dwellings;—it is ordained that from "henceforth no one of the said trade shall work by night, but "only from the beginning of daylight to 9 of the clock at night "throughout all the year, except between the Feast of All Hallows "[1 November] and the Feast of Candlemas [2 February]; be-"tween which Feasts they shall work from 6 of the clock in the "morning until 8 of the clock at night. And also, no one of the "said trade shall work at all in his shop on any Saturday, or on "the Eve of a Feast which is itself an Eve, after the first stroke "of the bell rung for Vespers; on pain of paying, every one of the "trade who shall be found in default, and culpable as to the said "points, the first time 40*d.*, the second time 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the third "time 13*s.* 4*d.* And so every time afterwards, when any default "shall be found, the same penalty shall each time be paid; one "half to go to the use of the Chamber of the Guildhall, and the "other half to the use of the said trade.

"Also,—that they shall be enabled to elect, and shall elect, every "year, about the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel [29 Sep-"tember] two able men of the said trade, to be their Wardens "for the ensuing year, and shall present them to the Chamberlain "of the Guildhall, to take their charge to govern and rule all "those who constantly follow the said trade within the City, and "the suburbs thereof, in their degree, the same as the Wardens "of other trades in the same city do. And if the Wardens "of the preceding year shall not present to the Chamberlain "aforesaid within eight days after the Feast of Simon and Jude "[28 October] the Wardens newly chosen for the ensuing year, "then, for such default, the old Wardens shall incur the penalty "of 20 shillings; to be levied, that is to say, one half to the use of "the Chamber, and the other half to the use of the trade. And "if any one so elected shall refuse such office and charge, such

[1] In French.

" person shall incur a penalty of 20 shillings; one half to go to " the Chamber, and the other half to the use of the said trade.

" Also,—that the Masters for the time being of the said trade " shall make their search within the franchise of the City, and in " the suburbs thereof, for all manner of work of their trade, for " retail, in the hands of freemen of the trade; and shall bring all false " work, and not marked, as being forfeited, to the Guildhall, to be " adjudged upon by the Mayor, or by the Chamberlain; and that " such loss by forfeiture shall fall as well upon him who has made " false work, as upon him who has made work, and has not put " his mark thereon; one half thereof to go to the use of the " Chamber, and the other half to the use of the trade.

" Also,—that no manner of man following the said trade in the " City, or in the suburb thereof, shall make any manner of key " from any kind of impress thereof, unless he have the key itself " present, or the lock to which the same key has to be made; by " reason of the mischiefs which have happened, and which may " happen in time to come. And whosoever shall be found from " henceforth in default on this point, and shall be convicted there- " of, he shall abide by the judgment and award of the Mayor and " Aldermen thereon.

" Also,—that no man of the trade shall carry, or cause to be " carried, any manner of work of the said trade to any fair, before " that the said work shall have been shown to the Wardens for the " time being of the trade, as being good and lawful to serve the " people, on the pain above specified."

Indenture of agreement between the Cordwainers and the Cobblers.

19 Richard II. A.D. 1395. Letter-Book H. fol. cccix. (Norman French.)

" THIS indenture, made on the 14th day of August, in the year of " Grace 1395, and the 19th year of the reign of King Richard the " Second, witnesseth that, whereas a certain suit was made unto our " Lord the King by the *Cobelers* from beyond sea, dwelling in Lon- " don, making assertion that they could not gain their living as they " had gained it theretofore, by reason of their disturbance by the " Wardens of the trade of *Cordewaners;* the King thereupon, by his " Letters, commanded John Fresshe, Mayor of the said city, that " the said *Cobelers* should gain their living as they had done from " of old, and according as the custom of the said city demanded. " By reason of which command of the King, the said Mayor, to do " right and justice to either side, and that it might be declared " what of right should belong to the one party and the other, held

" inquisition by 24 men, twelve of whom were new workers, called " '*Cordewaners*,' of the said city, and twelve were old workers, " called '*Cobelers*,' in the City, as well English as aliens there resid- " ing; and charged them loyally to present and declare that which " was due, and would belong in right and reason to either side. The " which jurors, sworn, that is to say, Richard Mildenhale, John " Lillyngeston, John Pottere, Thomas Kyngesbrigge, Aleyn Wal- " singham, Richard Pyrie, John Silby, John Crendone, Richard " Shote, John de Bury, Thomas Mortemer, and Stephen Top- " pesfeld, of the new workers, called '*Cordewaners*,' and John " Hildresham, William Balsale, John Oliver, John Pope, John " Richemond, William Walyngford,—English *Cobelers*, Henry " Mertone, John Balk, John Tiler the Elder, Nicholas Cortrik, " Angelbright Van Ottenburgh, Jacob Petressone,—alien old " workers, or *Cobelers*, agreed by common assent, for them and their " successors, *Cordewaners* and *Cobelers* in the City of London, " before the said Mayor, in the Guildhall of London, after this " form, that is to say:—that no person who meddles with old " shoes, shall meddle with new shoes to sell; and that every man- " ner of work that may be made of new leather belongs to the new " workers, without their meddling with any old work to sell. And " in the same manner, the old workers shall not work upon " anything but old leather for sale, on pain of forfeiting such " work; except in mending old boots and shoes, that is to say, in " [1]*quareling* before and behind, clouting and *pecyng*, and *ryvetting* " and *lynyng*; in doing the which, they may take new leather, " or old, whichever shall be best for the common profit. And " also,—that all persons following the said trade, in new work and " in old, as well masters as serving-men, shall be under the rule " and governance of the Wardens of the said trade of *Cordewaners*, " in overseeing and searching whether they keep the Ordinances, " and do their work, on both sides, well and lawfully, for the com- " mon profit. And in case that the Wardens of the said trade of " *Cordewaners*, sworn in the Guildhall, shall hereafter find any one " in default as against this agreement, such person shall pay 40*d.* " the first time, and the second time 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the third time " 13*s.* 4*d.*, to the use of the Chamber; and the fourth time, he " shall submit to the ordinance of the Mayor and Aldermen of " the said city thereon. In witness of which final accord between " the parties aforesaid, to one part of this indenture, remaining with " the said men, the *Cordewaners*, the twelve of the said inquest of

[1] Probably meaning, cutting out holes in the old leather, and replacing it with new.

" the calling of *Cobelers* have set their seals. And to the other part " of the same indenture, remaining with the said men of the calling " of *Cobelers*, the twelve of the same inquest of the said trade of " *Cordewaners* have set their seals. Written at London, in the " said Chamber of the Guildhall, the day and year above men- " tioned."

Proposed Ordinance of the Coopers.

19 Richard II. A.D. 1396. Letter-Book H. fol. cccii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]On the 6th day of April, in the 19th year etc., the good men of the trade of *Coupers* of London presented to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, containing words to the following effect:—

[2]" To the very honourable Lords, and wise, the Mayor, Re- " corder, and Aldermen, of the City of London, pray very humbly " the good folks of the trade of *Coupers* of London, that whereas " divers persons of the said trade do buy tuns that have held oil " [and] *sope*, and barrels and tuns for woad, from the wood of which " they make barrels for ale, and other liquors; the wood whereof " is of such a savour that the ale or liquor put therein is spoilt and " corrupted, to the great damage as well of the brewers as of other " commoners of the said city, and to the very great scandal of the " good folks of the said trade: and do also make tuns, *vates*, [3]*keme-* " *lynes*, and other vessels pertaining to brewing, of wood that is " false and deceitful; by reason whereof the brewers are often- " times deceived, and have great loss and damage, and have often- " times made plaint thereon in the Sheriffs' Courts against the " folks of the said trade, to the great scandal of the trade; and " some therein, when they are found in default, will not submit to " justice, but do continue to make vessels of such false wood, from " one day to another, in great deceit, and to the damage, of the " common people.—May it please your very honourable Lordships, " and very wise, to grant unto the Wardens of the said trade, and " their successors, that they may visit the shops and houses of the " folks of the said trade, and inspect their wood and vessels, to see " that they are good and befitting; and those which are false and " deceitfully made, may bring to the Guildhall, for the profit of " the Chamber, to be there condemned; and that he who shall be " found in default, shall pay, for the first default *6s. 8d.*; that is " to say, one half to the Chamber, and the other half to the said

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] Or *cumelins*., See page 74 *ante*, Note [9].

" trade; and on a second default, 13*s.* 4*d.*, in form aforesaid; and " on a third default, 20*s.* in form aforesaid, his body being also " punished by imprisonment for a certain number of days, as at " your honourable discretion you shall ordain; for the avoiding " of such deceits, for the love of God, and as a work of charity; and " that the rebellious of the said trade may be punished, like other " rebellious in other trades of the said city, according to the Ordi- " nance thereon made, and enrolled in Book G. fol. [cxxxv.][1]"

The Serving-men of the trade of Saddlers forbidden to form Fraternities.

20 Richard II. A.D. 1396. Letter-Book H. fol. cccix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]WHEREAS there had arisen no small dissension and strife between the masters of the trade of Saddlers, of London, and the serving-men, called [3]*yomen*, in that trade; because that the serving-men aforesaid, against the consent, and without leave, of their masters, were wont to array themselves all in a new and like suit once in the year, and oftentimes held divers meetings, at Stratford and elsewhere without the liberty of the said city, as well as in divers places within the City; whereby many inconveniences and perils ensued to the trade aforesaid; and also, very many losses might happen thereto in future times, unless some quick and speedy remedy should by the rulers of the said city be found for the same:—therefore the masters of the said trade, on the 10th day of the month of July, in the 20th year etc., made grievous complaint thereon to the excellent men, William More, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City aforesaid, urgently entreating that, for the reasons before mentioned, they would deign to send for Gilbert Dustone, William Gylowe, John Clay, John Hiltone, William Berigge, and Nicholas Mason, the then governors of the serving-men aforesaid; to appear before them on the 12th day of July then next ensuing.

And thereupon, on the same 10th day of July, precept was given to John Parker, serjeant of the Chamber, to give notice to the same persons to be here on the said 12th day of July etc. Which governors of the serving-men appeared, and, being interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, they said that time out of mind

[1] The reference is omitted. In the context which follows, extending to several lines, we are informed that the prayer of this Petition was granted.

[2] In Latin.

[3] This title, *yoman*, first appears in the City Books about this period. It seems somewhat doubtful whether it is the same word as our present word "yeoman," denoting a certain rank; and it possibly may have been intended as an abbreviation of the words "*yong man*," equivalent to *garcio*, and *valettus*.

the serving-men of the said trade had had a certain Fraternity among themselves, and had been wont to array themselves all in like suit once in the year, and, after meeting together at Stratford, on the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [15 August], to come from thence to the [1]Church of St. Vedast, in London, there to hear Mass on the same day, in honour of the said glorious Virgin.

But the said masters of the trade asserted to the contrary of all this, and said that the fraternity, and the being so arrayed in like suit, among the serving-men, dated from only thirteen years back, and even then had been discontinued of late years; and that under a certain feigned colour of sanctity, many of the serving-men in the trade had influenced the journeymen among them, and had formed covins thereon, with the object of raising their wages greatly in excess; to such an extent, namely, that whereas a master in the said trade could before have had a serving-man or journeyman for 40 shillings or 5 marks yearly, and his board, now such a man would not agree with his master for less than 10 or 12 marks, or even 10 pounds, yearly; to the great deterioration of the trade.

And further, that the serving-men aforesaid, according to an ordinance made among themselves, would oftentimes cause the journeymen of the said masters to be summoned by a bedel, thereunto appointed, to attend at Vigils of the dead, who were members of the said fraternity, and at making offering for them on the morrow, under a certain penalty to be levied; whereby the said masters were very greatly aggrieved, and were injured through such absenting of themselves by the journeymen, so leaving their labours and duties, against their wish.

For amending and allaying the which grievances and dissensions, the Mayor and Aldermen commanded that six of the said serving-men should attend in the name of the whole of the alleged Fraternity, and communicate with six or eight of the master saddlers aforesaid etc.; both parties to be here, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, on the 19th day of July then next ensuing, to make report to the Court as to such agreement between them as aforesaid. And further, the Mayor and Aldermen strictly forbade the said serving-men in any manner to hold any meeting thereafter at Stratford aforesaid, or elsewhere without the liberty of the said city, on pain of forfeiture of all that unto our Lord the King, and to the said city, they might forfeit.

[1] Saddlers' Hall seems from time immemorial to have been adjoining to this Church, in Foster Lane, Cheapside.

On which 19th day of July, came here as well the masters aforesaid as the governors of the serving-men; and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, in these words:—

[1] "Gilbert Dustone, William Gylowe, John Clay, John Hiltone, "William Berigge, and Nicholas Mason, do speak on behalf of all "their Fraternity, and do beg of the Wardens of the Saddlers, that "they may have and use all the points which heretofore they have "used."

[2] Which petition having been read and heard, and divers reasons by the said masters unto the Mayor and Aldermen shown, it was determined that the serving-men in the trade aforesaid should in future be under the governance and rule of the masters of such trade; the same as the serving-men in other trades in the same city are wont, and of right are bound, to be; and that in future they should have no fraternity, meetings, or covins, or other unlawful things, under a penalty etc. And that the said masters must properly treat and govern their serving-men in the trade, in such manner as the serving-men in like trades in the City have been wont to be properly treated and governed. And that if any serving-men should in future wish to make complaint to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, as to any grievance unduly inflicted upon him by the masters aforesaid, such Mayor and Aldermen would give to him his due and speedy meed of justice as to the same.

Royal mandate that Richard Whityngton shall occupy the place of Adam Bamme, Mayor and the King's Escheator, lately deceased.

20 Richard II. A.D. 1397. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxiv. (Latin.)

"Richard, by the grace of God, etc., to all persons to whom "these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas "Adam Bamme, late Mayor of our City of London, and our Es-"cheator within the same city, has gone the way of all flesh:—We, "wishing therefore, as unto us pertains, duly to provide for the "sound governance and happy rule of the said city, and of our "people therein, until the accustomed day of the next election "that shall be of Mayor of the City aforesaid, with the assent and "advice of our Council, have appointed our well-beloved Richard "Whityngtone, in whose fidelity and circumspection we do repose "full confidence, to be Mayor of the City aforesaid, and our Es-"cheator within the same city; giving and committing unto the "same Richard, by the tenor of these presents, full and sufficient

[1] In French. [2] In Latin.

" authority and power of ruling and governing our City aforesaid, " and our people in the same, and others resorting thereunto, and " of doing, fulfilling, and performing all and singular other the " things which unto the offices aforesaid, and the good rule and " sound governance of the same city, pertain, according to the " laws and customs in the City aforesaid justly and reasonably " hitherto used; until the day on which he who shall happen to be " so chosen for Mayor of the said city shall take charge of the " Mayoralty thereof, and make corporal oath, as the manner is, " well and faithfully to fulfil those offices. We do also, by the " tenor of these presents, strictly enjoin upon the Aldermen, " Sheriffs, and other officers, of the City aforesaid, as also, all and " singular our faithful subjects of the same city, that they be obe- " dient, and of good counsel and advice, unto the same Richard, as " Mayor of the City aforesaid, in all things which unto the rule " and governance thereof pertain, as is befitting that they should " be. In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters Patent " to be made. Witness myself, at Westminster, the 8th day of " June, in the 20th year of our reign."

Regulation for the future Election of Aldermen of the City.

21 Richard II. A.D. 1397. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxiv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the first day of August, in the 21st year etc., to avoid the damages, dissensions, and perils, which have often heretofore happened in divers Wards of the City, by reason of the headstrong, partial, and imprudent elections of the Aldermen thereof, it was agreed and ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the said city; that in future at every such election of the Aldermen, at least two reputable and discreet men, either of whom in manners and worldly goods is fit to be a judge and an Alderman of the City aforesaid, shall by the men of the Ward which is so destitute of an Alderman be peacefully and quietly chosen, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, for the time being; to the end that the one of those men of whom the same Mayor and Aldermen shall deign to make choice, may be admitted and sworn the said duties of the Aldermanry well and faithfully to perform.

Election of Richard Whityngton as Mayor.

21 Richard II. A.D. 1397. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxvi. (Latin.)

ON Saturday, the Feast of St. Edward the King and Confessor [13 October], in the 21st year etc., in presence of Richard Whi-

tyngtone, Mayor, John Cokayn, Recorder, William Askham and John Wodecok, Sheriffs, John Hadlee, John Hende, William Staundone, William More, Thomas Knolles, John Shadworth, William Evote, John Wade, Thomas Wilford, William Parker, John Warner, William Venour, Hugh Short, John Walcote, William Bramptone, and John Fraunceys, Aldermen, and an immense number of the Commonalty, summoned for the election of a Mayor for the ensuing year, by their common assent, the aforesaid Richard Whityngtone was elected Mayor for the following year; and afterwards, in the Guildhall of London, on the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], he was sworn etc. And on the following day, the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, he was presented before the Barons of the Exchequer of our Lord the King, admitted, and sworn.

Ordinances of the Leathersellers.

21 Richard II. A.D. 1398. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxiii. (Norman French.)

THESE [1]Articles were by the Mayor and Aldermen ordered to be entered, on the 5th day of March, in the 21st year etc.—

"In the first place,—it is ordained that two or four men of the "best and most sufficient in the said trade shall be chosen and "sworn to keep, and survey the defaults of, the trade, and to present the same, from time to time, to the Mayor and Chamberlain for the time being.

"Also,—if any one in the trade, master or serving-man, shall be "found to be rebellious or contumacious towards the said Masters, "so chosen and sworn, so that they cannot make due search in "the said trade, he shall incur the penalty and punishment heretofore in such cases ordained; that is to say, a fine in a sum of "6*s.* 8*d.*; of which sum 40 pence shall be paid to the Chamber, "and 40 pence to the use of the trade.

"Also,—if any work in the trade shall be falsely and deceitfully made, in deceit of the common people, he who has so "made the same shall pay 40 pence to the Chamber aforesaid, and "40 pence to the Masters of the said trade.

"Also,—that the said Masters, so chosen and sworn, together "with a serjeant of the Chamber, shall have power to make search, "as well upon those who are not of the same trade, as to [2]points "and [3]*lanyers*, as upon those who are of their own trade.

[1] See pages 234 and 364 *ante*.
[2] Leather strings, with a tag.
[3] Leather thongs.

"Also,—that no manner of *shepeslether* or *calveslether* shall be "dyed after the manner of *rolether*; because that the said men and "good folks have found great deceits in the same, and the com-"mon people are easily deceived thereby. If any person shall be "found in default on this point, he shall pay 40 pence each time, "that is to say, 20 pence to the said Chamber, and 20 pence to "the use of the trade.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall send any manner of "*lanyers* or points, that are made of *roeslether* or of *dereslether*, to "be sold at the Evechepyng, or in hostels, or in secret or dark "places, in deceit of the common people. And that every time "that any one of the said trade shall be found in default as to "this point, he shall pay 6*s*. 8*d*., that is to say, 40 pence to the "Chamber, and 40 pence to the trade.

"Also,—that from henceforth no one shall set any man, child, "or woman, to work in the same trade, if such person be not first "bound apprentice, and enrolled, in the trade; their wives and "children only excepted, according as the custom and ordinance "of the said city do will and demand. And so often as any one "shall be found in default in this point, he shall pay 40 shillings, "that is to say, 20 shillings to the Chamber, and 20 shillings to "the use of the trade.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall from henceforth "work by night with [1]*hamour* or *sheres*, knife or file, at making "points or *lanyers*, under the penalty of one noble, 40 pence of "which shall be paid to the Chamber, and 40 pence to the use of "the trade.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall make or work at "points or *lanyers*, if he be not good and sufficient thereto. And "that no one of the trade shall make points of dyed *shepeslether*, "or of *calveslether*, in deceit of the people; on pain of paying "6*s*. 8*d*., so often as in such case any one shall be found in default; "40 pence of which shall be paid to the said Chamber, and 40 "pence to the use of the trade.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall make points of [2]*roo* "or of *dere*, if they are not duly [3]tagged and rounded, that is to "say, of [4]*cours ware*. And further, no man shall make points of "any manner of leather that is called *filed ware*, if the same be not "good, stout, and filed, as well beneath as above, on pain of pay-"ing 20 shillings, so often as any one shall be found in default;

[1] Hammer or shears.
[2] Roe-leather or deer-leather.
[3] *clowez*.
[4] Coarse ware.

" 10 shillings of which shall be paid to the said Chamber, and 10 " shillings to the use of the trade."

Charge of disloyalty against John Sewale.

21 Richard II. A.D. 1398. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxiv. (Latin.)

" RICHARD, by the grace of God, etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs " of London, greeting. We, desiring for certain reasons to be cer- " tified as to the cause for the taking and detention by you of John " Sewale of [1] Iseldone, *cartere*, in our Gaol of Neugate, as it is " said, do command you, that you, the aforesaid Mayor, do certify " us thereupon in our Chancery distinctly and openly, under your " Seal, without delay. Witness myself, at Westminster, the 28th " day of April, in the 21st year of our reign."

Answer of Richard Whityngtone, Mayor, and John Wodecok and William Askham, Sheriffs, of London.—

" Before the coming of the writ of our Lord the King unto this " paper annexed, John Sewale, in the said writ named, was taken " and committed to the Prison of our Lord the King at Neugate, " on the [2] appeal of Richard Hawtyn, of Gloucester, as is set forth " in the following words.—

" On Thursday next after the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, in " the 21st year of the reign of King Richard the Second, Richard " Hawtyn, of Gloucester, came to Neugate, in London, before Rich- " ard Whetyngtone, Mayor of the City of London, John Cokayn, " Recorder of the same city, William Askham and John Wodecok, " Sheriffs of the said city, and John Michel, Coroner in the City " aforesaid, and appealed John Sewale, *cartere*, of Iseldone, because " that he, the aforesaid John Sewale, on the 15th day of the month " of September, in the 21st year of the reign of King Richard the " Second, in the Church of St. Martin le Grand, in London, did say " to Richard Hawtyn aforesaid, that there had been no peace or love " in England since the present King of England became king; and " in like manner, did further say that he is not the rightful king. " And of the words aforesaid the said Richard Hawtyn appealed " the same John Sewale before the said Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, " and Coroner. And also, John Sewale was detained in the prison " aforesaid for 40 marks, which John Neel, *gardenere*, recovered " against him before Adam [3] Bame, late Mayor of the City of Lon- " don, in a certain plea of trespass.

[1] Islington.
[2] Or accusation.
[3] Generally written "Bamme."

"And these are the reasons for the taking and detention of the "said John Sewale in the prison aforesaid."

Ordinances of the Hurers.

22 Richard II. A.D. 1398. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxviii. (Norman French.)

On the 20th day of August, in the 22nd year etc., the following Articles of the trade of [1] Hurers were by Richard Whityngtone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, ordered to be entered.—

"In the first place,—that no one of the said trade shall scour "a *cappe* or *hure*, or anything pertaining to *scouryng*, belonging to "the said trade, in any open place: but they must do this in their "own houses; seeing that some persons in the said trade have of "late sent their apprentices and journeymen, as well children of "tender age as others, down to the water of Thames and other "exposed places, and amid horrible tempests, frosts, and snows, "to the very great scandal, as well of the good folks of the said "trade, as of the City aforesaid. And also, because that divers "persons, and pages belonging to lords, when they take their "horses down to the Thames, are oftentimes wrangling with their "said apprentices and journeymen; and they are then on the point "of killing one another, to the very great peril that seems likely to "ensue therefrom.

"And that no one of the said trade shall work upon any Feast-"day, or upon the [2] Eve of an Eve, or on any Saturday after the "last *peelle* of Vespers rung at his Parish Church, on the pain "thereon ordained.

"And in order the mischiefs aforesaid utterly to avoid, by "advice of the said Mayor and Aldermen, and by common assent "of the said trade, it is ordained and agreed to, that every one "who shall be found in default, or culpable in any of the points "aforesaid, shall pay 2 shillings the first time, 3*s*. 4*d*. the second "time, 6*s*. 8*d*. the third time, and on the fourth default, shall be "adjudged to suffer pecuniary or bodily penalty, by award of the "Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, for the time being; one "half [of the penalty] to go to the use of the Chamber of the "said city, and the other half to the use of the said trade."

[1] See page 403 *ante*.

[2] *Veigle des Vigilies*.

Stock of a Jeweller's Shop, on Cornhulle.

22 Richard II. A.D. 1398. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxviii. (Latin.)

WILLIAM CRESSEWYK, William Coupere, Chaplain, and Bartholomew Neue, executors of [1] Walter Pynchon, citizen of London, and merchant, dwelling on Cornhulle, who was of late treacherously [2] slain at Winchester, brought here into Court divers jewels unto him belonging; which were appraised by [3] Drew Barentyn and John Doblere, goldsmiths, as follow.—

One royal chaplet, value 100*l.* One royal *nowche*, 100*l.* One fine ruby, 40*l.* Three rubies, 50 marks. Two rubies, 20*l.* Five rubies, 10 marks. One balass, 13*s.* 4*d.* Twenty-seven *dyamandes* on three [4] buttons, 100 marks. Two sapphires and two balasses, 10*l.* Forty-six rings and two small *nowches* of gold, 14*l.* One collar of gold, with a [5] *fawkone*, 10*l.* Eleven *nowches* and one [6] hart, in gold, 11*l.* One chaplet of pearls, 40*s.* Nineteen gold rings, 40*l.* One [7] *selle* of gold, 10*l.* Two *nowches* of gold, 32*l.* One tablet of gold, with a figure of [8] *cokylle*, 5*l.* One small box, with stones, 4 marks. One hart in gold, 33*s.* 4*d.* One pontifical ring, 40*s.* Thirty pearls, 20*l.* Two [9] *tabbletys* of gold, 8*l.* One *mytre*, 20*l.*

One silver ewer, weighing 12¾ ounces. Two [10] white pieces, with [11] silver necks, weighing 22 ounces. Two silver *candelstikkes*, weighing 9½ ounces. Two [12] *bikers* of silver gilt, weighing 29½ ounces. One other *biker* of silver gilt, weighing 16 ounces. One silver salt-cellar, weighing 13½ ounces. Twenty-four silver spoons, weighing 23½ ounces. One silver [13] *paxbred*, weighing 6 ounces.

Amount of such ounces, 132¾; at 2*s.* 4*d.* per ounce, value thereof, 15*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Sum total—600*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Ordinances of [14] *Bakwellehalle.*

22 Richard II. A.D. 1398. Letter-Book H. fol. cccxxvii. (Norman French.)

"BY assent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City "of London, it is ordered that no manner of person, foreigner or

[1] As representing John Pynchon, jeweller, deceased.

[2] *mingendo interficiebatur.*

[3] Elected Mayor shortly afterwards, for A.D. 1398, 9. See page 553*post*, Note [4].

[4] *bostunes*, apparently.

[5] Falcon.

[6] See page 429 *ante*, Note [2].

[7] Probably, a set of harness, decorated with gold. See Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 452.

[8] Probably, shell, meaning a cameo.

[9] Tablets.

[10] Probably, plated flagons.

[11] *swageez.*

[12] Beakers; a kind of cup. See Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 35.

[13] See page 263 *ante*, Note [15].

[14] On the site of the present Bankruptcy Court, and of Guildhall Buildings,

" stranger, bringing woollen cloth to the said city for sale, shall house, " shew, or sell the same, at any other place within the said city, or " in the suburbs thereof, than at Bakwellehalle; which is by the " said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, thereunto especially " appointed and assigned; on pain of forfeiture of all woollen cloth " to the contrary hereof housed, shown, or sold. And that no per- " son, foreigner or stranger, shall sell any manner of woollen cloth " at the said Bakwellehalle, at any time in the week, except between " eleven of the *clocke* before Noon on Thursday, and eleven of the " *clocke* before Noon on Saturday; on pain of forfeiture of all cloth " sold to the contrary hereof."

[1]" Whereas the foreign drapers bringing woollen cloths to the " City of London for sale, do sell the same in divers hostelries in " secret, where they make many disorderly and deceitful bargains, " as well between foreigner and foreigner, as between foreigner and " freeman, to the great scandal and damage of all the City, and " against the franchises and liberties of the same, by the noble pro- " genitors of our most dread Lord the King granted, and by the " same our Lord the King of late confirmed, and against the cus- " toms of the said city; in order to avoid such disorderly and de- " ceitful bargainings, and that the commons of the same city, and " others unto it repairing, may have full notice where such cloths " are for sale; and also, that our said Lord the King may be the bet- " ter paid his custom and other duties upon the said cloths, Richard " Whityngtone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the assent of the " Commons of the said city, have ordained that every foreign " draper, from whatsoever part he shall bring woollen cloths unto " the said city to sell, shall take the same wholly to Bakwellehalle " in the said city, and nowhere else within the franchise of the " same city, on pain of forfeiture of all cloths that shall be other- " wise housed; and that no foreign or alien merchant shall buy any " such manner of cloths of such foreign drapers, otherwise than at the " said place of Bakwellehalle, under the same penalty. And that the " same foreign drapers shall make their show and sale of their said " cloths on certain days, and at certain hours in the week, at the " same place, according to the ancient custom, and not otherwise; " that is to say, from Thursday at [2] mid-day until the same hour on

and the street in front thereof. It had been the property of the Basings and Cliffords, then of the Banqueiles, or Backwells. In the Mayoralty of Richard Whitynton A.D. 1397, 8, it was opened as a mart for the sale of broad cloths.

[1] This seems to be an Ordinance of rather later date than the preceding.

[2] There is a slight variation here from the hour previously named.

"the Saturday following, on pain of forfeiture of all cloth other-
"wise sold. And that the said foreign drapers from henceforth
"shall bring unto the said place no cloth for sale except whole
"cloths and half cloths, listed at both ends, on pain of forfeiting
"so much as shall be found made to the contrary.

"And this Ordinance shall begin to take effect on the Thursday
"next after the Feast of St. Matthew [21 September] now next
"to come, in the [1] 23rd year of the reign of King Richard the
"Second."

[1] *vynt tierce*, over an erasure in the MS.; but this is probably an error, as Whityngton was not Mayor in any part of that year of Richard II.

HENRY IV. A.D. 1399–1413.

Presentation to a Chantry in the Hermitage of Cripulgate.

1 Henry IV. A.D. 1399. Letter-Book I. fol. vi. (Latin.)

"To the venerable man, the Mayor of the City of London, Brother "John, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of [1]Gerondone, "of the Cistercian Order, in the Diocese of Lincoln, greeting, with "honour. We do, by these presents, present unto your Reverence "our dearly-beloved brother in Christ, John de Rither, our fellow-"monk and priest, for the Chantry that was founded for the soul of "Sir Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, by the most venera-"ble [2]Lady, Mary de St. Pol, Countess of Pembroke, his [3] wife, "in the Hermitage near to Cripulgate, in London, and which unto "our presentation belongs. In witness whereof, we have to these "presents set our Seal. Given in our Monastery of Gerondon "aforesaid, on the Feast of St. Michael [29 September], in the year "of Our Lord 1399."

In virtue of which presentation, the said John de Rither was admitted to the Chantry aforesaid, by Thomas Knolles, Mayor of London, etc.

Declaration as to the Christian name of Drew Barentyn.

1 Henry IV. A.D. 1400. Letter-Book I. fol. i. (Latin.)

"On the 10th day of March, in the first year of King Henry, "after the Conquest the Fourth, [4]Drew Barentyn, citizen and gold-"smith of London, came before Thomas Knolles, the Mayor, and "the Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, "to notify unto them that, whereas he, the same Drew, was enrolled "on the 30th day of April in the [5]38th year of the reign of King "Edward the Third, late King of England, in the Red Paper of "purchases of the freedom and of apprenticeships in the City of

[1] Now Garendon, in Leicestershire. This Hermitage was situate in Mugwell, or Mogwell, (now Monkwell), Street.

[2] Also Foundress of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

[3] He was slain in a tournament, on the day of his marriage, A.D. 1323.

[4] He had been Sheriff in 1393 (see p. 536 *ante*) and Mayor in 1398, 9, and was again Mayor in 1408, 9, being the first Alderman of Farringdon Within, after the division of Farringdon into two Wards. The Barentyn family belonged to the Island of Jersey.

[5] A.D. 1364.

" London, under the name of 'Andrew Barentyn'; and afterwards, " on the 26th day of October in the [1]44th year of the reign of the " same King Edward, was admitted, in the Black Paper of pur- " chases of the freedom and of apprenticeships in the said city, as " a freeman of the said city, under the name of ' Andrew Barentyn'; " through negligence on part of the writer of the indentures of " apprenticeship of the aforesaid Andrew, who thought that '*An-* " '*dreas*' was the proper Latin [2]word for ' Drew ':—he now entreats " the said Mayor and Aldermen, that he, the same Drew, may " enjoy for the future, and assert, his freedom aforesaid from the " said times of enrolment and admission, in the name of ' Drew " ' Barentyn,' citizen and goldsmith of London; and that nothing " in the meantime done, or in future to be done, by the same " Drew in the name of ' Drew Barentyn', by reason of his freedom " aforesaid, or of his enrolment or admission as an apprentice, as " being a freeman of the said city, shall in any way be annulled, " but shall remain in full strength and force. Which Mayor and " Aldermen, considering the prayer of the aforesaid Drew to be " proper and reasonable, and also, well knowing that the aforesaid " Drew is one and the same person with him who was enrolled and " admitted in the papers before mentioned under the name of 'An- " ' drew Barentyn,' and this, through the negligence before stated, " and that he is not another or different person; and desiring to do " justice and keep good faith with all, as they are bound to do; " do grant by these presents that he, the said Drew, may assert and " enjoy his freedom aforesaid, together with all things touching his " freedom, from the times aforesaid, and so for the future, by the " name of ' Drew Barentyn,' etc."

Petition of the Pouchmakers, as to the supervision of Galoches.

2 Henry IV. A.D. 1400. Letter-Book I. fol. vi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3]On the 16th day of October, in the 2nd year etc., the reputable men of the trade of *Pouchemakers* presented unto the Mayor and Aldermen a certain petition, as follows.—

[4] " Unto the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the " City of London, pray the folks of the trade of *Pouchemakers* in " the said city, that it may please your very gracious Lordships " to grant unto them and order, that the making of [5]*galoches* of

[1] A.D. 1370.

[2] Correctly, it should have been " *Drogo*."

[3] In Latin.

[4] In French.

[5] Shoes with wooden soles, and cross latchets; the word is used by Chaucer, and in the *Vision of Piers Plowman*. See Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 184.

" wood in the said city, of which no one has the governance, and " which was formerly [by] the *Pouchemakers* invented and esta- " blished, shall be under their governance and rule, and entered of " record, for the common and necessary profit of all the said city; " inasmuch as there is great default in this respect, as well as to " false and not durable leather, as to false workmanship, and other " secret defaults."

[1] Which petition having been read before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and with no small pains fully understood and estimated, seeing that by such petition it was manifestly shown that the rule and supervision of *galoches*, in the same specified, was clearly required for the benefit and advantage of the public, it was granted by the same Mayor and Aldermen, that the Masters of the said trade of *Pouchemakers* should have the rule and supervision of wooden *galoches* within the liberty of the City; so long as it should seem expedient to the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, for the time being, and to the commonalty of the said city it should be useful and necessary.

Thomas Dufhous, a Brewer, admitted to be of the trade of the Fishmongers.

4 Henry IV. A.D. 1402. Letter-Book I. fol. xxiii. (Latin.)

On the 17th day of November, in the 4th year etc., came here, before John Walcote, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of London, [2] Thomas Dufhous, citizen and brewer of the said city, who was admitted to the freedom of the City aforesaid, and sworn, in the time of Edward Dalyngrugge, Knight, Warden of London, and Stephen Speleman, Chamberlain, on the 13th day of July in the 16th year of the reign of King Richard the Second; which Thomas alleged and said that for a long time past he had followed, and was then following, the trade of a fishmonger, and not the trade of a brewer; as the Masters of the said trade of Fishmongers also testified, entreating the said Mayor and Aldermen that they would deign to admit the same Thomas to the freedom of the said city in their trade aforesaid, and to order him to be entered therein.

Whereupon, the said Mayor and Aldermen, having taken counsel among themselves thereon, at the instance of very many reputable men of the said trade of Fishmongers, who were personally

[1] In Latin.

[2] Thomas Dufhouse, a Skinner, was Sheriff in the year 1428, 9. It seems doubtful if he was the person here mentioned. A Thomas Dufhouse is also mentioned as Auditor of the Bridge and Chamber Accounts in September 1419, in *Journal* I. fol. 60 b.

present, granted the said entreaty of Thomas before-named. And he gave for his admission etc.[1]

Ordinance of the Fletchers.

4 Henry IV. A.D. 1403. Letter-Book I. fol. xxiv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[2]ORDINANCE of the trade of Fletchers, made by John Walcote, Mayor of the City of London, and the Aldermen, on the 16th day of June, in the 4th year etc.; and which was proclaimed on the 20th day of June, in the year aforesaid.—

[3]"In the first place,—that the folks of the said trade in the said "city shall have power every year, at the Feast of St. Edward the "King [5 January], to elect two persons to be Wardens of the "trade, to survey and make search during the year then next en- "suing as to all manner of arrows and heads of arrows and quarels, "as well of citizens as of foreigners, within the said city; and that "they shall have power to seize such [4]artillery as shall be found "to be false and deceitful, as well in houses and the king's high- "way, as in every other place within the franchise of the said city; "and to present the same to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the "time being, there to be forfeited and destroyed; the persons who "shall have made such false work, to be punished and amerced, at "the discretion of the said Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being; "one half of such amercement to go to the use of the Chamber, and "the other half to the use of the said trade.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade, citizen or foreigner, shall "sell in any place within the franchise of the said city any work of "such trade pertaining to warfare, before that it has been assayed by "the said Wardens, as being good and able, for the advantage of "the King and of the realm; on pain of forfeiture and amerce- "ment, in form aforesaid. So always, that the Wardens of the "said trade shall be ready at all fitting times to assay such artillery, "on pain of making fine, at the discretion of the Mayor and Alder- "men.

"Also,—that the said Wardens shall have power, so often as "they shall please, to cause search to be made in every place within "the franchise of the said city, to see that all arrows and quarels "in the said trade are made of good and dry wood, and that the "heads of the arrows and quarels are hard: that so, no arrows or "quarels be made by night, nor yet by day in deceit or prejudice

[1] The sum is omitted.
[2] In Latin.
[3] In French.
[4] *artillarie*. See 1 *Samuel*, xx. 40, the authorized English Version.

" of the King and of the realm. And that those who are rebellious " against the said Wardens, if any such shall be found, shall be " punished by advice of the Mayor and Aldermen, the same as " rebels in other trades of the City. Provided always, that all " manner of folks, freemen and foreigners, having, and bringing to " the City, [1] *brodearwes* and *boltes* to sell, shall not be restricted by " this Ordinance; but may freely sell the same, without survey " or search by the Wardens aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall sell in any way to " an alien any manner of work belonging to such trade, before that " he has had especial leave from the King, and it is known that the " same is not to the prejudice of the King or of the realm; on pain " of forfeiture of the work, and of being punished and amerced, at " the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, according to the " extent of the offence.

[2] *Ordinance of the Writers of Text-letter, Limners, and others who bind and sell books.*

4 Henry IV. A.D. 1403. Letter-Book I. fol. xxv. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3] BE it remembered, that on the 12th day of July, in the 4th year etc., the reputable men of the craft of Writers of text-letter, those commonly called [4] " Limners," and other good folks, citizens of London, who were wont to bind and to sell books, presented here unto John Walcote, Mayor, and the Aldermen of London, a certain petition, in these words.—

[5] " Unto the honourable Lords, and wise, the Mayor and Alder- " men of the City of London, pray very humbly all the good folks, " freemen of the said city, of the trades of writers of text-letter, " *lymenours*, and other folks of London, who are wont to bind and " to sell books; that it may please your [6] great sagenesses to grant " unto them, that they may elect yearly two reputable men, the " one a *lymenour*, the other a text-writer, to be Wardens of the said " trades; and that the names of the Wardens so elected may be " presented each year before the Mayor, for the time being, and " they be there sworn well and diligently to oversee, that good rule " and governance is had and exercised by all folks of the same " trades in all works unto the said trades pertaining, to the praise " and good fame of the loyal good men of the said trades, and to

[1] Broad arrows.
[2] The marginal title in the MS.
[3] In Latin.
[4] *Illuminatores*; painters and decorators of manuscripts.
[5] In French.
[6] *tressageses*.

" the shame and blame of the bad and disloyal men of the same. " And that the same Wardens may call together all the men of the " said trades honourably and peaceably, when need shall be, as well " for the good rule and governance of the said city, as of the trades " aforesaid. And that the same Wardens, in performing their due " office, may present from time to time all the defaults of the said " bad and disloyal men to the Chamberlain at the Guildhall, for the " time being; to the end that the same may there, according to the " wise and prudent discretion of the governors of the said city, be " corrected, punished, and duly redressed. And that all who are " rebellious against the said Wardens, as to the survey and good " rule of the same trades, may be punished, according to the general " Ordinance made as to rebellious persons in trades of the said " city, as set forth in Book G fol. cxxxv. And that it may please " you to command that this petition, by your sagenesses granted, " may be entered of record for time to come; for the love of God, " and as a work of charity."

[1] Which petition having been read before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and fully understood, for the reason especially that it concerned the common weal and profit, that transgressors of the Ordinance aforesaid should be severely punished, as before stated; it was unanimously granted by them that the Ordinance should thereafter be faithfully observed, and that transgressors should be punished in manner as above stated.

Petition of the Hurers and Cappers.

5 Henry IV. A.D. 1404. Letter-Book I. fol. xxix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] On the 28th day of June, in the 5th year etc., came the reputable men of the trade of [2] Hurers and Cappers of the City of London, and presented unto William Askham, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the said city, a certain petition, as under written; entreating the same that they would deign to order the Articles in the said petition contained to be entered of record, in future time to be observed. Which Articles, hereunder written, being there read and fully understood, by unanimous assent they were ordered by them here to be entered.—

[3] " Unto the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the " City of London, pray humbly all the folks of the trade of Hurers " and Cappers in the said city; that whereas they have been at

[1] In Latin.
[2] See pages 403 and 549 *ante*.
[3] In French.

" divers times slandered and reproved, as well in the said city as in " divers country-places within England and without, for divers false " works found in the said trade, and made by folks following the " trade, both within the said city and without, who make *cappes*, " *hures*, *hattes*, and many other things belonging to the trade, with " *fullyng* at mills and *fullyng* by [1] foot; which work, so made by " *fullyng* at mills and by foot, is false work, reprovable, and deceit- " ful, because that the said work cannot be properly fulled except " by hand-fulling only, and in no other manner. And besides this, " very gracious Lords, divers folks following the same trade in the " said city, do make divers works in the said trade with [2] *pelwolle* " and [3] *coursewolle*, to dye the same the colour of scarlet, whereas " such work is not able to bear that colour, in great deceit of all " the common people, and to the great prejudice of the custom of " our Lord the King.—May it please your very noble and very " gracious Lordships, to ordain that no work of the said trade shall " be fulled in mills or by the feet, but only by the hands of men; " and that no one of the said trade shall sell to any person, free- " man or foreigner, any manner of *hure* or *cappe*, before that the " Wardens of the trade shall have made their search and survey of " all such work, and of the wool put therein, on the pain that fol- " lows, that is to say:—the first time that any one shall be found " in default, the offender shall pay 3*s*. 4*d*.; on the second default " 6*s*. 8*d*.; and on the third default, 10*s*.; and that every time that " such false work shall be found, the same shall be forfeited, and " one-half of the fine and the forfeiture shall go to the use of the " Chamber of the Guildhall, and the other half to the use of the " said trade. So always, that the said search be duly made, and " that without delay. And further,—may it please you to grant " unto the Wardens of the said trade, for the time being, sufficient " power that they may search all persons working in the trade " within the franchise of the said city, and present the defaults, " if any such be found therein, unto your honourable Lordships, " or unto the Chamberlain of the Guildhall; to the end that due " punishment may be inflicted for the same, according to the extent " of the default so found; for the love of God, and as a work of " charity."

[1] *I.e.* by walk-mills; such fullers being known as " walkers." See page 530 *ante*.

[2] Inferior wool, taken from the pelts of dead sheep.

[3] Coarse wool, probably, flocks.

Regulation as to those who shall be present at the Elections of the Mayor and Sheriffs.

5 Henry IV. A.D. 1404. Letter-Book I. fol. xxxiii. (Latin.)

ON Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, in the 5th year etc., seeing that on the Day of St. Matthew the Apostle [21 September] last past, at the congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in the Guildhall, for the election of Sheriffs for the ensuing year, such an exceeding number of apprentices and serving-men, belonging to citizens of the said city, as well as of other men, strangers to the freedom of the City, was, without any summons, assembled together in the said Guildhall; and so loud and so clamorous was their shouting, that the [1]Mayor and Aldermen were unable to understand the reason for their noise; to the manifest troubling and disturbance of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, there summoned; it was ordained and established that in future, as well at the election of the Mayor as of the Sheriffs, or other officers of the said city to be elected, no person, of whatsoever estate or condition he may be, shall presume to enter the Guildhall for the purpose of taking part in any election therein, unless he shall have been especially summoned and chosen to make such election, by the serjeants of the Mayor, Sheriffs, or Chamber, for the time being; on the pain that attaches thereto etc.

On the understanding also, that no one shall be summoned to any election hereafter, unless he be one of the more substantial men of the said city, or one of the Common Council thereof.

Proclamation made as to the sale of Faggots and Charcoal.

7 Henry IV. A.D. 1405. Letter-Book I. fol. xlviii. (Norman French.)

"LET proclamation be made, that no person, freeman or foreigner, "who sells wood called '*fagot*,' or charcoal, within the franchise "of the City of London by retail, shall sell such *fagot* at a higher "price than 4 shillings the hundred, or two *fagottes* for a penny, "and one *fagot* for a halfpenny; and the quarter of charcoal for not "more than 10 pence, and the half quarter for 5 pence; on pain "of forfeiture of all the *fagot* and charcoal to the use of the "Chamber, that shall be sold to the contrary hereof. And he who "shall refuse to sell *fagot* or charcoal, in opposition hereunto, shall "incur the forfeiture before mentioned."

Sir William Askham.

Charge sent to the Aldermen by the Mayor, as to the Watch.

7 Henry IV. A.D. 1405. Letter-Book I. fol. xlvii. (Norman French.)

"We do command and charge you, strictly enjoining that, immediately on sight hereof, you do cause your Wardmote to be held; to the end that you may have the defaults which by inquisition before you shall be found therein, and as to the which you yourself shall not be able to make due correction, ready before us at the Guildhall, at our General Court, to be holden on the Monday next after the Feast of the [1] Typhanye next ensuing, that so we may make due redress therein, as unto the case shall pertain: further charging and commanding you, that you do order good and sufficient watch of folks, properly armed and arrayed, to be kept in your Ward every night during this solemn Feast of Christmas; going always, and passing, through all the streets and lanes in your said Ward, in manner as heretofore has been wont to be done. And that no persons shall go in the said city, or in the suburbs thereof, with visors or false faces, on the pain that awaits the same. And that on the outside of every house that is upon the high streets and lanes of the said city, every night during the solemn Feast aforesaid, a lantern shall be hung, with a lighted candle therein, the same to burn so long as it may last; on pain of paying four pence to the Chamber of the Guildhall, every time that default in such light shall be made. And this you are in no manner to omit. Written at London, under the Seal of our Mayoralty, the 13th day of December, in the 7th year of the reign of our most dread Lord, King Henry, now reigning."

[2] *Hokkyng forbidden, by proclamation.*

7 Henry IV. A.D. 1406. Letter-Book I. fol. xlix. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3] This proclamation was made on the Friday next before the [4] quinzaine of Easter, in the 7th year etc.—

[5] "Let proclamation be made, that no person of this city, or within the suburbs thereof, of whatsoever estate or condition such person may be, whether man or woman, shall, in any street or lane thereof, take hold of, or constrain, any person, of whatsoever estate or condition he may be, within house or without,

[1] Or Epiphany, 6 January.

[2] This proclamation is repeated in fol. lxxvii. of the same Volume, 10 Henry IV.: which see in page 571.

[3] In Latin.

[4] A fortnight after Easter.

[5] In French.

" for [1]*hokkyng*, on the Monday or Tuesday next, called '*Hokke-*
" '*dayes*'; on pain of imprisonment, and of making fine at the dis-
" cretion of the Mayor and Aldermen. And that every constable,
" serjeant, bedel, and other officer, of the said city, shall have power
" to arrest any person whatsoever, who shall do or practise such
" *hokkyng*, and to take the same to prison, there to remain accord-
" ing to the award of the said Mayor and Aldermen."

Sentence of death for burglary, and claim of Benefit of Clergy.

7 Henry IV. A.D. 1406. Letter-Book F. fol. ccxxv. (Latin.)

DELIVERY of [2]Infangthef, made in the Guildhall of the City of London, before John Wodecok, Mayor of the City aforesaid, John de Prestone, Recorder thereof, John Hadlee, Thomas Knolles, and other Aldermen, and Henry Bartone and William Crowmere, Sheriffs of the City, on Monday, the 26th day of April, in the 7th year etc.

William Hegge, who was taken on the Saturday next before the Monday aforesaid, at the suit of Margaret Normantone, late the wife of Thomas Normantone, citizen and grocer of London, with the [3]mainour of divers goods and chattels of the same Margaret;—namely, 12 baselards, harnessed with silver gilt, value 5 pounds; 12 pairs of small knives, harnessed with [4]*jeet* and silver, value 30*s*.; and other goods and chattels to the value of 40*l*.; which goods and chattels, being in the shop of the said Margaret, in the Parish of St. Mary Colcherche, in the Ward of Westchepe, in London aforesaid, on the same Saturday he, the said William Hegge, breaking into and entering the shop of the same Margaret at night, feloniously stole; is by the same Margaret appealed thereof; and she finds as sureties that she will prosecute her appeal, James Cok and John Chadde, both of London. And hereupon, the said William, being asked how he will acquit himself of the felony aforesaid, says that he is in no way guilty thereof, and puts himself upon the country for good and for bad.

And the Jury of the venue aforesaid appears, namely, Richard Reynolde, and eleven others; who say upon their oath, that the said William Hegge is guilty of the felony aforesaid, etc. There-

[1] The sports practised on Hock Monday and Hock Tuesday, the third Monday and Tuesday after Easter. On the first day the men were lifted, and on the next the women; the passengers being intercepted by ropes, and made to give money for their release. See Hampson's *Medii Ævi Kalendarium*, vol. ii. p. 204; and Brand's *Popular Antiq.* vol. i. pp. 184–191 (ed. Ellis).

[2] See page 195 *ante*, Note [5].

[3] See page 195 *ante*, Note [6].

[4] Jet.

fore it is adjudged that the said William Hegge shall be hanged by the neck etc. And hereupon, the aforesaid William Hegge says that he is a clerk, and that he can read etc. And because that the Court is without the Ordinary, such Court cannot proceed further to judgment etc. Therefore, the same William Hegge is committed to the Gaol of our Lord the King at Neugate, there to remain [1]until etc.

Ordinance of the Forcermakers.

7 Henry IV. A.D. 1406. Letter-Book I. fol. lii. (Norman French.)

" UNTO the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the " City of London, humbly pray the good folks of the trade of " [2]Forcermakers of the same city, that whereas divers folks of the " said trade, as well freemen as foreigners, do make forcers of " false and rotten wood, and cover them with linen cloth within, " by reason whereof people may not have knowledge of the wood, " and do then send them to dealers to sell again to other lieges of " the realm, in great deceit of the people, and to the scandal of " the good folks of the said trade; and, very honourable Sirs, " seeing that there are no Wardens in the said trade to examine " their works, in the said city made and sold, no correction thereof " is made:—may it please your honourable Lordships to grant, " that the folks of the said trade may yearly elect two reputable " men from among themselves, to be Wardens of the trade, and " to search for defaults in the same, wheresoever they may be " found, within the franchise of the said city; and to present the " same unto the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, that so, correction " and punishment may be made as to those who shall be found in " default, according to the Ordinances after written; for the love " of God, and as a work of charity.—

" In the first place,—that no one in the said trade shall make " any forcer but according to the standard used from of old, that " is to say, of nine different [3]dimensions in length, and breadth, " and depth within, as follows;—the forcer of the first dimension " shall be 20 inches of assize in length, 14 inches of assize in " breadth, and 8 inches of assize in depth; the forcer of the second " dimension, that is called a '*quarlet*,' shall be 18 inches in length, " 14 inches in breadth, and 8 inches of assize in depth; the forcer " of the third dimension, 18 inches in length, 9½ inches in breadth,

[1] Until claimed by the Ordinary. p. 170.

[2] Makers of *forcers*, or caskets. On this subject, see Way's *Prompt. Parv.*

[3] *mewsons.*

" and 6½ inches in depth; the forcer of the fourth dimension, 16½ " inches in length, 12½ inches in breadth, and 6½ inches of assize " in depth; the forcer of the fifth dimension, 15½ inches in length, " 11½ inches in breadth, and 6 inches of assize in depth; the " forcer of the sixth dimension, 15½ inches in length, 9½ inches in " breadth, and 6 inches of assize in depth; the forcer of the " seventh dimension, 14 inches in length, 9½ inches in breadth, " and 5 inches of assize in depth; the forcer of the eighth di- " mension, 12 inches of assize in length, 8 inches in breadth, and " 4 inches of assize in depth; the forcer of the ninth dimension, " 10 inches of assize in length, 6 inches in breadth, and 4 inches " of assize in depth: which same forcers shall always be made of " good and proper wood, on pain of forfeiture thereof to the " Chamber of the Guildhall, and further, of paying a fine of 40 " pence, on the first default found; one half thereof to the said " Chamber, and the other half to the trade; upon the second de- " fault made, on pain of forfeiture of the forcer, and of a fine of " 6*s.* 8*d.* to the parties aforesaid; and on the third default, of " forfeiture of the forcer, and payment of 10 shillings to the " parties aforesaid; and so on, at the discretion of the Mayor and " Aldermen.

" Also,—that the said Wardens, so chosen for the year, may " examine the work made in the same trade, and as well the work " found in the trade, as elsewhere in the same city made, to sell " within the same, without impeachment, let, or hindrance, from " any one, and shall present the defaults unto the said Chamber- " lain; and that whosoever shall molest them, may be punished " at the discretion of the said Mayor and Aldermen.

" Also,—that no one in the same trade shall instruct any man- " ner of person in the trade, until he shall have been made ap- " prentice, according to the custom of the said city, without fraud " or evil intent; on pain of paying 20 shillings to the parties, in " form aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one in the same trade shall withdraw or detain " the apprentice or journeyman of another in the trade, on pain of " paying 20 shillings, in form aforesaid.

" Also,—that if any one of the said trade shall be rebellious or " contumacious, he shall be punished and imprisoned, and shall " make fine, according to the ancient Ordinances made in the " Guildhall for all those rebellious against the masters, governors, " and wardens of all the trades of the City aforesaid."

Election of Richard Whityngton to his second Mayoralty.

8 Henry IV. A.D. 1406. Letter-Book I. fol. liv. (Latin.)

On Wednesday, the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward the King and Confessor [13 October], in the 8th year etc., John Wodecok, Mayor of the City of London, considering that upon the same day he and all the Aldermen of the said city, and as many as possible of the wealthier and more substantial Commoners of the same city, ought to meet at the Guildhall, as the usage is, to elect a new Mayor for the ensuing year, ordered that a Mass of the Holy Spirit should be celebrated, with solemn [1] music, in the Chapel annexed to the said Guildhall; to the end that the same Commonalty, by the grace of the Holy Spirit, might be able peacefully and amicably to nominate two able and proper persons to be Mayor of the said city for the ensuing year, by favour of the clemency of Our Saviour, according to the customs of the said city.

Which Mass having in the said Chapel been solemnly celebrated, there being present thereat the said John Wodecok, the Mayor, John Prestone, Recorder, Nicholas Wottone and Geoffrey Broke, Sheriffs, the [2] Prior of the Holy Trinity, John Hadlee, William Staundone, Richard Whytyngtone, Drew Barentyn, Thomas Knolles, John Shadworth, William Askham, William Bramptone, John Warner, William Walderne, William Venour, Robert Chychely, Thomas Fauconer, Thomas Polle, William Louthe, William Crowmere, Henry Bartone, and Henry Pountfreyt, Aldermen, and many reputable Commoners of the City aforesaid; the same Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commoners, entered the Guildhall, where the precept of the said Mayor and Aldermen, as the cause of the said congregation, was becomingly set forth and declared by the said Recorder to the Commoners aforesaid; to the end that such Commoners should nominate unto the said Mayor and Aldermen such able and proper persons as had before filled the office of Sheriff in the City aforesaid; it being for the said Commoners to take no care which one of the persons so to be nominated should be chosen by the Mayor and Aldermen to be Mayor for the ensuing year. Which being done, the said Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, went up into the Chamber of the Mayor's Court, within the Guildhall aforesaid, there to await the nomination of such two persons. Whereupon, the Commoners peacefully and amicably, without any clamour or discussion, did becomingly nominate Richard Whytyngtone, mercer, and Drew

[1] *nota*: musical notation.

[2] As Alderman of Portsoken Ward.

Barentyn, goldsmith, through John Westone, Common Countor of the said city, and presented the same.

And hereupon, the Mayor and Aldermen, with closed doors, in the said Chamber chose Richard Whytyngtone aforesaid, by guidance of the Holy Spirit, to be Mayor of the City for the ensuing year; after which, the Mayor and Aldermen, coming down from the Chamber into the Hall, to the Commoners there assembled, as the custom is, notified by the Recorder unto the same Commoners, how that, by Divine [1]inspiration, the lot had fallen upon the said Richard Whytyngtone, as above stated.

And further, the said Commoners unanimously entreated the Mayor and Aldermen, that they would ordain that in every future year, on the Day of the Translation of St. Edward, a Mass of the Holy Spirit, for the reasons before stated, should be celebrated, before the election of the Mayor, in the Chapel aforesaid. And hereupon, the Mayor and Aldermen, considering the entreaty of the said Commoners to be fair, reasonable, and consonant with right, and especially to the glory and laud of God, and to the honour of the said city, by assent and consent of the said Commoners, did ordain and decree that every year in future a solemn Mass with music shall be celebrated in presence of the Mayor and Aldermen; the same Mass, by ordinance of the Chamberlain for the time being, to be solemnly chaunted by the finest singers in the Chapel aforesaid, and upon that Feast.

A Chaplain charged with making an immoral compact.

8 Henry IV. A.D. 1406. Letter-Book I. fol. cclxxxvi. (Latin.)

On the 14th day of December, in the 8th year etc., in presence of Richard Whityngtone, Mayor, John Hadle, John Hende, Geoffrey Brook, John Warner, Henry Pountfreyt, William Venour, Richard Merlawe, and Thomas Fauconer, Aldermen, Sir William Langford, Chaplain, was [brought up, as being] taken in adultery with Margaret, the wife of Richard Dod, tailor, in the Ward of Bishopesgate Without, by the bedel etc. And the same Richard Dod, the husband of the aforesaid Margaret, was the [2]go-between with the said Chaplain and Margaret, his wife aforesaid, and received 40 pence from the said Chaplain for his good offices therein. Therefore it was adjudged by the Court, that the said Richard Dod should undergo the punishment of the pillory, on the Wednesday following, for three hours of the day.[3]

[1] In allusion to *Acts* i. 24–26.

[2] *pronuba.*

[3] From this portion of *Letter-Book* I (folios 286–290) which contains some

Ordinance made as between the Cutlers and the Sheathers.

9 Henry IV. A.D. 1408. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxi. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 16th day of August, in the 9th year etc., there came here, before the Mayor and Aldermen of London, as well the Masters of the trade of Cutlers of the said city, as many other reputable men of the same trade, shewing unto the same Mayor and Aldermen, with all due urgency, how that they and their predecessors, cutlers of the said city, were wont to sell knives fully prepared and decorated, to all buyers whatsoever; but that every knife is prepared separately by three different crafts, first, the blade by smiths called "*Bladsmythes*," the handle and the other fitting work by the cutlers, and the sheath by the sheathers; and that if the articles are good, commendation is the result, but if bad, then blame and scandal falls and is charged upon the said trade of the Cutlers. And seeing that for any default in the sheaths, being not properly made, no little blame and scandal falls upon the said trade of the Cutlers, and manifest damage ensues therefrom, as well to the whole realm as to the community of the City aforesaid; therefore, the said Masters and reputable men of the trade of Cutlers, with all due urgency, represented unto the said Mayor and Aldermen, that as well the said sheathers, as many of the trade of Cutlers, applied themselves to making sheaths, of which the supervision, correction, or liability to forfeiture, had been entirely seen to or taken in hand by the crafts aforesaid, and no presentation whatever made thereof to the Chamberlain, as it ought to be; to the common loss, and to the manifest scandal, of the said trade of the Cutlers.

And hereupon, the said Mayor and Aldermen, considering the matters aforesaid, sent for the Masters of the said trade of Sheathers, notifying unto them the matters aforesaid; who, after mature deliberation, determined and ordained that in future, for the proper

dozens of similar charges, mostly against Chaplains celebrating in the City, *temp.* Henry IV.—Henry VI., we learn that it was the practice in such cases to have proclamation made, (apparently in Court) that if any person should thereafter hire such priest to do any spiritual office, he should pay a fine to the Chamber double the amount of the sum so agreed to be given to such priest; after which, the offender was "sent to the Ordinary, to be purged." In fol. 289 b. are entered, in a nearly illegible hand, the words of the proclamation made on such occasions: —"*The Mayr comaundith on the Kynges bihalf, that no man from this day forward, within the fraunchise of this cite of Londone, holde in servyse ne yeve no manere salery to* N. B. *that here is, on peyn of paying the doble summe of the seid salerie to the Chambre of Londone; for he is found yn a suspect place in way of synne—for he is founde in doyng fornicacion* [or] *avowtri with* J. N. *that here is present*,"—one of the latter alternative sentences being used according to the exigency of the offence. In the case immediately preceding the one given in the text, the names of the culprits are "John Jolyf, porter," and "Johanna Fithyan."

making of sheaths, two of the Masters of the Cutlers, for the time being, should at due and fitting times warn two of the Masters of the Sheathers, for the time being, to make scrutiny of sheaths, by themselves only, as well in the trade of the Cutlers as of the Sheathers aforesaid, or in the hands of any other makers thereof within the kingdom of England, and in the said city exposed for sale; and to correct, oversee, sufficiently examine, and prove the same; and such defaults, if any, as they should find, to present without delay to the Chamberlain of the City, under a penalty by the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being to be imposed; and that by the same Mayor and Aldermen due punishment should be inflicted for default found, according to the extent thereof.

Joint Petition of the Cutlers and the Bladesmiths.

10 Henry IV. A.D. 1408. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] On the 12th day of October, in the 10th year etc., the Masters and reputable men of the trades of Cutlers and Smiths, called "*Bladesmythes*," citizens of the said city, came here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and presented a certain petition, containing the words that follow.—

[2] "Unto the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the "City of London, shew all the good folks of the trades of the Cutlers "and the *Bladesmythes*, freemen of the said city, how that foreign "folks, from divers parts of England, do sell unto the cutlers and "others of the same city as well knives as blades, marked with "marks resembling the marks of the *bladesmythes* free of the said "city; the which knives and blades are faulty and defective, to the "very great scandal of the said trades of the Cutlers and the *Blade-*"*smythes*, and to the common danger.—May it therefore please "your very wise discreetnesses to ordain, that no one of the said "trade of Cutlers shall buy of any other person from henceforth "any such knives or blades made in the country with marks forged "in resemblance of such, as well for the honour of the said trades, "as for the common profit of the City. And that the price of "blades made, or to be made, within the said city, shall not from "henceforth be increased by the said *bladesmythes*, except by advice "of the Masters of the Cutlers and the *Bladesmythes* jointly; on "pain of paying to the Chamber 6*s*. 8*d*. each time; the trades of "the Cutlers and the *Bladesmythes* to have one half thereof, to be "divided between them, for their trouble."

[1] In Latin. [2] In French.

[1] Which petition having been read and fully understood, to support the common and public advantage, and to avert damage to the public, as also, for preserving the character of the two trades, it was agreed by the said Mayor and Aldermen that the petition aforesaid should in the form presented be observed.

Articles of the Bladesmiths.

10 Henry IV. A.D. 1408. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxiii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1] On the 26th day of October, in the 10th year etc., the Masters and reputable men of the trade of Smiths, called "*Bladesmythes*," citizens of the City of London, came here, before the Mayor and Aldermen of the same city, and presented a certain petition, containing the following Articles.—

[2] "In the first place,—whereas many persons of the said trade, as "well freemen as foreigners, who dwell in foreign lanes, do send "their work for sale secretly in some private place, and not in an "open place, because that the said work is not avowable and pro-"per; so that the commonalty is deceived and greatly damaged "thereby:—it is ordained, that no one of the said trade shall cause "any false work to be carried through the streets for sale within "the said city, or in the suburb thereof; and that no one shall go "wandering about with such false work, within the said city, or in "the suburb thereof. But those who shall wish to send their work "for sale out of their own houses or shops, are to send the same "to, and to stand openly with such work for sale at, Greschirche, "or on the Pavement near to St. Nicholas Flesshameles, or near to "the Tun on Cornhille; on pain of forfeiture of such work, that is "to say, one half to go to the use of the Chamber of the Guildhall, "and the other half to the use of the said trade; and of paying, "the first time that a person shall be so convicted thereof, 6*s.* 8*d.*; "the second time, 10*s.*; the third time, 13*s.* 4*d.*; and so, 13*s.* 4*d.* "every time that he shall be so convicted; one half thereof to go "to the Chamber aforesaid, and the other half to the said trade.

"Also,—that every person of the said trade, who is a worker "and maker of lance-heads, swords, daggers, or knives, must make "the points and [3] *egges* thereof hard throughout; and also, the *egges* "and heads of axes so as to stand the assay; on pain of forfeiture "thereof, in manner and form as before stated.

"Also,—that every master of the said trade shall put his own

[1] In Latin.
[2] In French.
[3] Edges.

" mark upon his work, such as heads of lances, knives, and axes, " and other large work, that it may be known who made the same, " if default be found therein; on the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall counterfeit the mark " of another maker upon his own work; but let him use and put " his own mark upon his own work, on the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that the Masters of the said trade, chosen for the time " being, shall cause to be brought to the Guildhall such false work " as they shall find to be made in the trade, to be there adjudged " upon, in the hands of whatsoever person the same shall be found.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall teach his journey- " men the [1] secrets of his trade, as he would his apprentice, on the " pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one shall be made free in the said trade, before " that it has been by the Wardens of the trade, and the other good " folks thereof, attested and recorded that he is able to follow and " take up the said trade, on the pain aforesaid.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall withdraw or entice " away the apprentice of another, during his term, from the service " of his master, on pain of paying 20 shillings; nor yet any jour- " neyman from the service of his master, within his term, on pain " of paying 6*s.* 8*d.*; one half thereof to go to the said Chamber, " and the other half to the trade aforesaid."

[2] Which Articles having been read and fully understood, to support the common advantage, and to avert damage to the public, it was agreed by the said Mayor and Aldermen that the same should in future, in the form in which they were presented, be observed.

Letter under the Privy Seal, as to a dissension between the Cordwainers and the Cobblers.

10 Henry IV. A.D. 1409. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxx. (Norman French.)

" HENRY, by the grace of God etc., to our very dear and well- " beloved, the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of our City of " London, greeting. We do send you enclosed herein a Petition, " delivered unto us by our well-beloved lieges the men of the trade " of *Cordewaneres* in our said city, touching a certain dissension " and dispute that has been pending for some time past between " them and the *Cobelers* in the same city residing, as by the same " Petition may unto you more fully appear. And we do will and " command you, that upon the matter contained in the same Pe-

[1] *sciences.* [2] In Latin.

" tition you do cause due inquisition to be taken, and such govern-
" ment between the said trades to be ordained and established, for
" the ease and quiet of both parties, as is befitting, and ought to
" be befitting, according to the custom of our City aforesaid; that
" so, we may not have reasonable cause to provide any other re-
" medy in this case. Given under our Privy Seal, at Westminster,
" the 21st day of January, in the 10th year of our reign.

Hokkyng, Foteballe, and Cokthresshyng, forbidden by proclamation.

10 Henry IV. A.D. 1409. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxvii. (Norman French.)

" LET proclamation be made, that no person within the City of
" London, or in the suburbs thereof, of whatsoever estate or con-
" dition such person may be, whether man or woman, shall, in any
" street or lane thereof, take hold of, or constrain, any person, of
" whatsoever estate or condition he may be, within house or with-
" out, for [1] *hokkyng*, on the Monday or Tuesday next, called '*Hokke-*
" '*dayes*.' And that no person shall levy money, or cause it to be
" levied, for the games called [2] '*foteballe*' and '*cokthresshyng*,' be-
" cause of marriages that have recently taken place in the said
" city, or the suburbs thereof; on pain of imprisonment, and of
" making fine at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen."

Inquisition made for the regulation of the Cordwainers and the Cobblers.

10 Henry IV. A.D. 1409. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxxi. (Norman French.)

" OUR most dread Lord the King sent his gracious Letters, under
" his Privy Seal, unto Drew Barantyn, the then Mayor of the
" City, etc., commanding and charging that etc.[3]—

" By virtue of which Letters of our Lord the King, inquisition
" was taken on the 15th day of June, in the 10th year etc., before
" the said Mayor, the Recorder, and the Aldermen, in the Cham-
" ber of the Guildhall of the said city, upon the oath of Nicholas
" Loseye, Richard Biernes, Symond Sisile, Roger Brentfeld, John
" Potter, Richard Segre, John Carter, John Thebaw, Hugh Crispe,
" John Pratyn, Andrew Brownyng, and John Younge, who are of
" the craft of workers in new leather, called '*Cordewaners*,' and
" of John Bassett, John Chietesmythe, James Shopman, John

[1] See page 562 *ante*, Note [1].

[2] Proclamation had been made against playing at football in the fields near the City so early as the times of Nicholas de Farndone, Mayor, in 1314, *Liber Memorandorum* (preserved at Guildhall) folio 66. As to cock-throwing, see Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 81 (ed. Ellis).

[3] As at the foot of page 570 *ante*.

" Fynke, Robert Grenelefe, and William Pycard, English, who are " workers in old leather, called [1]'*Cobelers*,' and of Peter Sonde, " Arnold Emme, Angilbright Von Ottenbroke, Reynold Johan, " Jacob Petresone, and John Dewland, who are alien workers in " old leather, called '*Cobelers*'; who, being sworn, say that, accord- " ing to the usage and custom from of olden time in the City of " London, those who retail or make new boots and new shoes, " shall not retail or make up old boots or old shoes for sale: and in " the same manner, those who make up or retail old boots and old " shoes, shall not retail or make new boots or new shoes: but that " all the work that may be done with old leather belongs to the " workers called '*Cobelers*,' and their successors, without retailing, " making, or mixing any quarter of new leather with quarters or " quarter of old leather, [2]for the sole, or for the *overlethir*; but " that it shall also be fully lawful for the said workers in old " leather to clout old boots and old shoes with new leather upon " the old soles, before or behind; provided always, that no quarter " of new leather shall be pieced with old leather; that is to say, that " no quarter, called [3]*forfote*, of *overlether*, made of new leather, " or quarter of *overlether* behind, called the '*hele*,' of new leather, " shall be pieced with old leather; or quarter of the sole, before " or behind, [4]or the half thereof, of new leather, shall be pieced " with old leather; for such is false work, and deceiving for the " commonalty. And if it shall happen that any old shoe is burnt " or spoilt, that is to say, the *overlether* before or behind, and it " must be mended with a quarter, then it belongs to the said " workers in old leather to do the same, with a quarter of old " leather. And if any old shoe shall be broken in the sole, before " or behind, the same belongs to the workers in old leather, called " '*Cobelers*,' to mend it in the place where it is so broken, with " a small piece of new leather, or of old, whichever is the most " advantageous for the common profit.

" And in the same manner, all the work that may be made of " new leather, belongs to the workers in new leather, called '*Corde-* " '*waners*,' without making up or mixing any quarter of old leather " with a quarter of new leather, either sole or *overlether*, before or " behind; except always, and reserved unto the said *Cordewaners*, " and their successors, that if it shall happen that any person de- " sires to have his old boots or [5]bootlets resoled, or vamped and " soled, or his [6]galoches or shoes resoled, the same, if it can be

[1] See page 539 *ante*.
[2] *de sole ne de overlethir*.
[3] Fore-foot.
[4] *ne en la moite de novelle quiere*.
[5] *boteux*; probably, short boots.
[6] See page 554 *ante*, Note [5].

" done, shall pertain at all times to the said workers called '*Corde-*
" '*waners*,' to do it; or if any new shoe shall be burnt or broken,
" and require to be mended with a quarter of new leather, either
" as to sole or *overlether*, before or behind, it shall pertain to the
" said workers in new leather to do it, they taking reasonably for
" the same. And that no one of the craft aforesaid, either worker
" in old leather or worker in new leather, shall do any work, other-
" wise than in manner and form declared as aforesaid.

" And that all persons of the said craft, as well the folks keep-
" ing house, as their serving-men, both workers in old leather and
" workers in new leather, and their serving-men, shall live peace-
" ably under the rule and governance of the said craft, as to being
" searched and inspected by the Wardens of the *Cordewaners*, to
" see that they do their duty and their work in all degrees that well
" and lawfully pertain to their said craft; and also, that they do
" their work in all parts, as well masters as serving-men, well and
" lawfully, for the profit of the Lords and of all the Commonalty.
" Provided always, that no man of the craft aforesaid, worker in
" old leather or worker in new leather, shall keep house within the
" franchise of the said city, to retail, or to do old work or new work,
" if he be not first made free of the City, and that, in the craft
" aforesaid, as is before declared.

" And that every person as well among the *Cobelers* as the *Corde-*
" *waners*, found wanting in the Articles aforesaid, or in any one of
" them, before the Wardens of the said craft of *Cordewaners*, shall
" pay, upon the first default, 6*s*. 8*d*.; that is to say, 40 pence to
" the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, and 40 pence to
" the alms of the said trade of *Cordewaners*; and the second time,
" 13*s*. 4*d*. in manner and form aforesaid; and the third time, 20*s*.;
" so increasing at every default by 6*s*. 8*d*., in form aforesaid; the
" same to be levied by the Wardens of the said craft of *Corde-*
" *waners*, sworn in the Guildhall of the said city, for the time
" being.

" And that all the work found made, or to be made, against the
" declarations aforesaid by this verdict, is false and deceitful, as
" regards the common profit, and shall be utterly made forfeit by
" the Wardens of the said craft of *Cordewaners*, for the time being,
" to be burnt or given away, for the love of God, according to their
" knowledge and good discretion. And if any man of the craft,
" worker in old leather or worker in new leather, shall refuse, or
" attempt to rebel against, the governance and coercion of the

" Wardens of the said craft of *Cordewaners*, for the time being, in " form aforesaid, and shall thereof, at the information of the said " Wardens, be duly convicted before the Mayor of the said city, " then the person so convicted shall make fine of 10 pounds for " his rebelliousness aforesaid; the one half of which shall be levied " for the Chamber, and the other half for the alms of the said trade " of *Cordewaners*; the same to be levied by the Wardens, for the " time being, of that craft. And if there shall be any person of the " said craft, *cobeler* or *cordewaner*, sued for any default as regards " these Articles, or any one of them, to the contrary of this ver- " dict, let him pay the same penalty as a person so found in de- " fault ought to pay, or otherwise let him lose his freedom; and " this, as many times as any one shall be found deficient in this " respect."

Proclamation against giving credit to the Mariners of the royal fleet.

10 Henry IV. A.D. 1409. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxx. (Latin and Norman French.)

[1]PROCLAMATION made on the 3rd day of September, in the 10th year of King Henry the Fourth.—

[2]" Let proclamation be made, that no person dwelling in the " City of London, or in the liberty thereof, of whatsoever estate " or condition he may be, shall lend, or sell by way of trust, from " henceforth to the arbalesters or mariners of the galleys that have " lately arrived in the Port of London, any drapery, cloths, vest- " ments, or other merchandize, or bread, wine, ale, flesh, fish, or " other victuals whatsoever; but only for ready payment in hand; " on pain of losing his suit at law against such buyer: that so, the " said galleys may not be retarded in their passage back again."

William Kyngescote deprived of the Wardership of the Gate of Ludgate.

10 Henry IV. A.D. 1409. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxxiii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Saturday, the Eve of St. Michael [29 September], in the 10th year etc., after that John Lane and William Chichele, the Sheriffs, had been sworn before Drew Barantyn, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty, of the City of London, in the Guildhall of the same city, well and faithfully to do and perform their duties etc.; on the same day, after the hour of Noon, they went to the Gate of Ludgate, there to receive by indenture, as the custom is, from William Nortone and Thomas Duke, their

[1] In Latin. [2] In French.

predecessors, the late Sheriffs of the said city, the prisoners and persons there incarcerated, to take charge of the same; whereupon, one William Kyngescote, the then Warder of the said Gate and Gaol, and other persons there present, with swords, and baselards, and other arms, by main force made resistance to them, throwing stones from the top of the tower there, so that neither the Sheriffs nor their officers could enter that prison, or gaol, to receive the said prisoners and other persons there confined. For the said William Kyngescote and his accomplices asserted and affirmed that he, the same William, would keep under his charge the said Gate, and the prisoners there, and would on no account deliver them up to the said Sheriffs: in rebellion against, and contempt of, our said Lord the King, to the dishonour of the said Sheriffs, and to the manifest damage of the said city.

Upon which rebelliousness and resistance so made, the same Sheriffs, on Tuesday, the first day of October next ensuing, made grievous complaint to the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, in the Chamber of the Guildhall thereof, and entreated them that they would deign to provide a fitting remedy for the matters aforesaid, by way of example to other misdoers. Wherefore, the Mayor and Aldermen, giving due consideration to these matters, determined that the said William Kyngescote should be bodily arrested for such rebelliousness and resistance; and accordingly, precept was given to the Sheriffs to take him, and have him before the said Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber aforesaid, on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist [18 October], the 16th day of October then next ensuing; to make answer there, and receive what the said Mayor and Aldermen should award in respect thereof etc. Upon which Wednesday, the said Sheriffs had the said William Kyngescote there, before the Mayor and Aldermen, as had been enjoined in the Chamber aforesaid. And the said William being questioned upon these matters, he could not deny his rebelliousness and resistance before-mentioned, but humbly put himself upon the favour of the Court and of the said Sheriffs as to the same.

Whereupon, the Mayor and Aldermen being thoroughly and heartily of opinion that the said rebelliousness and resistance had been shown to the prejudice and contempt of our said Lord the King, to the dishonour and scandal of the said Sheriffs, and as a pernicious example to all the people; taking into consideration also that although the Gate aforesaid, together with the prisoners therein, had been conditionally delivered to the same William Kyngescote

by John Shadworthe, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Common Council, in the 3rd year of our said Lord the King; on Sunday, the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward the King and Martyr [13 October], in the 11th year etc., through John Westone, the Common Countor of the said city, it was unanimously prayed, that the said William Kyngescote should be wholly expelled from the keepership of the Gate aforesaid, and of the prisoners therein, and be wholly discharged from holding any office in future in the said city; and deeming that such petition, for the reasons aforesaid, was just and reasonable, they did ordain, determine, and give sentence, that the said William Kyngescote should be wholly dismissed from the Wardership of the Gate and of the prisoners aforesaid, and be discharged from holding any office in the said city; and that the custody thereof, so granted to him, should be held as null, and he himself be committed to the Prison of our Lord the King at Newgate, there to remain for one whole year then next to come.

And thereupon, the same Sheriffs kindly entreated the Mayor and Aldermen, that they would deign to remit his imprisonment unto the same William Kyngescote: wherefore, upon such entreaty, imprisonment was remitted unto the same William Kyngescote accordingly.[1]

Sentence of the Pillory, for slandering an Alderman.

12 Henry IV. A.D. 1411. Letter-Book I. fol. cvi. (Latin.)

On the 12th day of February, in the 12th year etc., Geoffrey Loveye, citizen and mercer of London, was brought here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, for that he, at divers times, in the Parishes of St. Martin Pomeroy, St. Mary Colchirche, St. Mary le Bow, and elsewhere in London, had raised the [2]hue against [3]Thomas Fauconer, Alderman, late his master, calling him a false man, and cursing him, saying and alleging that he, Thomas, had falsely distrained upon him; and had publicly uttered other opprobrious and scandalous words against the same Thomas; to the scandal of the said Thomas, and the manifest disgrace of the estate of Aldermanry.

Which Geoffrey, being interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, could not deny the same, but expressly acknowledged that he had so done. Therefore, to the end that others might beware of doing

[1] For the reversal of part of this sentence, see page 579.

[2] Or hooting, *hutesium*.

[3] Mercer. He seems to have made himself obnoxious to many persons; in addition to which, when Mayor in 1414, 5, he distinguished himself by his persecution of the Lollards. See Fox's *Acts and Monuments*,—Trial of William Claydon.

such things in future, it was adjudged by the Court that the said Geoffrey, for his offences and baseless lies aforesaid, should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day; unless he should find increased favour as to the same.

Upon which, the same Thomas Fauconer entreated the Mayor and Aldermen, that they would deign to respite execution of the judgment aforesaid, upon the good behaviour of the said Geoffrey towards him, the same Thomas, in future; which was granted unto him. And thereupon, it was enjoined upon the said Geoffrey then and there by the Court, that he must not in future slander Thomas Fauconer aforesaid, or utter against him any opprobrious or scandalous words whatsoever; on pain of execution of the judgment aforesaid, in case he should in future be lawfully convicted of the same, or anything like thereto.[1]

Presentation to a Chantry in the Chapel of St. Mary, near the Guildhall.

12 Henry IV. A.D. 1411. Letter-Book I. fol. ciii. (Latin.)

"To the Reverend Father in Christ, and Lord, the Lord Richard, "by Divine permission, [2]Bishop of London, Thomas Knolles, "Mayor of the City of London, and John Proffyt, Chamberlain "of the same city, all manner of reverence and of honour. We do "present unto your said fatherly Reverence, in regard of charity, "our dearly-beloved in Christ William Test, Chaplain, of the Dio-"cese of Lincoln, to fill one Chantry of the five Chantries founded "in the Chapel of the most Blessed [3]Virgin Mary, near to the "Guildhall in the City of London aforesaid, through the death of "Sir William Marche, late Chaplain there, now vacant, and unto "our gift belonging; entreating the same your fatherly Reverence, "that you will graciously deign to admit the same William Test to "the Chantry aforesaid, and to institute him in the same; and to "do all and singular other the things which upon your pastoral "office are incumbent. May the Most Highest preserve your "fatherly Reverence, for the healthful rule and protection of His "Holy Church for length of time happily to survive. In witness "whereof, the Seals as well of our Mayoralty, as of the office of "the Chamber of the said city, are to these presents appended. "Given at London aforesaid, the 28th day of the month of March,

[1] Under the first year of the succeeding reign (p. 592), it will be found that Loveye was found guilty of a repetition of this offence, and sentenced to imprisonment.

[2] Richard Clifford.

[3] See page 437 *ante*, Note [1].

" in the year of Our Lord 1411, and the 12th year of the reign of " King Henry, after the Conquest the Fourth."[1]

Grant by Richard Whityngton of Land, for the re-building of the Church of St. Michael Paternosterchirche in the Riole.

12 Henry IV. A.D. 1411. Letter-Book I. fol. lxxxvi. (Latin.)

" KNOW all persons present and to come, that I, Richard Whityng- " tone, citizen and mercer of London, by virtue of Letters Patent " of our Lord the King now reigning, the date of which is [2]etc., " have given, granted, and by this my present writing have con- " firmed and assigned, unto Sir John White, Parson of the Church " of St. Michael, called 'Paternosterchirche,' in the street called " [3]'La Riole,' in London, a certain parcel of that my vacant piece " of land, with the appurtenances, which I hold, situate in the " Parish of St. Michael aforesaid; and which vacant piece of land, " with the appurtenances, jointly with Henry Londone, my ser- " jeant, and John Chamberlein, Chaplain, now both deceased, I " lately purchased and had of the gift and feoffment of William " Westone, citizen and draper of London, and Johanna, his wife; " as by a certain writing of theirs unto us made thereupon, read " and enrolled in the Husting of London of Pleas of Land, holden " on Monday the Feast of St. John Port Latin [6 May], in the " 10th year of the reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the " Fourth, fully appears; to the end that upon the same parcel, and " upon the parcel of land or soil on which the said Church stands, " which is now too small, frail, and ruinous, a larger Church may " be built and constructed anew, to the honour of God and of St. " Michael the Archangel, together with a graveyard adjoining " thereto: which parcels of land do also lie and are situate between " the Lane called [4]'Paternosterlane,' on the South side thereof, and " the tenement called 'the Tabard,' which lately belonged to " Richard Broun, baker, but which now belongs to me and others, " on the North side; as also, the King's high street of the Riole on " the West, and another parcel of the said vacant land to me be- " longing, on the East; containing in length, from East to West,

[1] In folio civ., date 12th August in the same year, John Glattone, Chaplain, of the Diocese of Lincoln, is similarly presented to a Chantry, vacant by the death of Thomas Maltone.

[2] Licence in Mortmain, bearing date the 20th December, 1409.

[3] So called from the merchants of La Reole, a town near Bordeaux, who established themselves there in the reign of Edward I., or perhaps earlier.

[4] Not to be confounded with the "Row"; which was also called "Paternoster Lane," in the early part of the 14th century.

" 113 feet, and in breadth, at the West end 53 feet, and at the " East end 53 feet.—To have and to hold the said parcel of land, " with the appurtenances, as aforesaid, unto him, the aforesaid " Rector, and his successors, of the lords in chief of the fee, by the " services for the same due and of right accustomed, for ever. In " witness whereof, to this present writing I have set my seal, " Thomas Knolles being then Mayor of the City of London, John " Penne and Thomas Pike then Sheriffs of the same city. These " being witnesses, [1] Robert Chichele, the then Alderman of that " Ward, Richard Merivale, William Reynold, Robert Louthe, " William Symmes, John Pycard, and Thomas Broune, and many " others. Given at London, the 13th day of April, in the 12th " year of the reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fourth."

Enactment re-enabling William Kyngescote to hold office in the City.

12 Henry IV. A.D. 1411. Letter-Book I. fol. cvi. (Latin.)

On the 16th day of July, in the 12th year etc., at a congregation of Thomas Knolles, Mayor, and the Aldermen and Common Council, in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall summoned, forasmuch as it appeared to the same Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, that [2] William Kyngescote, to whom the charge of the Gate of Ludgate, and of the prisoners there being, had been conditionally granted by John Shadworthe, late Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Common Council, by the aid of his friends had been at divers charges and expenses laid out upon the Gate aforesaid, and the rooms over the same built, both in repair of the said Gate and for the benefit of the prisoners therein; to the impoverishment and detriment of the same William, unless he should be relieved as to the same; and although the same William had committed a certain act of rebellion against William Chichele and John Lane, late Sheriffs, upon the Eve of St. Michael etc., as they recollected;—but as to the which the same William had humbly submitted himself to the favour of the Court, and had been removed from his office; and wholly disabled for holding any office in the said city: —all the matters aforesaid being seriously taken into consideration, it was ordered by the aforesaid Thomas Knolles, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Common Council, that the said William Kyngescote should be re-instated, and enabled to hold any office in the said city, as fully and precisely as he was and had been before the judgment so given.

[1] Brother of Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury.

[2] See page 574 *ante*.

Proclamation against Wrestling within the Sanctuary of St. Paul's.

12 Henry IV A.D. 1411. Letter-Book I. fol. civ. (Latin and Old English.)

[1] PROCLAMATION made on the Friday next before the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 August], in the 12th year.—

"*That no manere man ne child, of what estate or condicioun that "he be, be so hardy to wrestell, or make ony wrestlyng, within the "Seintuary ne the boundes of Poules, ne in non other open place within "the Citee of Londone,* [2] *up peyne of emprisonement of fourty dayes, and "makyng fyn unto the Chaumbre, after the discrecioun of the Mair "and Aldermen.*"

Ordinance that eels shall be sold by weight.

13 Henry IV. A.D. 1412. Letter-Book I. fol. cxi. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3] OF all cities in the West, this City of London, the most ancient, is rendered praiseworthy and famous by the governors thereof, men known to be and to have been persons of experience, and refulgent by their discreetness; and, more especially, because that at the present day its rulers do unweariedly labour to put an end to what is for private advantage only, and to increase the public weal; nay, even more than this, it is their object that, in these modern times, it may not be for any one to rave about the supply of anything, and of victuals more especially, being largely brought to the said city, by reason of unsound governance as to the same.

But among these same matters there is one thing found to be very pernicious; namely, that all those aliens who come to this city with their vessels, called "*eleshippes*," for the sale of their eels, when they arrive at the City aforesaid, bring the various sorts of their eels, some the largest, called [4] "*stobelele*," some of middling size, called "*shastele*," and some of smaller size, called "*pympernele*," before the Mayor and Aldermen, to be assessed by them, and by fishmongers of the said city, having knowledge of the same, to be appraised, as to the price at which they are to sell the same, according to the custom of the City aforesaid; namely, each sort at its own rate, by them assessed and appraised; at which rates, according to their respective sorts, at the discretion of the said Mayor and

[1] In Latin.

[2] "upon."

[3] In Latin. From the peculiar nature of the language, which is more florid than grammatically correct, the composition of this article may in all probability be ascribed to the pen of John Carpenter; then probably a clerk in the Guildhall, and who became Town Clerk about five years after this date.

[4] It seems not improbable that these names were given by alien, perhaps Dutch, importers of eels; whose *eel-scouts* are still to be seen on the Thames.

Aldermen, and fishmongers, they are allowed to sell the same to whom they please; yet, immediately after this, contrary to the assessment and appraisal aforesaid, such eels of middle size, called "*shastele*," are openly sold by them as being of the largest size, and the smallest eels, called "*pympernele*," for eels of middling size; to their own private advantage, and to the loss of the public, and in deceit, and to the detriment, of the people.

Wherefore, Robert Chichele, the Mayor, with the assent and consent of the Aldermen of the said city then present, they desiring to provide a fitting and opportune remedy in this behalf, commanded the Ordinance under-written to be here entered.—

[1] "The 18th day of February, in the 13th year of the reign of "King Henry, after the Conquest the Fourth.—It is ordered by "Robert Chichele, Mayor, and the Aldermen, to the pleasing of "God, and for the common good and profit of the people of the "City of London, and of all other persons repairing thereunto, that "all eels that from henceforth shall be brought by any persons whatsoever to the said city in vessels called '*eleshippes*,' for sale, shall "be sold by weight. And that in every vessel there shall be certain weights provided, one pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 4, 5, "and 6, and more or less, [2] for emptying and making deliverance "thereof, according as the King and his people shall need. And "that the sellers and owners of such eels shall sell the large eels, "called [3] '*stobele*,' at 2*d.* per pound, the pound of middling eels, "called '*shastele*,' at 1½*d.*, and the pound of the least and smallest "eels, called '*pymperneel*,' at one penny; without selling by number, or otherwise against this Ordinance, on pain of forfeiture of "all the eels to the use of the Chamber, to the contrary hereof "sold."

Order for the early closing of Victuallers on the Eves of St. John and of St. Peter and St. Paul.

13 Henry IV. A.D. 1412. Letter-Book I. fol. cxii. (Norman French.)

"Let proclamation be made, that no vintner, taverner, brewer, "cook, *pybaker*, hosteler, or *hukster*, dwelling within the City of "London, in the franchise thereof, shall keep his door open after "ten of the clock at night on the Eves of St. John the Baptist [24 "June], and of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], next "to come, or shall sell wine, ale, fish, or flesh, boiled, roasted, or "baked in pasty, [after that hour], before six of the clock on the next

[1] In French.
[2] *pur oultrer.*
[3] Called "*stobetele*" before.

" morning; on pain of imprisonment, and of paying to the Chamber " 20 shillings for every default, without remission thereof. And " that every man shall have without his house, in the high streets and " lanes of the said city, upon the Eves of St. John the Baptist " and of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul aforesaid, a lantern " hung, with a lighted candle burning therein, so long as it will " last; on pain of paying to the Chamber four pence, without re- " demption."

Punishment of the Pillory, for forging a Bond.

13 Henry IV. A.D. 1412. Letter-Book I. fol. cxiii. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 15th day of July, in the 13th year etc., John Rykone of London, *cordwaner*, was attached and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, at the suit of John Dyce, citizen and *wodemonger* of London; for that he, the said John Rykone, in the house of Thomas Panter, scrivener, in the Ward of Chepe, in London, saying and affirming that he was John Dyce, citizen and *wodemonger* of London, did maliciously, falsely, and deceitfully, make, and cause to be there made, a certain false bond, in the name of such John Dyce; by which, so far as he might, he bound the said John Dyce to certain persons, William Walderne and John Blakberne by name, in the sum of ten pounds sterling. By reason of which bond, so falsely and deceitfully made and forged, the said John Dyce was in many ways vexed, to his no small loss and grievance, and in deceit, and to the manifest fraud, of all the people of our Lord the King.

Which John Rykone, being interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, openly, expressly, and of his own free will, confessed that he had caused to be made, and had forged, the said false bond, of his own falsity and deceit, in manner and form aforesaid. And to the end that others might beware of the like falsity and deceit, it was adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that the said John Rykone should be put upon the pillory for three days, there to remain for one hour each day, the said false obligation being in the meantime fastened and tied to his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to cause the reason for such judgment to be there proclaimed.

Punishment of the Pillory, for forgery of Papal and other seals and documents.

13 Henry IV. A.D. 1412. Letter-Book I. fol. cxv. (Latin.)

On the 16th day of July, in the 13th year etc., Master Simon Flegge, notary public, and William Punchard and John Fossard, clerks, and servants of the said Simon, in whose possession was found a small chest with divers seals of our Lords the Pope and the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and other great men of the kingdom of England, were brought here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, because that they were given to understand that these persons had counterfeited divers Bulls, sealed with lead, like unto the Seal of the most Reverend Father in Christ, and Lord, our Lord the Pope, and divers other letters sealed with the seals of other noble persons; as well the letters as the seals being falsely and deceitfully made and forged; and had sold the same to divers persons, lieges of our Lord the King, for no small sum, affirming that the said letters and seals were genuine.

And being interrogated as to various letters and seals, in the said small chest contained, they were asked whether they acknowledged them or not; to which they said, that they fully acknowledged them. And they were further questioned as to which of them wrote the letters found in the small chest before mentioned, and who had made the seals therein contained, and sealed the letters aforesaid. To which the same William Punchard and John Fossard made answer, that the said Simon Flegge wrote the letters, and that he counterfeited the seals, and had them counterfeited, and so forged them; and that with such seals he sealed the counterfeited letters, as before stated. Whereupon, the said Simon Flegge, being questioned as to the same, openly, expressly, and of his own free will, confessed that he had made, forged, written, and sealed, some of the letters, and had made some of the seals in the said chest contained. And the said William Punchard and John Fossard further confessed expressly before the Mayor and Aldermen, that they well knew and were aware of the deceits and falsities aforesaid; and that they were helpers therein, and carriers and exposers of the Papal Bulls and other letters, falsely forged, sealed, and counterfeited, as before stated.

And because that the same, for purposes of falsity and deceit, were by the said Simon Flegge deceitfully and fraudulently made and fabricated, and by the said William Punchard and John Fossard assented to and exposed [for sale], to the disgrace and scandal,

as well as the manifest deceit and defrauding, of all Christian people; and to the end that in future others might beware of committing such falsities and deceits, or of aiding and consenting thereto, it was awarded by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that as well the aforesaid Simon Flegge as the said William Punchard and John Fossard should be put upon the pillory on three market-days, there to stand for one hour each day, each of them having in the meantime one of the Papal Bulls, so falsely and deceitfully made and counterfeited, hung about his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the cause thereof publicly proclaimed.

Punishment of the Pillory and Whetstone, for pretending to be a Hermit.

13 Henry IV. A.D. 1412. Letter-Book I. fol. cxiii. (Latin.)

ON the 20th day of July, in the 13th year etc., William Blakeney, [1] *shetilmaker*, who pretended to be a hermit, was brought unto the Guildhall, before Robert Chichele, Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs, for that, whereas he was able to work for his food and raiment, he, the same William, went about there, barefooted and with long hair, under the guise of sanctity, and pretended to be a hermit, saying that he was such, and that he had made pilgrimage to Jerusalem, Rome, Venice, and the city of Seville, in Spain; and under colour of such falsehood he had and received many good things from divers persons, to the defrauding, and in manifest deceit, of all the people.

And he was asked how he would acquit himself thereof. Whereupon, he acknowledged that for the last six years he had lived by such lies, falsities, and deceits, so invented by him, to the defrauding of the people, under the colour of such feigned sanctity; and that he never was in the parts aforesaid; which was also found out by the Court. And therefore etc. it was adjudged that the said William should be put upon the pillory for three market-days, there to remain for one hour each day, the reason for the same being there proclaimed; and he was to have, in the meantime, a whetstone hung from his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to do execution thereof.

[1] Shuttlemaker.

Sentence of the Pillory, for slandering a Sheriff and Alderman.

13 Henry IV. A.D. 1412. Letter-Book I. fol. cxvi. (Latin.)

WHEREAS, as well through divers petitions and supplications as by many reputable and trustworthy men of the City of London, Robert Chichele, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, had been given to understand that one Thomas Derlyng, a serjeant with Walter Cottone, then one of the Sheriffs, had caused and promoted at divers times, since he had been an officer in the City aforesaid, various broils, dissensions, and disputes, among divers persons in the same city; to the great disturbance of the peace, and to the disgrace of the ministers of the City; and, what might be still more dangerous, the resentment of the people in future against the officers of the said city—and might such not be the case;—the said Thomas Derlyng, on such accusation, on the 8th day of August, in the 13th year etc., was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Greater Chamber of the Guildhall of the City aforesaid, and interrogated upon the matters before mentioned.

To which he made answer, that he had many enemies; of whom, one John Penne, an Alderman, and late Sheriff of the same city, then and there present in the Chamber aforesaid, was the greatest; because that, when he, the said Thomas, lately held the office of serjeant with the said John Penne, in the time of his Shrievalty, on receiving precept from the same John, he refused to seize certain horses belonging to William Bourchier, Knight, for a debt which he owed to the said Sheriff; but replied that he would not arrest him, or seize any goods or chattels of his, seeing that he himself was one of his suite and livery. For which reason, the said John Penne, of enmity and malice aforethought, imagining how to undo him, became his greatest enemy, as he asserted.

And John Penne aforesaid, making the oath that was befitting for the occasion, then and there swore that he never was his enemy, and that he never gave any precept to the said Thomas Derlyng, or to any one of his serjeants, to seize the said horses, or any goods, of the aforesaid William Bourchier, Knight. And the said Thomas was thereupon committed by the said Mayor and Aldermen to the Prison of Neugate, there to remain until they should be more fully advised as to what should be done therein.

And afterwards, on the 20th day of August, the said Thomas was brought here, into the Inner Chamber, and interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, before Robert Chichele, Mayor, John Prestone, Recorder, Richard Whityngtone, Henry Bartone, Thomas

Fauconer, Nicholas Wottone, William Nortone, John Penne, John Lane, and Ralph Lobenham, Aldermen, and John Reynwelle, one of the Sheriffs of the same city, as to the words aforesaid spoken of the said John Penne, whether they were true or not. Who thereupon, openly, expressly, and of his own free-will, acknowledged and confessed that he had falsely lied against the said John Penne, Alderman, in all that he had said of him; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court. And to the end that so grave an offence might not pass unpunished, and so be a pernicious example in future for other false lies against the rulers of the city, it was adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that on that same day he should undergo the punishment of the pillory for one hour of the day, a whetstone being in the meantime hung and tied about his neck; that others might in future be cautious as to telling such false lies of their superiors.

And immediately, then and there the said John Penne entreated the said Mayor and Aldermen that they would deign to remit execution of the judgment aforesaid. Whereupon, at the prayer and intercession aforesaid, the Mayor and Aldermen remitted execution of such judgment; at the same time awarding that the said Thomas Derlyng, by reason of such judgment, should in future hold [1] no office within the City.

Punishment of the Pillory, for pretending to be a Collector for the Hospital of Bedlem.

13 Henry IV. A.D. 1412. Letter-Book I. fol. cxiv. (Latin.)

On the 12th day of August, in the 13th year etc., William Derman, *laborer*, was attached and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen, because that they were given to understand by the Warden of the House, or Hospital, of the Blessed Mary of Bedlem without Bisshopesgate, in the suburb of the same city, that the said William Derman, at divers times between the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June] and the Feast of St. Laurence [10 August], pretended to be, and called himself, a domestic and serjeant of the House or Hospital aforesaid, for collecting alms and other works of charity for the said Hospital. And so, under such false colour, he walked about the City with a box bound with iron, during the whole of the time aforesaid, and collected many alms therein; whereas, during the whole of that time,

[1] He seems however to have been afterwards restored to office: see page 647, Note [9].

he was neither serjeant nor domestic of such house, nor had any authority, power, or command, to collect such alms; which alms, or any part thereof, were not delivered by him to the use or profit of the House or Hospital aforesaid, but he converted the same to his own use; to the no small loss and grievance of the said House, and to the defrauding, and in manifest deceit of, the people of our Lord the King.

And the said William Derman, being interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, confessed that he, of his own falsity and deceit aforethought, had pretended to be a serjeant and domestic of such House, or Hospital, and had begged and taken divers alms by means of such false lies from various persons among the people of our Lord the King. And because that it was found by the Mayor and Aldermen that he was able to labour for earning his food and raiment; and to the end that others might beware of such falsity and deceit; it was adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that the same William Derman should be put upon the pillory, there to remain for one hour of the day, the said box being in the meantime placed and tied to his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the reason for such judgment publicly proclaimed.

Punishment of the Pillory, for forging Papal Bulls.

13 Henry IV. A.D. 1412. Letter-Book I, fol. cxv. (Latin.)

"INQUISITION taken before Walter Cotton and John Reynwell, "Sheriffs of the City of London, on the Wednesday next after "the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [15 "August], in the 13th year etc., to enquire as to divers falsities "and deceits, and other misprisions, in the City aforesaid, and the "suburbs thereof, done and perpetrated, upon the oath of Thomas "Frythe and eleven others etc.—

"Who say upon their oath, that Laurence Neuport, on Tues- "day, the 3rd day of November, in the [1]year aforesaid, within "the Sanctuary of St. Martin le Grand, in the Parish of St. Michael "[2]at Cerne, in the Ward of Farndone Within, in the City afore- "said, did deliver a Bull of Dispensation, with a seal of lead, re- "sembling the Seal of the most Holy Father in Christ, and Lord, "the Lord John, the Pope, of that name the Twenty-second, "unto one Robert Heremyt, Chaplain, of the County of Norfolk,

[1] Meaning the 13th year of the then reigning King.

[2] More generally called "*e Qu rn*," from the ancient *Quern-*, or Corn-market held in its vicinity.

" made and directed, by him, the said Laurence, fraudulently and " deceitfully counterfeited and sealed; he affirming to the same " Robert Heremyt that the said Bull was genuine, and faithfully " in the Roman Court sued for and obtained: and that under " colour of the Bull aforesaid he took of the said Robert Heremyt, " and carried away, then and there, ten marks in gold and silver, " ready money, falsely and deceitfully, and against the peace of " our Lord the King. Which Bull, so sealed, he falsely, fraudu- " lently, and deceitfully counterfeited.

" They say also, that the said Laurence, at divers times between " the Feast of All Hallows [1 November], in the 13th year of the " reign of the King before mentioned, and the Feast of Easter " then next ensuing, in the place, Parish, and Ward aforesaid, " did procure and cause to be made a Bull of Plurality, for one " John Neuport, brother of the same Laurence, made, and to him " directed; as also, another Bull, called a [1] ' *Corody*,' for the said " Laurence made, as issuing from the House of the Abbot of " Maumesbury, in the County of Wiltshire, fraudulently and de- " ceitfully, in form aforesaid.

" They say also, that the aforesaid Laurence is a common carrier " and exposer of various Bulls falsely and fraudulently counter- " feited; and that he has offered the same to divers persons, lieges " of our said Lord the King, to the no small loss, and in deceit, " of the people of the same our Lord the King."

Upon which indictment, the said Laurence was brought here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and was interrogated and arraigned upon such indictment, as to how he would acquit himself thereof. Whereupon, he said that he was in no way guilty thereof, and put himself upon the country as to the same. Therefore, command was then and there given to [2] , one of the Sheriffs' serjeants, to summon twelve good and lawful men of the venue aforesaid, on Saturday, the 20th day of August, then next ensuing, for making a Jury thereon. Upon which day the jurors appeared, by Thomas Clerc, John Hertwell, John Fox, and nine others etc. Who, upon their oath, pronounced him to be guilty of the articles in the said indictment set forth. Therefore it was awarded by the Court that he, the said Laurence, should be put upon the pillory on three market-days, there to remain each day for one hour of the day,

[1] A Bull directing payment of a Corrody, or allowance in money, food, or clothing, from the funds of a Monastery to a certain person, as being one of the King's servants.

[2] The name is omitted, with a vacant space.

one of the Bulls, so fraudulently and deceitfully counterfeited, being in the meantime fastened and tied around his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the reason for the same there publicly proclaimed.[1]

Leave to dig for sand for ballast, on either side of the Thames.

14 Henry IV. A.D. 1413. Letter-Book I. fol. cxviii. (Norman French.)

"To all those who these present letters shall see or hear, William "Walderne, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of London, "greeting. Know that we have given unto our dear and well-"beloved John Canone, John Rolf, John Bardolf, and Alisaunder "Brian, common labourers in boats called '*lyghters*,' serving for "victuals coming to the said city, and unto each of them, and to "all other men of the same city, full power to dig and take sand "or gravel for ballast of ships, on both sides of the watercourse of "the Thames, without making payment unto any one for the same: "so always, that neither they, nor any of them, do damage to any "part of the *walles* or [2]embankments of the said water. In wit-"ness whereof, we have hereunto set the Seal of the Mayoralty of "the City aforesaid, on the 20th day of January, in the 14th year "of the reign of our most dread Lord, King Henry, after the "Conquest the Fourth."

Ordinance for the support of the New Work at the Guildhall.

14 Henry IV. A.D. 1413. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxi. (Latin.)

"WHEREAS of late, in the [3]time of Thomas Knolles, late Mayor "of the City of London, the [4]New Work of the Guildhall of the "said city was commenced, and the same has hitherto been con-"tinued, as well by the pious alms of citizens of the same city "deceased, as by the helping hands of divers generous and bene-"volent persons therein; until that now, a thing to be lamented, "there is a stop put to encouragement through pious alms and "helping hands for continuing and completing, or finishing, the "work so commenced as aforesaid; to the manifest scandal and "disgrace of the said city, if it should be said—which may God

[1] This offence of forging Papal Bulls seems at this period to have been by no means uncommon. In 1430 forged transcripts of alleged Papal Bulls of Honorius I. and Sergius I., were produced in a case as to spiritual jurisdiction between the Bishop of Ely and the University of Cambridge, and, with forged Charters of Arthur and Cadwallader, were inscribed on the Great Register of that University.

[2] *mures.*

[3] A.D. 1410, 11.

[4] The present Hall of the Guildhall, in substitution for the old one, situate to the West of the present building.

" forbid—that this, the most noble of cities, and one which has " flourished with every kind of honour more than all other cities, " could not suffice to continue, perfect, or finish, a work like this, " when once begun.—Therefore, in order to provide a befitting " remedy in this behalf, and an increasing fund in common, for " the advantage of the public weal, and to the honour of the said " city, on the 14th day of the month of March, in the 14th year " of the reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fourth, " William Walderne, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, together with " very many of the more substantial and more discreet Commoners " of the immense community of the same city, having been sum- " moned to a Common Council in the Upper Chamber of the " Guildhall, to treat upon this arduous business, and to make pro- " vision for the same, and duly appearing there, by their assent " and common desire, the Articles that follow were ordained, for " the [1] six years then next ensuing to be observed, and which they " ordered to be rendered in form as follows, and here inserted.—

" 1. In the first place, that every apprentice, male or female, " shall pay on entrance, towards the support of the New Work " aforesaid, over and above the old fee of the Chamber, 2*s.* 6*d.*

" 2. Also,—that every apprentice, male or female, at the close " of such apprenticeship, shall pay, over and above the old fee of " the Chamber aforesaid, 3*s.* 4*d.*

" 3. Also,—that every person who shall be made free by re- " demption, shall pay unto the Chamberlain, for the time being, " such a befitting sum as shall between the said Chamberlain and " such person willingly and reasonably be agreed upon; one half " of which shall be applied to the use of the New Work before " mentioned, and the other half shall remain unto the Chamber " aforesaid.

" 4. Also,—for every deed or charter to be enrolled, over and " above the old fee of the Chamber aforesaid, there shall be charged, " for the Work above mentioned, 3*s.* 4*d.*

" 5. Also,—for every will to be enrolled, over and above the " old fee etc., there shall be charged etc. at the least, 6*s.* 8*d.* " sterling.

" 6. Also,—for every Letter Patent, under the Seal of the " Mayoralty to be sealed, there shall be charged etc., over and " above the old fees of the Clerk and Esquire of the Mayor, 2 " shillings.

" 7. Also,—for every letter close, under the Seal of the Mayor-

[1] They were afterwards renewed, for an additional three years, *I Journal*, fol. 55.

"alty to be sealed, there shall be charged etc. beyond the old fees "accustomed, 12 pence.

"8. Also,—that all fines and amercements of *bruers*, *huksters*, "*hostillers*, and victuallers, infringing proclamations made by the "Mayor and Aldermen, shall be levied as before they have been "wont to be levied, and shall yearly be delivered by the Chamber-"lain, for the time being, to the use of the Work aforesaid.

"9. Also,—that all fines and amercements of the Mayor's "Court shall be levied, and shall go to the said New Work, during "the six years aforesaid.

"10. Also,—that every year during such six years there shall "be raised 100 marks sterling, towards the said New Work, out "of the revenues of the Bridge of the City of London aforesaid.

"11. Also,—it has been ordained by the said Mayor, and "Aldermen, and Common Council, that in future, each year during "the six years aforesaid, every Alderman shall present here in "Court all the names of those who shall make default in their "Wardmotes; and that for every default so made there shall be "levied 4 pence, towards the New Work aforesaid."

HENRY V. A.D. 1413–1422.

Exemption of Carts employed upon the New Work at the Guildhall.

1 Henry V. A.D. 1413. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxiv. (Latin.)

On the 2nd day of May, in the first year of the reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fifth, precept was given by the Mayor to the Sheriffs of London, that they should not [1]take, or allow to be taken by their officers, the two carts belonging to Henry Cook, carter; as the same were engaged upon, and belonging to, the service of the [2]New Work at the Guildhall of London; nor were they to allow them in any way to be retarded.

Punishment for cursing and slandering an Alderman.

1 Henry V. A.D. 1413. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxiii. (Latin.)

On the 19th day of May, in the first year of the reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fifth, there was brought here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, Geoffrey Lovey, citizen and mercer of London, for that at divers times, in the Parish of St. Mary Colchirche, and elsewhere, in West Chepe in London, he had cursed Thomas Fauconer, Alderman, his late master; praying openly before the people that hell might devour him, and uttering many disgraceful and opprobrious words against the same Thomas; habitually calling him a false man, and saying that the said Thomas had almost utterly destroyed him.

Which Geoffrey, upon being interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, did not deny that he had uttered such scandalous and disgraceful words, but expressly, in presence of the said Mayor and Aldermen, repeated, maintained, and upheld them, and there openly cursed the same Thomas; to the dishonour of the said Thomas Fauconer, and to the manifest scandal and disparagement of the estate of Aldermanry. And the said Mayor and Aldermen having held conference and counsel among themselves thereon, because that the said Geoffrey was [3]before convicted, on his own confession, before Thomas Knolles, late Mayor, and the Aldermen,

[1] For the use of the City, or for the King's service.

[2] See page 589 *ante*, Note [4].

[3] See page 576 *ante*.

of the like cursing, offences, and false lies, against the same Thomas Fauconer, for which he was adjudged to have the punishment of the pillory for one day, there to remain for one hour of the day; execution of which judgment, at the prayer and intercession of the said Thomas Fauconer, had however been respited, on condition of his good behaviour thereafter to the same Thomas; and to the end that so grave an offence might not pass unpunished etc., the said Geoffrey was committed by the Mayor and Aldermen to the Prison of our Lord the King at Neugate, there to remain until they should be more fully advised what should be done as to the matters aforesaid.[1]

Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, enjoining that the Barbers of London shall close their shops on Sundays.

1 Henry V. A.D. 1413. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxv. (Latin.)

On the 24th day of July, in the first year etc., the Reverend Father in Christ, and Lord, [2]Thomas, by Divine permission, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Legate of the Apostolic See, sent here, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, certain Letters Close of his, containing words as follow.—

"Sons in Christ and dearest friends.—We know that you do seek "for the things which are of above, and that you will the more "readily incline to our desires, the more surely that the things as "to which we write are known to tend to the observance of the "Divine law, the maintenance of public propriety, and the rule "of the Christian profession. We do therefore write unto you on "this occasion, to intimate that when we were presiding of late in "our Provincial Council, holden at London, with our venerable "brethren, the Suffragan Bishops, and our clergy of the Province "of Canterbury, it was publicly made known unto us with uni-"versal reprobation, that the Barbers of the City of London, over "the governance of which city you preside, being without zeal for "the law of God, and not perceiving how that the Lord hath "blessed the seventh day and made it holy, and hath commanded "that it shall be observed by no abusive pursuit of any servile "occupations, but rather by a disuse thereof, in their blindness do "keep their houses and shops patent and open on the seventh day, "the Lord's Day, namely, and do follow their craft on the same, "just as busily, and just in the same way, as on any day in the

[1] A reference is added to his final sentence, as being given in the leaf before; but it is not to be found there.

[2] Thomas Arundel, or Fitz-Alan.

" week, customary for such work. Wherefore we, with the con-
" sent and assent of our said Suffragans and clergy, in restraint of
" such temerity as this, have determined that there must be made
" solemn prohibition thereof in the City aforesaid, and that, of our
" own authority, and that of our said Provincial Council; and not
" there only, but also throughout the Diocese of London, and each
" of the cities both of our own Diocese and of our Province of
" Canterbury; to the effect, that such barbers must not keep their
" houses and shops patent or open, or follow their craft, on such
" Lord's Days for the future, on pain of the greater excommunica-
" tion; in the same manner as it has been enacted and observed of
" late in our time as to the City and Diocese of York, as we do
" well [1]recollect. But, dearest children, seeing that so greatly has
" the malice of men increased in these days—a thing to be de-
" plored—that temporal punishment is held more in dread than
" clerical, and that which touches the body or the purse more than
" that which kills the soul, we do heartily entreat you, and, for the
" love of God and of His law, do require and exhort you, that,
" taking counsel thereon, you will enact and ordain a competent
" penalty in money, to be levied for the Chamber of your city, or
" such other purpose as you shall think best, upon the barbers
" within the liberty of your City aforesaid, who shall be trans-
" gressors in this respect; that so at least, those whom fear of the
" anger of God does not avail to withhold from breach of His law,
" may be restrained by a scourge inflicted upon their purse, in the
" way of pecuniary loss; knowing that we in the meantime, after
" taking counsel hereon, will devise measures for the prevention of
" this, and for the due publication of our Provincial enactment
" aforesaid. Fare you well always in Christ. Written at [2]Ikham,
" on the 13th day of the month of July.—Thomas, Archbishop
" of Canterbury."[3]

[1] He had previously been Archbishop of York.

[2] Near Wingham, 9 miles from Canterbury. The Archbishop had a Palace at Wingham.

[3] In the same folio we read that an Ordinance was forthwith made thereupon, to the effect that no barber, his wife, son, daughter, apprentice, or servant, should work at such craft on Sundays within the liberty of the City, either in hair-cutting or shaving, on pain of paying 6*s.* 8*d.* for each offence; 5 shillings thereof to go to the New Work at the Guildhall, and the remainder to the Wardens or Masters of the Barbers within the City.

Imprisonment for assaulting a Sheriff and Alderman.

1 Henry V. A.D. 1413. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxvi. (Latin.)

BECAUSE that, on Tuesday the 20th day of September, in the first year etc., by the reputable men of the Ward of Faryngdone Without, William Sevenok, one of the then Sheriffs, and an Alderman of the City of London, was given to understand that John Askwythe, citizen and scrivener of the said city, of his own concealment and imagining had let escape a certain Sir John, one of the two priests in the Church of St. [1] Brigid in Fletestret, lately celebrating Divine Service there, and which two had been taken in adultery with two women; therefore, the said William, after taking counsel thereon with William Walderne, Mayor of the City, summoned before him the said John Askewythe, to speak to him about the matters aforesaid.

Which same John Askewythe came on the same day to the said William, at his dwelling-house in [2] St. Dunstan Est, in London, and being interrogated upon the said matters, maintaining and sustaining his imagining and falsity aforesaid, he maliciously went up to the said William, and violently laid hands upon him, and against the peace made assault upon him, taking him by the breast, and in a threatening manner addressing to him the following words,—"*Thou shalt do me lawe,* [3] *maugre yn thyn hert*"; as well in contempt of our Lord the King, as to the manifest dishonour of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and other officers of our Lord the King, and of the said city. Which John was therefore committed to prison by the said Sheriff, namely, to the Compter of Robert Lobenham, the other then Sheriff of the said city; there to remain, until the Mayor and Aldermen should be more fully advised what as to the matters aforesaid should be done.

And hereupon, on Wednesday, the 27th day of September next ensuing, the said William Sevenok came here into Court, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and related to them all the facts above stated: and because that the Court for certain urgent reasons could not then give attention to the matter, the said John was committed to the Prison of our Lord the King at Neugate, there to remain until the Court should be advised what to do as to the matters aforesaid.

And afterwards, on Friday, the 6th day of October, in the same year, the said John Askwythe was brought here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall of the said

[1] Or Bride.

[2] St. Dunstan in the East.

[3] "in spite of thine heart."

city, and the matters above stated having been recited before him, he was asked how he would acquit himself thereof; whereupon, he acknowledged that he had done all the things aforesaid, and that he was guilty of the whole thereof etc.; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court. And because that the Court desired more fully to take counsel as to the judgments that had theretofore been usual in such cases, the said John was committed to the bail of George Cressy goldsmith, John Haddone draper, John Hylle *pynnere*, Thomas Nortone tailor, and John Coby pelterer, citizens of London etc.; and a day was given to them to have him before the Mayor and Aldermen, namely, Friday, the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward [13 October], then next ensuing.

Upon which day came the aforesaid John Askewythe, and because that the Court for certain urgent reasons had not been advised as to the matters aforesaid, a day was given to him to be here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, namely, Tuesday the 17th day of October, to hear judgment thereupon.

And afterwards, on the day aforesaid came here the said John Askwythe, before William Walderne, Mayor, John Prestone, the Recorder, Thomas Knolles, and other Aldermen, and John Suttone, one of the Sheriffs of the said city, and because that it was found that the punishments usual in such cases, according to the custom of the said city, would be too heavy for the said John Askwythe to bear; therefore, thinking to modify their sentence, as taking into consideration his debility through old age, but still, in order that, for default of chastisement, no cause or inducement to offend might be afforded to other such misdoers thereafter, but rather, that they might beware of, and refrain from, such misdeeds, for his trespass and contempt against the aforesaid William Sevenok, Alderman, and then Sheriff, as well as against the whole City aforesaid, by reason of his office, who was, and is, one of the judges and rulers of the said city, and, after the Mayor, of the highest rank in the same; it was adjudged that the said John should be removed and discharged from the freedom of the said city, and should be committed to the Prison of our Lord the King at Neugate, there to remain for a year and a day then next ensuing.

Barrels burnt, as being deficient in measure, and made of unsound wood.

1 Henry V. A.D. 1413. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxvi. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on Monday, the 9th day of October, in the first year etc., came here the Masters and many other reputable men

of the trade of *Coupers* of London, making grievous complaint that, whereas by the Ordinance made in the time of Drew Barentyn, late Mayor, in the Chamber of the Guildhall enrolled, it was ordered that no one dwelling within the liberty of the said city should make, or cause to be made, any wooden vessel, for any liquid to be placed therein, of other than pure and sound wood, and without there being any *sappe* in the same, one Richard Bartlot, fishmonger, had caused to be made in his dwelling-house, in the Parish of St. Michael Crokedlane, about 260 vessels, called barrels and [1]*ferdkyns*, of wood that was not pure or sound, but sawn from the middle, and also, full of *sappe*. And further, whereas every one of the said barrels ought to be 30 gallons in measure, and every one of the said *ferdkyns* 7½ gallons, there were many of the said barrels wanting in their true measure by two gallons at the least, and every one of the said *ferdkyns* by one gallon, in deceit and fraud of the people of our Lord the King.

Wherefore, precept was given to John Bletchele, serjeant of the Chamber of the said city, to seize all the vessels aforesaid, and to bring them here to the Guildhall, in order that, after due deliberation upon the matters aforesaid, a determination as to the same might be more advisedly come to. And hereupon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October then next ensuing, as it appeared that the vessels aforesaid, measured here by the standard of our Lord the King, were wanting in their just measure, as before stated, and that the vessels also were made not of pure or sound wood, but of wood that was sawn from the middle, and full of *sappe*, against the Ordinance aforesaid, it was awarded by the Mayor and Aldermen that the said vessels should be burnt.

The freedom of the City withdrawn, as having been fraudulently obtained.

1 Henry V. A.D. 1413. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxxi. (Norman French.)

BE it remembered, that on the first day of December, in the first year etc., by the Wardens and good folks of the trade of Cutlers of the City of London, information was given unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, of the same city, that one William Wysman, of Waltham, in the County of Essex, a [2]foreigner, had been admitted to the freedom of the said city by folks of the trade of [3]Coursers, as one who followed their calling; whereas the same

[1] Firkins.
[2] Or non-freeman.
[3] *corsours*, horsedealers. See page 366 *ante*, Note [3].

William was at that time, and before and since, of the craft of the Cutlers, and not of the said trade of Coursers.

Whereupon, the said William, by summons on him made, came before the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, on the 4th day of December following; and confessed that at the time of his being admitted to the said freedom, and before and after, he was following the craft of cutlery, and not the said trade of a courser. Wherefore, because that the said William obtained the freedom in manner aforesaid, not duly, but in a deceitful manner, and against the custom of the said city, by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, it was awarded that such admission to the freedom should be held as null, and that he should pay for his wares and merchandizes from thenceforth custom and all other things, the same as one who is a foreigner, and enjoys no freedom of the said city. And further, that he should bring back to the said Chamberlain the [1]writing that he had had of his freedom: which the said William accordingly did, on the same day.

Inquisition as to the boundaries and limits of Oldefisshestret.

1 Henry V. A.D. 1414. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxxiii. (Latin.)

"INQUISITION taken before William Crowmer, Mayor, and the "Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, on the "7th day of March etc., to enquire as to the boundaries and limits "within which fish from of old was sold, and was wont to be sold, "in the street called 'Oldefisshestrete'; on the oath of William "Coggeshale, Richard Trogonold, Robert Nyppe, and nine others. "Who say upon their oath, that fish was sold from of old, and was "wont to be sold, in the street of Oldefisshestret, in London, "on the North side, lengthwise, straight from the West corner of "the shop projecting into the same street, which John [2]Trygge, "late citizen and fishmonger of London, held and occupied, as far as "the tenement which Walter Ludney, late draper, held and occupied, and annexed to the shop which Richard Dykes, *stokfisshmonger*, now holds, towards the East; and on the South side of "the same street, straight from the West corner of the shop projecting into the same street, which William Gubbe, and Isabel, "his wife, formerly held and occupied, to the tenement late of "John Gaytone, called 'The Swanne on the Hoope,' to the East; "and in breadth, only within the said street, throughout the whole

[1] *billam.*

[2] As to this family, see page 425 *ante*, Note [3].

" length thereof, as before stated; and in no other places neigh-
" bouring or adjoining thereunto. Save and except that all and all
" manner of fish called [1]'*shotfisshe*,' taken in the Thames, were
" sold, and were wont to be sold, between London Bridge, on the
" [2]East, and the East corner of the wall of the [3]Church of St.
" Mary Magdalen, on the West."

Inquisition as to the boundaries and limits of the Butchers' Market in Estchepe.

1 Henry V. A.D. 1414. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxxiii. (Latin.)

" INQUISITION taken before William Crowmer, Mayor, and the
" Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, on the
" 14th day of March, in the first year etc., to enquire as to the
" boundaries and limits where flesh-meat was sold from of old, and
" ought to be sold, in the street called 'Estchepe'; on the oath
" of John Flawner, Edward Bolfynch, John Caustone, and eight
" others. Who say upon their oath, that such meat was sold, and
" was wont to be sold, from of old, in the street of Estchepe, from
" North to South, in breadth, on both sides of the street, from the
" house called 'The Pye on the Hope,' straight to the tenement
" called [4]'The Saresinshed,' which John Pycot lately held and oc-
" cupied; and in length, on both sides of the street, from the East
" corner of the Lane of Crokedlane to the tenement which Wil-
" liam [5]Ivor, *turnour*, now inhabits, on the West."

Punishment of the Pillory, for fraud.

2 Henry V. A.D. 1414. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxxv. (Latin.)

ON Monday, the morrow of St. Mary Magdalen [22 July], in the 2nd year etc., John Bereford, of Salop, [6]*soudyour*, was brought here, before the Mayor and Aldermen, for that he, falsely and fraudulently imagining to deceive the people of our Lord the King, came to a certain pelterer in Suthwerk, and shewed him a box containing 16 gold nobles and a necklace; saying and affirming that he should have the box aforesaid, together with the said property, of him, John, in the way of pledge, for one hundred furs, 100 shillings in value. Whereupon, the said pelterer, giving credit to the words of John aforesaid, delivered to him furs, amounting, it is asserted, to 100 shillings in value; upon which, during their conversation, and while they were making the arrangement afore-

[1] Probably meaning, fish taken after the time of spawning.

[2] "*Occidentem*," by mistake for "*Orientem*."

[3] In Old Fish Street.

[4] The Saracen's Head.

[5] This name perhaps means, "The Ivory turner."

[6] Soldier.

said, the said John, to carry out his falsity and deceit, secretly drew from beneath his mantle another box, filled with sand and stones only, but sealed in resemblance of the first box, and delivered it to the said pelterer; telling him, and asserting, that it was the same box that had the jewel and property aforesaid enclosed therein.

Being questioned as to the which falsity and deceit, he could not deny the same, but expressly acknowledged and confessed it, and put himself upon the favour of the Court. And in order that others might in future beware of perpetrating such falsity and deceit, it was awarded by the Mayor and Aldermen, that the same John should be put upon the pillory on three market-days, for one hour each day. And precept was given to the Sheriffs of London, to have the reason for the same publicly proclaimed.

Royal order for the removal of certain Halpaces at St. Martin's le Grand.

2 Henry V. A.D. 1414. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxxv. (Latin.)

"HENRY, by the grace of God etc., to the Mayor and Sheriffs of "London, greeting. Whereas we are of a certainty informed that "many traitors and other felons are harboured in two [1] halpaces "situate near unto our highway, in a certain lane, called 'Seint-"'martynslane', near to our free Chapel of St. Martin's le Grand, "in London, for perpetrating divers felonies; and then, after such "treasons and felonies by them perpetrated, do oftentimes conceal "themselves, and privily and by night have ingress to and egress "from the Sanctuary of the Chapel aforesaid, by means of such "halpaces; and do nightly do and practise the same. And although "this before you, as well as before other Mayors of late, and "Sheriffs, and Aldermen, of the City aforesaid, has been by divers "inquests oftentimes presented, you however have not hitherto "cared that such halpaces should be removed;—We, wishing to "provide a remedy in this behalf, do command you, enjoining, so "strictly as we may, that you cause the halpaces aforesaid to be "levelled without delay, and wholly removed. And this, on the "peril that awaits, you are in no manner to omit. Witness myself, "at Westminster, the 28th day of July, in the 2nd year of our "reign." [2]

In virtue of which writ, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August then next ensuing, the halpaces above-mentioned were removed, as by the writ aforesaid was enjoined.

[1] Or hautpas, "*altis passibus*." See page 453 *ante*, Note [2].

[2] This document seems to have escaped the notice of Mr. Kempe, in the compilation of his *Historical Notices of St. Martin's le Grand.*

Punishment of the Pillory, for counterfeiting genuine cuppebondes.

2 Henry V. A.D. 1414. Letter-Book I. fol. cxxxv. (Latin.)

ON the 16th day of the month of October, in the 2nd year etc., John Herward, of Rouchestre, upon whom had been taken, by the Masters of the trade of Goldsmiths of the said city, two [1] bonds for mazers, made of copper and [2] brass plated over with silver, was brought here, before William Crowmer, Mayor, and the Aldermen; because that they were given to understand by the Masters of the trade aforesaid, that the same John at different times within the City had falsely, fraudulently, and deceitfully, fabricated and counterfeited divers bonds for mazers, and other things, in copper and brass, and other metals, plated over with silver, or gilded over, and had sold them to various persons, lieges of our Lord the King, for no small sums, asserting that the same bonds were made of fine silver and well gilded, and were truthfully and lawfully made; as well to the disgrace and shame of the trade aforesaid, as to the impoverishment and manifest deterioration of the people of our said Lord the King.

To which same [3] John Rouchestre then and there were shown the two bonds so taken upon him, and found, and he was asked whether he acknowledged them or not; to which he made answer that he did, and there openly and expressly acknowledged and confessed that he had so falsely and fraudulently counterfeited those and other things; and he put himself upon the favour of the Court as to the same. And to the end that others might beware of committing such falsity in future, it was then and there awarded by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that the said John Rouchestre should be put upon the pillory on three market-days, for one hour each day, together with the bonds aforesaid in the meantime hung from his neck. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to have the reason thereof publicly proclaimed.

Imprisonment of John Gedeney, for refusing the office of Alderman.

2 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. clvii. (Latin.)

FORASMUCH as a laudable custom which has hitherto prevailed in the City of London, has so prescribed and ordained, that the inhabitants of each of the Wards of the said city are at liberty to elect an Alderman whensoever they need one, to rule them in their own

[1] *ligamina;* called "*cuppebondes*" in the margin; rims, or circlets, of metal, for cups made of wood. See pages 363, 399, *ante.*

[2] *auricalcum.*

[3] Meaning, John of Rouchestre, or Rochester.

Ward; provided always, that the person so elected is presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, and by them is deemed worthy to be admitted and approved.—And whereas, on the 3rd day of January, in the 2nd year of the reign of King Henry etc., one Ralph Lobenham, late Alderman of the Ward of Farndone Without, having voluntarily resigned the rule of that Ward, the inhabitants of the Ward thereupon, according to the usual custom, met together at the usual place within the Ward, for the purpose of electing an Alderman thereof, and there unanimously chose one John Gedeney, citizen and draper, to hold the office of Alderman of the Ward aforesaid, and presented such choice to Thomas Fauconer, the then Mayor, and the Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall; the said Mayor and Aldermen, holding such election to be good and ratified, confirmed the same, and admitted the said John to the office, and approved of him as sufficient unto the same, and deserving thereof, as well as to worldly goods as to the requisite discreetness. After which, the said Mayor and Aldermen commanded John Pickard, Common serjeant-at-arms of the said city, whose especial office it is, according to custom, to attend to the performance of duties and services of that nature, to warn the said John Gedeney to appear before the Mayor and Aldermen on the 17th day of January then next ensuing, to take the oath, and to do such other things as upon him on behalf of the Court should then be enjoined.

By virtue of which warning, the said John Gedeney appeared before the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber aforesaid, and after the reason for his being so summoned had been first stated to him, precept was given to him forthwith to take his seat there in Court, that he might take the oath that pertains unto the office and rank of Alderman. Whereupon, the same John Gedeney, after first setting forth his excuses on the ground of his inability, and his insufficiency for the office, wholly refused to accept it: upon which, he was informed by the Court that he could not refuse this office, to which, as being a fit person, he was admitted by the Court, without breach of his freedom, and of the oath which by him, when he was admitted to the freedom of the City, had been made; and this the more especially, as every freeman is bound to be a partaker in Lot, which is liability to hold office, and in Scot, which means contribution to taxes and other charges, by reason of such oath.

But all and singular the matters before stated notwithstanding, he altogether refused to accept the office, like a person who was utterly obdurate. And hereupon, the matter having been considered by the Mayor and Aldermen, because that it appeared to

them that if any one, when elected to such office, should be at liberty at his own will and pleasure to refuse the post, and pass it by, not improbably the City before long would be left destitute, as it were, of all rule and governance whatsoever; the same John Gedeney was by the said Mayor and Aldermen committed to prison, there to remain until the Court should be better advised what to do as to the matters aforesaid. And in the meantime, precept was given to the Sheriffs of London to shut up the shops and houses of the same John Gedeney, and to sequestrate his goods and chattels, until the Court should be better advised thereon.

And afterwards, on the 18th [1]day, through the mediation of many reputable men of the said city, who intervened, word being brought that the same John Gedeney was willing, if the Court should think proper, to undertake the duties of the office aforesaid; he was therefore brought here on that day before the Mayor and Aldermen, and, having first obtained dispensation for breach of his oath made by him when he was admitted to the freedom of the City, he was admitted and sworn, as the usage is.[2]

Speech of King Henry on the contemplated invasion of France; and the seat of honour accorded to the Mayor, in presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the King's Brothers.

2 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. cl. (Latin.)

FORASMUCH as it is the [3]principal solicitude of sound rule to be opposed to everything that is sinister and unlawful, and to make public the marks of honour that have been conferred in time that is past, that so the past and the present may more exactly [4]trace out the footsteps of the future; it is not befitting to disguise beneath an absurd silence the solemn acts of sound government that have been planned designedly and of purpose, and which are of a dignity that commends them to memory in the future. For among the most notable and most remarkable events that for long in London have happened or transpired, the event hereunder written deserves to be here entered, as being not the least.—

Be it remembered,—that on the 10th day of March, in the 2nd year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth, the same, our excellent and most gracious Lord the King, commanded Thomas Fauconer,

[1] Probably, of January, is meant.

[2] John Gedeney afterwards became Sheriff, in 1417, and Mayor in 1427. He did penance for marrying a widow, who had made a vow of chastity.

[3] *principata sollicitas.*

[4] This is apparently the meaning of the passage; which has no pretension to grammar. It is probably from the pen of John Carpenter; supposing him to have been the writer of the Introductory Chapters to Books I. and IV. of the *Liber Albus.* See page 580 *ante,* Note [3].

the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and certain of the more substantial Commoners, to come to the Tower of his City of London aforesaid. Who being there assembled, he compendiously disclosed to them the purpose of his excellent intention, in these words.—

"Well-beloved.—We do desire that it shall not be concealed "from the knowledge of your faithfulness, how that, God our re- "warder, we do intend with no small army to visit the parts beyond "sea, that so we may duly re-conquer the lands pertaining to the "heirship and crown of our realm, and which have been for long, "in the times of our predecessors, by enormous wrong withheld. "But, seeing that we cannot speedily attain to everything that is "necessary in this behalf for the perfecting of our wishes, in order "that we may make provision for borrowing a competent sum of "money of all the prelates, nobles, lords, cities, boroughs, and "substantial men, of our realm, we, knowing that you will be the "more ready to incline to our wishes, the more immediately that "the purpose of our intention, as aforesaid, redounds to the mani- "fest advantage of the whole realm, have therefore not long since "come to the determination to send certain Lords of our Council "unto the City aforesaid, to treat with you as to promoting the "business before mentioned."

And hereupon, on the 14th day of March then next ensuing, the Reverend Fathers in Christ, and Lords, [1]Henry, by Divine permission, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, and [2]Henry, Bishop of Winchester, and the Princes of most illustrious dignity, John, Duke of Bedford, the Earl of [3] , and the Lord of , Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of , and the Lord of , [4]brothers of our most excellent Lord, the King, as also, [5]Edward, Duke of York, Earl of Rutland and of Cork, and the Lord , were sent to the Guildhall, on behalf of our Lord the King, to hold conference with the said Mayor and Aldermen as to promoting the matters aforesaid: upon meeting whom, the said Lords were saluted by the Mayor and Aldermen with all becoming reverence.

And when they had thus met together, diligent council was held as to the order in which they ought to sit, and there being called before them, as is usually required, certain of the more substantial Commoners of the same city, the Lords agreed together among

[1] Henry Chicheley.
[2] Henry Beaufort.
[3] These omissions occur in the MS.
[4] The Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, namely.
[5] Cousin of King Henry the Fifth. He was now no longer Earl of Rutland, as that title was limited to him during his father's life only, who died in 1402. He was slain at the Battle of Agincourt, in this year.

themselves, to the effect that the Mayor, in consideration of the reverence and honour due to our most excellent Lord the King, of whom he is the representative in the City, should have his place, when sitting, in the middle, and that the said Lords of Canterbury and Winchester should be seated on his right hand, and John, Humphrey, and Edward, on the left, upon seats arranged for them; there to make declaration on behalf of our said Lord the King.

Sentence of imprisonment, for insulting an Alderman.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. cxlv. (Latin.)

SEEING that all true policy dictates that the more securely and more liberally any city is governed, the more are the rulers and governors thereof beloved and duly honoured, their people with fitting obedience holding in dread their rule; and because that on the 21st day of March, in the 3rd year etc., it was related here in Court, before Thomas Fauconer, Mayor, and the Aldermen, by William Sevenok, Alderman of Tower Ward, in London, that one Thomas Maynelle, grocer, an inhabitant of his Ward aforesaid, having been summoned by the said Aldermen, and duly interrogated as to certain irregular and sinister doings and sayings, and as to divers damages, dissensions, disputes, and losses, by the same Thomas caused within the Ward aforesaid, for the purpose of reforming the same; upon such interrogatory made to him, caring nothing for the words aforesaid of the said William Sevenok, Alderman, despitefully and menacingly said to the same Alderman, that in all his actions it was his duty to conduct himself well and honestly, lest such an end should ensue upon his designs as befell Nicholas Brembre, a man lately of as high dignity in the City, and even higher than he was, who was afterwards drawn and [1] hanged.

Whereupon, the said Thomas Maynelle, being brought here in person, and interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, did not deny any of such matters, but submitted himself to the ordinance of the Court, though humbly asking pardon, as well of the Court as of the said William Sevenok, for his offences aforesaid. And because etc., it was adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen that the same Thomas should have imprisonment in Newgate, there to remain for a year and a day, unless in the meantime he should obtain an increase of favour from the Court etc.

And hereupon, the said William Sevenok then and there in Court shewed that such imprisonment would entail upon him the very utmost distress, for that, if he were put in jeopardy by such

[1] At Tyburn; see page 499 *ante*, Note [1].

great personages, he would hardly ever be able to recover from the effects thereof; humbly entreating the said Mayor and Aldermen, that they would remit such imprisonment, on condition of his future good behaviour. Who accordingly, taking into consideration the matters aforesaid, and inclining to the earnest entreaties of the said William Sevenok, remitted the imprisonment; but on the following condition, namely,—that the same Thomas should in future conduct and behave himself becomingly and properly, as well in word as in deed, towards the said William Sevenok, Alderman, and all other officers of the said city; under a penalty of 200*l.*, to be paid to the Chamberlain of the City, for the time being, by way of recognizance, so often as of any of the things aforesaid he should be lawfully convicted etc.[1]

Masters appointed for the supervision of the Barbers of London, practising the art of Surgery; and proceedings thereupon.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. cxlix. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 10th day of April, in the 3rd year etc., it was intimated in a relation, and not without alarm, unto Thomas Fauconer, Mayor, and the Aldermen, how that some barbers of the said city, who are inexperienced in the art of surgery, do oftentimes take under their care many sick and maimed persons, fraudulently obtaining possession of very many of their goods thereby; by reason whereof, they are oftentimes made to be worse off at their departure than they were at their coming: and that, by reason of the inexperience of the same barbers, such persons are oftentimes maimed; to the scandal of such skilful and discreet men as practise the art of surgery, and the manifest destruction of the people of our Lord the King.

And the said Mayor and Aldermen, wishing to obviate an evil and a scandal such as this, as also, to provide a fitting remedy for the same, [2] and considering first, how that the said barbers [3] by themselves, without the scrutiny of any other persons of any other trade or craft, or under any name whatsoever, have supervision and scrutiny over all men following the craft of barbery, and within the liberty of the said city dwelling, as to all manner of cases touching the art of barbery or the practice of surgery, within the cognizance, or to come within the cognizance, of the craft of the said barbers;—as by a certain Ordinance, made and ordained in the

[1] The names of his four sureties are then added, with the terms of their suretyship.

[2] *attendentesque prius.*

[3] See page 394 *ante*, Note [2].

time of [1]Richard Merlawe, late Mayor, and the then Aldermen, and in the Chamber of the said city of London enrolled, of record fully appears;—did determine and ordain that in future, by the more substantial part of all the barbers following the practice of surgery, and dwelling within the liberty of the said city, there should be chosen two of the most skilful, most wise, and most discreet men, of all the barbers following such practice of surgery, and dwelling within the liberty of the said city; seeing that oftentimes under their scrutiny and correction there would be found cases of possible death and maiming, where, if ignorant and indiscreet men should undertake the management thereof—the which might God forbid—in their judgment grievous errors might unexpectedly ensue, by reason of such unskilfulness. And that the same Masters, so often as they should be thus chosen, on election should be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, there by the said Mayor and Aldermen to be accepted and sworn etc.

And lest perchance a difference of opinion might in future as to such election arise, therefore, the said Mayor and Aldermen, after taking counsel on the matter aforesaid, on Friday, the 3rd day of May, in the same year, caused to be brought before them the name of every barber who followed the practice of surgery and dwelt within the liberty of the said city, in order that, after enquiring into the duties and experiences of their practice and skill, in manner theretofore approved and customary, they might be the better able to accept such Masters. And hereupon, because that, among other names, Simon Rolf and Richard Wellys, citizens and barbers of the said city practising the art of surgery, as well for their knowledge and probity, as for the different kinds of difficult cures that had been sagaciously performed and effected by them, were by trustworthy testimony, upon sound and unblemished information, commended before any others, precept was given by the said Mayor and Aldermen to Baldwin Tettisbury, one of the serjeants of the said Mayor, to summon the said Simon and Richard for Monday the 6th day of May then next ensuing, to appear before the said Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber of the Guildhall aforesaid, there to make the oath to them by the said Mayor and Aldermen to be administered.

Upon which Monday, the said Simon and Richard, by virtue of such summons, appeared before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber aforesaid. And hereupon, the said Simon and Richard were then accepted by the said Mayor and Aldermen, and sworn

[1] Chosen Mayor in 1409.

upon the Holy Evangelists of God, well and faithfully to watch over and oversee all manner of barbers practising the art of surgery, and within the liberty of the said city dwelling; to maintain and observe the rules and ordinances of the craft or practice aforesaid; no one to spare, for love, favour, gain, or hate; diligently without concealment to present unto the Chamberlain of the said city, for the time being, such defaults as they might find; at all times, when duly required thereto, well and faithfully to examine wounds, bruises, hurts, and other infirmities, without asking anything for their trouble; and what they should find, at their discretion, when duly required thereto, distinctly to certify unto the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, for the time being; as also, well and faithfully to conduct themselves from thenceforth in future; and all other things to do and perform, which of right are befitting or requisite for the masters or overseers of such practice to do.

[1]Afterwards, on the 4th day of July, in the 4th year etc., before Nicholas Wottone, Mayor, the Recorder, and the Aldermen, in full Court, upon truthful information of certain trustworthy and discreet men of the craft of Barbers, practising the art of surgery aforesaid, as of other able and substantial men of the said city, it was stated how that, notwithstanding the Ordinance aforesaid, very many inexperienced men of the said craft of Barbers, indiscreetly practising the art of surgery, did presume, and in their presumption pretend, that they were wiser than the Masters inspecting, and, as to certain infirmities—indiscreetly excusing themselves therein, on the insufficient grounds that they are not liable to the peril of maiming or of death—did altogether disdain to give notice of the same to the said Masters inspecting, according to the Ordinance aforesaid, or to be discreetly examined by them as to the same, or diligently to be questioned thereon. Upon which pretence, they did not hesitate daily to take sick persons, in peril of death and of maiming, under their care, without shewing such sick persons, or such infirmities and perils, unto the same Masters inspecting; by reason of which presumption or unskilfulness, such sick persons were exposed to the greatest peril, either of maiming or of death. Wherefore, the said Mayor and Aldermen were prayed that, for the common advantage of the whole realm, and the especial honour of the said city, they would deign to provide some sure remedy for the same.

And accordingly, the Mayor and Aldermen, assenting to the said petition, as being just and consistent with reason, having taken dili-

[1] In another hand, and of later date, July 1416.

gent counsel as to the matters aforesaid, and considering that very many of such persons in these times are more in dread of loss or payment of money than amenable to the dictates of honesty or a safe conscience, did ordain and enact, that no barber, practising the art of surgery within the liberty of the said city, should presume in future to take under his care any sick person who is in peril of death or of maiming, unless he should shew the same person, within three days after so taking him under his care, to the Masters inspecting, for the time being, by the barbers practising the art of surgery within the liberty of the said city to be elected, and to the Mayor and Aldermen presented, and by them specially to be admitted; under a penalty of *6s. 8d.*, to the Chamber of London in form underwritten to be paid, so often as, and when, against this Ordinance they should be found to act; namely, 5 shillings to the use of the Chamber of the Guildhall, and 20 pence to the use of the craft of the Barbers.

The Journeymen Tailors forbidden to occupy dwelling-houses apart, or to wear an especial suit, or livery, without the supervision and permission of the Masters and Wardens of the Trade.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. cli. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that on the 19th day of April, in the 3rd year etc., it was intimated, in a relation not unattended with alarm, unto Thomas Fauconer, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of London, that some serving-men and journeymen of the tailors of the said city, called [1] "*yomen taillours*," dwelling with one another in companies by themselves, did hold and inhabit divers dwelling-houses in the City, against the will of their superiors in the said city, and of the masters of that trade. The inhabitants of which dwelling-houses had in past times, like unruly and insolent men without head or governance, oftentimes assembled in great numbers, and had held divers assemblies and conventicles in various places, both within the said city and without; and now of late had grievously, and of their malice and imagining aforethought, wounded, beaten, and maltreated, many lieges of our Lord the King, and especially, one Thomas Trepenelle, one of the Masters of the trade aforesaid; and had perpetrated, and did then daily endeavour to perpetrate, many rescues against the serjeants and officers of the said city, on the arrest of misdoers and disturbers of the peace of our Lord the King, as also, many other evils and enormities; in breach of the

[1] See page 542 *ante*, Note [3].

peace of our Lord the King, and to the manifest disturbance of his people, etc.

Whereupon, the said Mayor and Aldermen, having held careful deliberation on the matters aforesaid, and having determined to repress such malignity and such enormities etc., summoned to appear before them, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, on the 25th day of April then next ensuing, Thomas Whityngham, the then Master, and the Wardens, of the trade aforesaid, to speak to them on the matters before mentioned; why that, whereas they, under the Mayor, and Aldermen, and other governors of the said city, had especial governance in the trade aforesaid, they allowed their serving-men and journeymen to occupy such dwelling-houses, so as to live together in companies, by themselves, without any superior to rule them, and to commit and perpetrate so harmfully such evils and misdeeds.

Which Master and Wardens, having first obtained leave to address the said Mayor and Aldermen, notified them with grievous complaint that they were exceedingly sorrowful at there being such offenders and such misdeeds; seeing that through their insolence very many scandals and inconveniences were daily ensuing unto the Masters and reputable men of the trade aforesaid; and, unless checked, were likely to ensue—and might it not be so—in time to come. But it was as to the companies of them that held together apart in dwelling-houses, that they made most grievous complaint; because that, although, by reason of their misdeeds through such their fellowship in living together in the dwelling-houses aforesaid, they had been frequently warned by the Masters of the trade to vacate such dwelling-houses, they, setting such warnings at defiance, did not choose to vacate the dwelling-houses aforesaid, but had expressly refused so to do, and did still refuse: and with all due urgency they requested of the said Mayor and Aldermen, that they would deign to send for David Brekenhok and John Stanbury, and others, who were then dwelling together in company in a certain dwelling-house in Garlykhythe, for the reasons before mentioned.

Wherefore, the Mayor and Aldermen, consenting to their entreaty, as being just and consonant with reason, commanded [1]Otes Bris, a serjeant of the said Mayor, to cause the said David and John, and two or three others of the company aforesaid, to be here upon the 29th day of April then next ensuing, in presence of the said Mayor and Aldermen; to make answer for themselves and

[1] Or Otho.

other their companions on the matters aforesaid, and other things by the said Mayor and Aldermen to be objected to them.

Upon which 29th day of April, there came, in virtue of the summons so made, into the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, as well David Brekenhok and John Stanbury before mentioned, as [1]etc., to make answer for themselves and their companions. Who, being interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, could not gainsay or well deny the same, etc. Therefore, by the said Mayor and Aldermen then and there they were commanded, they and their companions, occupying the dwelling-house aforesaid, or else the same David and John, for themselves and their companions, to be there, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, on Thursday the 2nd day of May then next ensuing, to do and fulfil whatsoever the said Court might award in that behalf.

Upon which day appeared here the aforesaid David Brekenhok and John Stanbury, and others, for themselves and the others of the company so dwelling together, as before stated. And the Mayor and Aldermen, after holding careful council and conference thereon, considering that as well the livery, or suit, which the said journeymen and serving-men—like a race at once youthful and unstable,—so dwelling by themselves without any rule or supervision by their superiors in the trade aforesaid, or by any other persons, annually adopt when they hold their assemblies and covins together, both within the said city and without, as such dwelling-houses, so inhabited by them at all times, living together without any stable governance whatever, did expressly imply, and redound manifestly to, breach of the peace of our Lord the King, and, very probably, to commotion among his people—and might it not be so;—did therefore award and adjudge, that the serving-men of the trade aforesaid should in future be under the governance and rule of the Masters and Wardens of the trade, the same as other serving-men of other trades of the said city are, and are bound to be; and that for the future they should not adopt any such livery or suit of vestments, or hold assemblies or covins, or any such unlawful thing, on the peril that awaits the same.

And further, then and there, injunctions were given by the said Mayor and Aldermen to the same David Brekenhok, John Stanbury, and others there present, that they and all their companions inhabiting the dwelling-house aforesaid at Garlikehythe, and other such dwelling-houses within the said City, must quit and vacate the

[1] A name has been inserted, but is now erased.

same, by Sunday, the 6th day of May then next ensuing; and must not re-take them or any other houses, by themselves alone, for dwelling together therein, or in future in any way presume to re-take them, on pain of imprisonment, and of making fine, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being.

Ordinance that in future no Officer of the City shall receive livery or vestment from any other Craft or Fraternity than his own.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. cliii. (Latin.)

[1] "SEEING that the exigencies of sound government, and the hap-
" piness that results therefrom, even when the advantages thereof
" have been well weighed, hardly seem to suffice to allay the singu-
" lar impressions and the tendency to obloquy on the part of some
" people; so it is, that at the present day even, there is no old
" usage, sanctioned though it be by the path of laudable prescrip-
" tion, but that the same path is so choked up by the dust of
" obloquy, that it is prejudiced, contrary to all expectation, by
" having the worst construction put upon it, rather than the better.
" And for this reason it is, more especially, that whereas it has
" been consistent with venerable usage for each of the rulers and
" officers of the City of London, in support of the honour of the
" said city, to receive either a hood or a vestment each year from
" the different crafts of the same city, the custom is hardly able
" now to get a good word even said in its behalf.

" Wherefore now, Thomas Fauconer, Mayor, and the Alder-
" men, of the City aforesaid, on the 13th day of May, in the 3rd
" year etc., desiring so far as, with the help of God, they may, to
" put an end to the injustice and obloquy of this description, after
" holding careful conference on the matters aforesaid, and maturely
" deliberating thereon, have finally determined among themselves,
" no one dissenting therefrom, and have ordained, that for the
" future, no Mayor, Alderman, or Sheriff, or any other officer or
" servant of the said city, for the time being, or any officer of the
" said Mayor, the Sheriffs, or the Commonalty of the City, shall
" take any livery or vestment from any craft or fraternity within the
" said city, save only that one craft of which he has been made free.
" But that, so often as any Mayor, Alderman, or Sheriff, of the
" said city shall presume in any way to contravene the tenor of
" this ordinance, and be lawfully convicted thereof, he shall

[1] The same crabbed, ungrammatical Latin, that has been noticed in p. 580 *ante*, Note [3], and p. 603 *ante*, Note [4]. It almost sets translation at defiance.

" faithfully make due payment of 100 shillings sterling to the use " of the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, without any " remission thereof. And if any other officer or servant shall make " any attempt against the tenor and affirmation of this present " ordinance, he is to know that he shall wholly lose his office."

Deposit with the Mayor and Commonalty of a Collar of gold, as security for a sum of money lent to the King.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. clviii. (Norman French.)

" THIS indenture, made between Richard Courtenay, Bishop of " Norwich, Treasurer of the King's Chamber, and Keeper of his " jewels, of the one part, and Thomas Fauconer, Mayor, and the " Commonalty, of the City of London, of the other part, witnesseth, " that the said Bishop, by virtue and under command of a Privy " Seal thereupon unto him addressed, has delivered unto the said " Mayor and Commonalty one great collar of gold, made of work- " manship in crowns and beasts called 'antelopes,' enamelled with " white [1]esses, and the beasts surcharged with green [2]garnets; the " [3]charge being of two pearls, and each beast having one pearl " about the neck. And each of the crowns is set with one large " balass and nine large pearls; and in the principal crown, " which is in front, there are set, in addition to the balass and the " pearls, two large *diamandes* in the summit; and besides the " crowns, there are other balasses therein, eight in all, the collar " weighing 56 ounces in the whole. And the said collar is enclosed " in a case of leather, and sealed under seal of the arms of the same " Bishop; and is put in pledge, by command and desire of the " King, with the same Mayor and Commonalty, as a security for the " sum of 10,000 marks, by them lent to the same our Lord the King. " And the day for repayment of the same sum, and upon which " the King desires, and is bound, to redeem the collar and pledge " aforesaid, shall be the Day of the Circumcision [1 January] in " the year of Grace 1416, according to the style and computation " of the Church of England. Provided always, that the said Mayor " and Commonalty are bound well and lawfully to keep the collar " aforesaid until the same day, as they shall be answerable for the " same unto our Lord the King, his assigns, or his executors. In " witness whereof, the parties aforesaid have interchangeably to " these present indentures set their Seals, on the 16th day of the

[1] This, no doubt, is the meaning of " *assis*," figures of the letter S.

[2] Colophonite garnets, of emerald green.

[3] That which is borne upon the colour, or the escutcheon.

" month of June, in the 3rd year of the reign of our said Lord, " King Henry, after the Conquest the Fifth."

Order made for the rebuilding of the Little Postern in the City Wall; the laying out of the City Moor; the piling of the banks of the Foss of Walbrooke; and the improvement of the Water-course at Oystergate.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. clii. (Latin.)

BECAUSE that from default of provision for the proper safety and due management and charge of a certain watery and vacant piece of land, called " The Moor," situate beneath the walls of the City, and lying to the North thereof, as also, of a certain common latrine there situate, on the Moor aforesaid; by reason thereof, as well very many cellars and dwelling-houses were overflowed, in divers streets and lanes to the said moor near and adjoining, and many sicknesses and other intolerable maladies, arising from the horrible, corrupt, and infected atmosphere proceeding from the latrine aforesaid, from time to time were often prevalent; therefore, Thomas Fauconer, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, together with an immense congregation of very many reputable men of the said city, met together in their Common Council, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, on the 2nd day of July, in the 3rd year etc., to take measures and determine as to the said matters, and other arduous business of the City aforesaid.

And as it was there stated that at divers periods, and in the times of divers Mayors, for the public good of the said city, as it was said, the Moor aforesaid had been at one time changed into a garden, and at another time into a vacant piece of land, and so, repeatedly altered and changed; the said Mayor and Aldermen, with the sanction of the Common Council aforesaid, being now of opinion that if only the said Moor should be allotted and divided into different gardens, as well the common advantage, in the way of rental paid to the Chamber of the said city, would be ensured thereby, as easement to the cellars and dwelling-houses aforesaid, by reason of the immunity which they so greatly stood in need of from the overflow of the water-course before mentioned;—did therefore order and determine, as a thing for ever to endure, that the [1]Little Postern, built of old in the wall of the said city, should be pulled down, and made larger on the South side thereof, so soon as it

[1] In Cripplegate Ward. Its site is still remembered, under the name of the " Aldermanbury Postern," leading towards Moor Lane.

could conveniently be done, for increasing the common advantage, and also the especial honour, of the said city, by adding a gate thereto, the same to be shut at night and at all other fitting times. And that upon the Moor aforesaid there should be laid out divers gardens, to be let at a proper rent to such persons as should wish to take them, alleys being made therein lengthwise and across; as more plainly depicted and set forth on a certain sheet of parchment, made by way of pattern for the plans aforesaid, and shown to the said Common Council, and exhibited.

And to the end that the horrible, infected, and corrupt atmosphere, arising from the latrine aforesaid, for the saving of the human body, as people go, return, and pass along that way, might be wholly got rid of, and excluded therefrom, it was ordered by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, that such latrine, together with the entrance to the same, should be removed, and that another latrine should be built, or made anew, on the other side, within the walls of the said city, and upon the Foss of Walbrooke; it being understood that all laystalls and other kinds of filth whatsoever, usually discharged into the said Foss, so often as it should be necessary to be done, should, by means of the interception of a watergate, called a "[1] *scluys*," or a "*speye*," and the flow of the waters from the Fosses without the walls of the City, which discharge into the Foss of Walbrooke aforesaid, be carried off and got rid of. And further, by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, it was ordered and agreed, that all inhabitants upon the margin of the Foss of Walbrooke, near to the water of Thames, should pile the banks of the same, and cause it to be piled, or else walled with walls; taking due care that by the breaking or sinking of such walls there should be no impediment to the water, so running into the Foss as aforesaid, having its free course and protection until it reaches the Thames.

Also, by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, it was there mooted and discussed, and also, order was given thereon, that a certain other latrine, situate in the Wall of the said city, between the Church of [2] All Hallows the Less and the Gate of Bysshopesgate, in London, which was so choked up by means of dung, laystalls, and other filth, that persons resorting thereto, and going, returning, and passing along that way, by reason of the foulness and infectious nature of the odious and horrible atmosphere arising therefrom, suffered no small inconvenience thereby, and manifest perils to human life frequently thence ensued, should be

[1] A sluice.

[2] All Hallows, London Wall.

removed and done away with for the future; seeing that the new latrine that was to be made, as before stated, would be sufficiently near to that spot for the convenience of the commonalty of the City.

Also,—because that many men dwelling about the gate called "Ebgate," otherwise "Oystergate," near to the end of London Bridge, had repeatedly stated before the Mayor and Aldermen, with loud expostulations, that the blood from the raw flesh slaughtered by the butchers of Estchepe, and the water in which fish, both fresh and salt, was washed daily, and all other kinds of filth that had been thrown out of the houses of all sorts of persons, situate to the North of them, into the kennels of the said city, usually made their way into a certain gutter, called "The Swolne," at the end of the said bridge, and near to the door of the Church of St. Magnus, until at last the said course had become choked up; and then, by reason of some works lately begun by Thomas Fauconer, the then Mayor, was turned out of its course to discharge itself and fall [into the Thames] at the gate of Ebgate aforesaid, to the very great nuisance of the neighbours dwelling around the said gate of Ebgate:—upon their expostulation, in order to appease their murmurs, the said Thomas Fauconer, while the work aforesaid was going on, had oftentimes, in presence of his fellow-Aldermen of the said city, and of those making plaint as to the grievance aforesaid, agreed and promised that if, when the works so begun by him as aforesaid should be completed, it should then appear to the commonalty of the said city that the water-course was more advantageous, more seemly, and in better condition, than it was before, then it should remain in the same plight in which it was when the works were so completed. But if otherwise, then he, the same Thomas, at his own costs and expenses, would have the same put anew in the same condition in which it was before.—

And because that now, at this present Council in general, upon mature consideration of the matters aforesaid, it appeared in many ways and manners that that water-course was in much better condition, and more seemly, than it was before,—for which very many thanks were given to him by the Commonalty,—it was therefore by them in common agreed and ordered, that the course for the water descending and falling at the Gate of Oystergate aforesaid, should in future remain for ever in the same plight in which it was then carried and constructed.

Ordinance as to the use of the Pipes of the Great Conduit in Chepe.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. cliv. (Norman French.)

"WHEREAS the Mayor and Aldermen are given to understand "that the brewers near to the Great Conduit in Chepe, and others, "who rent the fountains and the great upper pipe of the same Con- "duit, do draw their water for their brewing out of the pipes that "run below in the said Conduit; whereby the common people are "oftentimes greatly impeded:—on the 21st day of August, in the "3rd year etc., it is ordained thereon, by Thomas Fauconere, "Mayor, and the Aldermen, that no one of the said brewers or "other persons who rent the fountains and the great upper pipe of "the said Conduit, shall from henceforth draw any water from the "said small pipes below; on pain of paying to the Chamber of "the Guildhall 6*s.* 8*d.*, every time that he shall be lawfully con- "victed thereof."

Letter from the Mayor and Aldermen to the King, giving an account of the conviction of John Cleydone, a Lollard, accused of heresy.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. clv. (Latin.)

"To the most victorious and most excellent Prince, and their "most gracious Lord, Henry, by the grace of God, King of Eng- "land and France, and Lord of Ireland, the Mayor and Aldermen "of his City of London, his unworthy servants, with willing obei- "sance, wishing him boundless might, wisdom ineffable, and, after "he shall have finished the [1] good fight, a reception in the realms "of bliss. Forasmuch as the King of all might and the Lord of "Heaven, who of late graciously [2] taught your hands to fight, and "has guided your feet to the battle, has now, during your absence, "placed in our hands certain persons who not only were enemies "of Him and of your dignity, but also, in so far as they might "be, were subverters of the whole of your realm; men commonly "known as 'Lollards,' who for long time have laboured for the "subversion of the whole Catholic faith and of Holy Church, the "lessening of public worship, and the destruction of your realm, as "also, the perpetration of very many other enormities horrible to "hear; the same persons, in accordance with the requirements of "law, we have unto the Reverend Commissaries of the Reverend "Father in Christ, and Lord, [3] Richard, by Divine permission, the

[1] In allusion to 2 *Tim.* iv. 7.
[2] 2 *Sam.* xxii. 35, and *Psalm* cxliv. 1.
[3] Richard Clifford.

" Lord Bishop of London, by indenture caused to be delivered. " Whereupon, one [1] John Cleydone by name, the arch-parent of " this heretical depravity, was by the most Reverend Father in " Christ, and Lord, [2] Henry, by Divine permission, the Lord Arch- " bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all your realm, and other " Bishops, his brethren, as well as very many [3] Professors of Holy " Scripture and Doctors of Laws, in accordance with the canonical " sanctions, by sentence in this behalf lawfully pronounced, as " being a person relapsed into heresy, which before had been by him " abjured, left in the hands of the secular Court; for the execution " of whose body, and the entire destruction of all such enemies, " with all diligence, to the utmost of our power we shall be assist- " ing. [4] But whereas the exalted wisdom of heaven has decreed " that we should give this support in aid of the high dignity of your " majesty, as we are bound to do, in the matters which have been " here set forth, may the same please your exalted Highness, and, a " thing that cannot be displeasing unto us, may your said Excellency " deign to cause word to be written to us in answer, signifying the " prosperous progress of your gracious dignity; to the end that we " and other faithful subjects in your City, hearing that, by the gift " of God, such successes may finally result in peace, may be en- " abled to taste of the pleasures of a more tranquil life, and may " have it in our power promptly to comply with the signification " of your will. To fulfil the which, may the magnificence of your " Majesty deign to hold us as fully committed and prepared. " And may that King who [5] establishes the thrones of Kings with " justice, command that the utmost intent of your purpose may be " fulfilled. Written [6] there, on the 22nd day of August."

[1] This John Cleydone was a currier by trade, and was tried before the Archbishop of Canterbury and others for heresy, 17th August, 1415, in St. Paul's Church; Thomas Fauconer, the Mayor of London, bearing evidence against him, as to the nature of the heretical books found in his possession. According to Fox (*Acts and Monuments*) he was burnt in Smithfield in the same year. His execution is also mentioned by Thomas Walsingham (*Hist. Angl.*), who adds, with his usual bitterness against the Lollards, that he went so far as to make his own son a priest, and have Mass celebrated by him in his own house, on the occasion when his wife "should have gone to church, after rising from childbed."

[2] Henry Chicheley.

[3] Otherwise, "Doctors of Divinity."

[4] The whole of this passage in the original, down to the end of the Letter, is written without any regard to grammar, and its meaning is doubtful in the extreme.

[5] *Isaiah*, ix. 7.

[6] *ibidem*.

Letter from King Henry the Fifth, announcing the capture of Harfleur.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. cxliii. (Norman French.)

" On the King's behalf.

" Very dear and trusty, and well-beloved.—We do greet you oft-
" entimes, in signifying unto you, for your consolation, that we are
" in very good health as to our person, thanks be to God who
" grants unto us the same, and that, after our arrival on this side,
" we came before our town of Harefleu on Saturday, the 17th day
" of August last past, and laid siege thereto, in manner as we have
" written heretofore in our [1] other Letters sent to you. And by the
" good diligence of our faithful lieges at this time in our company,
" and the strength and position of our cannon, and other our ord-
" nance, the people who were within the town made great urgency to
" have divers parleys with us; yet this notwithstanding, it was our
" full purpose to make assault upon the town on Wednesday the
" 18th day of this month of September; but those within the town
" had perceived it, and made great instance, with means which they
" had not employed theretofore, to have conference with us. And
" to avoid the effusion of human blood on the one side and on the
" other, we inclined to their offer, and thereupon we made answer
" unto them, and sent to them the last conclusion of our will; to
" the which they agreed, and for the same we do render thanks unto
" God, for we thought that they would not have so readily as-
" sented to the said conclusion. And on the same Wednesday
" there came by our command out of the said town the Sieurs
" de Gaucourt, d'Estouteville, Hankeville, and other lords and
" knights, who had the governance of the town, and delivered
" hostages; and all those, as well the lords and knights as the
" hostages, of whom some are lords and knights, and some notable
" burgesses, were sworn upon the body of Our Saviour that they
" would make unto us full deliverance of our said town, and submit
" the persons and goods therein to our grace, without any condi-
" tion, if they should not by the Sunday then next ensuing, at one
" of the clock in the afternoon, have been rescued by battle given
" to us by our adversary of France, or his eldest son, the [2] Dau-
" phin. And thereupon, we gave our letters of safe conduct to the
" said Sieur de Hankeville and others, to the number of twelve
" persons, to go to our said adversary, and his son, to declare unto

[1] These Letters are not to be found in the Letter-Books.

[2] *Daubfyn* in the MS.

" them the treaty so made. The which Sieur de Hankeville, to-
" gether with the others of his company, returned on [1] the day, at
" eight of the clock in the forenoon, into our said town, without
" any rescue being offered by our said adversary, his son, or any
" other of their party; and the keys of the town were then fully
" delivered and rendered into our hand, and all those within were
" submitted to our grace without any condition, as above stated;
" praised be our Creator for the same; and we have put in our said
" town our very dear uncle, the [2] Earl of Dorset; and have made him
" Captain thereof, with a sufficient [3] staff of people, as well of the
" one rank as the other. And we do will that you render humble
" thanks unto our Lord Almighty for this news; and do hope by
" the divine power, and the good labour and diligence of our faith-
" ful people on this side, to do our duty still further in gaining our
" right in these parts; and we do desire also, that by those passing
" between us you will certify us from time to time as to news as
" regards yourselves. And may Our Lord have you in His holy
" keeping. Given under our Signet, in our said town of Harflu,
" the 22nd day of the said month of September."

Procession on foot by the Mayor and citizens, to Westminster, to return thanks for the Victory gained at Agincourt.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. clix. (Latin.)

On Sunday the Feast of St. Edward, the King and Confessor, [13 October], in the 3rd year etc., after the Mass of the Holy Spirit devoutly and with due honour celebrated, with solemn music, in the Chapel of the Guildhall of the City of London, according to the [4] Ordinance thereon made and approved in the time of John Wodecok, late Mayor of the same city, in presence of Thomas Fauconer, Mayor, John Bartone, Recorder, Sir William, [5] Prior of Christ Church in London, Richard Whityngtone, Drew Barantyn, Thomas Knolles, Richard Merlawe, Robert Chichele, William Walderne, William Crowmer, Nicholas Wottone, Henry Bartone, William Louthe, William Nortone, William Chichele, John Penne, Thomas Pyke, Walter Cottone, William Sevenoke, and [6] John Gedeney, Aldermen, and of William Cauntbrigge and Alan Everard, Aldermen and Sheriffs of the said city, and an immense number of the Commonalty of the citizens, summoned for the election of a

[1] The day of final surrender, probably.

[2] Thomas Beaufort, youngest natural son of John of Gaunt, by Katherine Swynford.

[3] *estuf.*

[4] See page 566 *ante.*

[5] Alderman of Portsoken Ward, by virtue of his office as Prior of Christ Church, or the Holy Trinity.

[6] See page 601 *ante.*

Mayor for the following year, by their common assent, Nicholas Wottone was chosen Mayor for such year; and afterwards, on the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude [28 October], was sworn in the Guildhall of London aforesaid, as the usage is.

And on the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, the said Nicholas Wottone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, together with an immense number of the Commonalty of the citizens of the city aforesaid, going on pilgrimage, went on foot to Westminster, and, having first made devout thanksgiving, with due solemnity, in the Minster there, for the joyous [1]news that had then arrived, the said Nicholas Wottone was by the said Aldermen and Commonalty presented before the Barons of the Exchequer of our Lord the King, at Westminster, admitted, and sworn.

And lest—and may it not be so—such journey on foot may come to pass for a precedent, when others succeed to the office of the Mayoralty of the said city, in manifest derogation of the laudable customs of the said city hitherto followed; and seeing that if the principal cause for the same should be veiled beneath an absurd silence, it would never reach the knowledge of posterity; be it known, that about Friday, the 25th day of October last past, a lamentable [2]report, replete with sadness, and cause for endless sorrow, had alarmed the community throughout all the City, in the boundless grief that it caused; it being to the effect that, as to the army of our Lord the King, who was valorously struggling to gain the rights of his realm in the parts beyond sea, and in which all our affections lay centred, all particulars lay shrouded here in mystery. But however, after thus being ardently athirst, in expectation to hear some encouraging news of the success of the royal expedition, it was not long before a trustworthy report of the truth arrived to refresh the longing ears of all the City; how that our said Lord, our illustrious King, the Lord giving His aid therein, had by such grace gained the victory over his enemies and adversaries, who had united to oppose his march through the midst of his territory of France towards Calais; and the more especially, as the greater part of them had either been delivered to the arbitration of death, [3]or had submitted to his gracious might, praised be God for the same.

And because that, in the course of events, such sorrows and

[1] Of the Battle of Agincourt, fought on the 25th of October, four days before.

[2] *relatio.*

[3] This is no doubt the general meaning of the passage; which is written in Latin as inflated as it is incorrect.

apprehensions of adversity had been succeeded by the joyous news which gave the first notification of this victory, therefore, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in presence of our Lady the [1]Queen, and very many other lords and peers of the realm, and in company of the more substantial men, both spiritual and temporal, for the thanksgiving that was due unto God, and His Saints, and especially, unto Edward, the glorious Confessor, whose body lies interred at Westminster, went like pilgrims [2]on foot, as before stated.

Inquisition held, and sentence of the Pillory pronounced, for swindling; the punishment being remitted for a fine, payable to the New Work at the Guildhall.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1415. Letter-Book I. fol. clxii. (Latin.)

" INQUISITION for our Lord the King, as to whether or not Thomas " de Albertis, falsely and fraudulently compassing how to deceive " and defraud William Bury, of London, mercer, on the 27th day " of November last past, did send one Michael Petyn, an alien and " [3]corrector, to the house and shop of the same William, situate in " the Parish of [4]St. Pancras, in London, to say that he wanted to " get certain cloths of gold for the use of our Lord the [5]Duke of " Bourbon. And the said William then and there shewed to the " same Michael such cloths as he required; whereupon, the cor- " rector chose four cloths of gold, 150*l.* in value. After which, " when the said Michael had agreed with the same William Bury " as to the price thereof, in conformity with a conspiracy between " him and the aforesaid Thomas made etc., he said and affirmed " to the same William, that if he would send with him one of his " servants, together with the cloths, to the dwelling-house of the " said Thomas de Albertis, in the Parish of St. Swithun, in Lon- " don, for the purpose of shewing the cloths to the said Thomas, " immediate payment for them would be made. Whereupon, the " said William Bury, then knowing nothing at all as to their con- " spiracy, falsities, and deceits, so before imagined etc., sent one " John Chirche, his servant, with him to the dwelling-house of " Thomas de Albertis, together with the cloths aforesaid, to shew " them to the said Thomas. But in the meantime the said Thomas, " to fulfil and carry out his malice and deceit, withdrew himself, " while the same Michael Petyn and John Chirche, the servant,

[1] Johanna of Navarre, second wife of Henry IV. She died in 1437.

[2] It being the usual custom to go to Westminster in procession, on horseback, on the 29th of October.

[3] Or broker.

[4] In Soper Lane, now Queen Street, Cheapside.

[5] John I.; taken prisoner at Agincourt.

" were on their way thither. And upon their coming there, " Thomas de Albertis not being in the house, as it was asserted, " the said Michael ordered John Chirche to leave the cloths there " in the house of the said Thomas, in the charge of one George, his " butler; and said that when he came home, he would pay him " for the same. Upon which, the said John Chirche, putting faith " in the words of the said Michael etc., left there the said cloths, " as Michael had ordered him, and departed. And forthwith after " his departure, then and there, the said Thomas de Albertis and " Michael Petyn conspired etc., that the said Michael should " deliver the cloths to the same Thomas, and then, after such de- " livery, betake himself to privileged places and sanctuary, there " to abide, no satisfaction being made to the same William Bury " for such cloths. Whereupon, to carry out their deceit and falsity " aforesaid, the said Thomas retained possession of the cloths, and " Michael fled to the House of the Minoresses without Algate, in " London, there demanding sanctuary for the falsities and deceits " aforesaid etc."

And hereupon, the said Thomas, being interrogated as to all and singular the matters before mentioned, asserted that he was not guilty thereof, and put himself upon the country as to the same etc. Therefore, on the first day of December, in the 3rd year etc., by Nicholas Wottone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, precept was given to John Uptone, one of the serjeants of the said Mayor, to summon twelve good and lawful men of the venue of the Parish of St. Pancras aforesaid, to be here, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, on the 7th day of December then next ensuing etc. And the said Thomas was in the meantime committed to prison. Upon which day, came here a Jury of the venue aforesaid, namely, Robert Horwode, James Lagage, Richard Grove, Thomas Shragger, John Chadde, and Richard Harvey, Englishmen, and Mark Mercate, Louis Valerys, John Mercate, James Bele, Nicholas de Molyns, and John Pountadoure, aliens. Who upon their oath pronounced the said Thomas guilty of the deceit and falsity aforesaid. Therefore, in order that other persons might beware in future of such falsities and deceits, it was adjudged by the Court that the said Thomas should be put upon the pillory on three market-days, for one hour each day, and that the cause thereof should be proclaimed. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to do execution of the judgment aforesaid.

And afterwards, at the instance of very many reputable merchants, interceding on behalf of the said Thomas, execution of the

judgment aforesaid was remitted to him for 20 pounds; which he, the said Thomas, paid towards the New Work of the Guildhall, for his redemption in this behalf.

Exchange of the Craft and Livery of the Ironmongers for that of the Fishmongers, by Richard Merlawe, Alderman.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxiv. (Latin.)

BE it remembered, that whereas on the 13th day of May, in the 3rd year of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fifth, it was by Thomas Fauconer, the then Mayor, and the Aldermen of London, [1] ordained and agreed that from thenceforth no Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff, or other officer or servant of the City of London, should take any livery or vestment from any craft or fraternity within the liberty of the said city, save of one craft only etc., under the heavy penalty and perils in the Ordinance aforesaid contained and specified; and whereas [2] Richard Merlawe, Alderman, who was first admitted to the freedom of the city in the craft of the Ironmongers, had notwithstanding in times past commonly and usually followed, and still did follow, as well the trade of the Fishmongers as of the Ironmongers in the City aforesaid, and had had and received yearly, and at different times, liveries or vestments from the same trades, as the Court did recollect; the said Richard Merlawe, wishing for the future by no means to offend against the Ordinance aforesaid, but only to adopt one of the vestments or liveries of the trades aforesaid, did therefore, on the 10th day of the month of March, in the 3rd year etc., together with many other good and sufficient men of the trade of Fishmongers aforesaid, come before Nicholas Wottone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of London, and entreat them with all due urgency, that they would deign to admit him, the said Richard, to the freedom and the vesture, or livery, of the trade of Fishmongers aforesaid.

Whereupon, the Mayor and Aldermen, wishing to grant their prayer in this behalf, as being just and consonant with reason, did admit Richard Merlawe aforesaid, according to his desire, to the freedom and the livery, or vesture, of the trade of Fishmongers aforesaid.

Ordinances of the Brasiers.

3 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxiii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3] ON the 20th day of the month of March, in the 3rd year etc., came here, into the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of Lon-

[1] See page 612 *ante*.

[2] Mayor in 1409 and 1417.

[3] In Latin.

don, before Nicholas Wottone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the same city, the reputable men of the trade of Brasiers of London and presented a certain bill, or petition, containing words as follow.—

[1] "Unto the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the "City of London, very humbly make prayer the good folks fol- "lowing the trade of Brasiers, and free of the same city, that "whereas in the same trade divers works are deceitfully made, as "well in the mixing of the metal as in other matters touching the "same trade, so that they cannot last for one third the time that "of old they were wont to last, to the great scandal of all the good "folks of the said trade, and to the common damage of all the "realm; and this, because that the same trade has not yearly ap- "pointed wardens, or governors, chosen and sworn to govern and "rule the same, in manner as other trades of the said city do "have, use, and enjoy the same; in order to eschew the common "damages aforesaid, may it please your very wise discreetnesses "to grant unto the said suppliants, and their successors, freemen "of the said city, following the said trade, that they may yearly "elect two or four persons of the same trade, as their Wardens "and governors for one whole year then next to come. And that "the same Wardens and governors, before you and your succes- "sors yearly presented, chosen, and sworn, may have full power "to make search upon all manner of persons working at, and fol- "lowing, the said trade, within the said city, and the suburbs "thereof; and to present all manner of defaults found in the same "trade, unto the Chamberlain of the said city for the time being; "and also, to govern and do other things touching the said trade, "in manner as, according to the usage and custom of the said city, "in other trades in the same is usual and accustomed. Provided "always, that at least one of the said Masters or governors, so "chosen and accepted, shall be a worker in the trade, and the others, "*chapmen;* to the end that they may the more wisely and rightfully "make their search and proof, and execute their office in all points. "And further,—to grant unto your said suppliants, and their "successors, certain necessary Articles touching the good rule and "governance of the said trade; the which may it please you to "have entered of record, and enrolled, in order to avoid the evils "before mentioned.—

"In the first place,—that no one of the trade shall make any "manner of work touching the trade, of any but good and

[1] In French.

" sufficient metal, well and sufficiently mingled and tempered, so " as to last, for the common profit of all the people; on pain of " paying, on the first default 3*s.* 4*d.*, on the second default 6*s.* 8*d.*, " on the third default 10*s.*, and so, on every default after the first, " an increase of 3*s.* 4*d.* each time; one half always to go to the " Chamber of the Guildhall of London, and the other half to the " use and profit of the said trade.

" Also,—that every one of the trade, himself or by his people, " making any new work touching the trade, [shall have] a certain " mark, different from that of any other maker in the trade; with " which mark all work made by him and his people shall be " marked, as aforesaid, on the pain above-written, and in form " before mentioned.

" Also,—that no one of the trade shall use or employ any man- " ner of weight in scales within the same city, or at fairs or markets " without the City, of less weight than the standard of our Lord " the King, on the pain above-written.

" Also,—that no one of the said trade shall carry, or cause to be " carried, any manner of work of the trade to fairs or markets for " sale, out of the said city, before that all such work, so intended " and disposed for sale, shall have been justly proved and properly " adjudged upon by the Wardens of the same trade; on pain of " forfeiting the same, one half to go to the Chamber aforesaid, " and the other half to the said trade.

" Also,—that no one of the trade shall receive or take any man- " ner of journeyman to work in the said trade, before that he be " proved by the Wardens thereof, for the time being, to be able " and sufficient to follow the trade,—under the same penalty.

" Also,—that no one of the trade shall take or receive the serv- " ing-man or journeyman of any other person of the trade, away " from the service of his master, before that such serving-man or " journeyman shall have completed and finished his service, on the " pain aforesaid.

" Also,—if any one of the trade shall be at enmity or variance " in any manner with his serving-man or journeyman, that no one " of the trade shall receive or set to work any such serving-man " or journeyman, before that he shall have come to terms and agree- " ment with his master; on pain of paying 40*s.*, to be divided as " aforesaid.

" Also,—if any person, workman, serving-man, journeyman, or " apprentice, of the said trade, shall be found to be refractory, or " rebellious, against the said Wardens, for the time being, as to

" their rule and governance touching the trade, or will not come on " their summons, made by themselves or by the bedel of the same " trade, duly to ensure the good governance and rule thereof, let " him incur the pain from of old for such rebellious persons in " other trades ordained, and entered of record."

[1] Which petition having been read before the Mayor and Aldermen, and by them more fully understood, because that it appeared to them that all the Articles therein contained were consonant with reason, and redounding to the public honour, and to the advantage of the common weal, they did ordain, determine, and pronounce, that the Articles aforesaid should here among other matters be entered of record, in manner and form as requested, for the future strictly to be observed.

Proclamation enjoining attendance upon the King, at Lambhithe.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxviii. (Norman French.)

" LET proclamation be made, that every lord, knight, esquire, and " gentleman, be ready in attendance upon our most dread and most " sovereign Lord the King, at [2] Lambhithe, in his best array, on " horseback, on the morrow, between 8 and 9 in the morning, to do " and fulfil his honourable will and command; as they would avoid " [3] his most gracious indignation."[4]

Proclamation enjoining attendance upon the King.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxviii. (Norman French.)

PROCLAMATION as to not departing from attendance upon the King.—

" Let proclamation be made, that no person, lord, knight, " esquire, or any other, of whatsoever estate or degree he be, shall " depart from attendance upon, and service of, our most dread " Lord the King, between now and the end of the solemn [5] Feast " of St. George [23 April]; nor yet at any time after that, without " especial leave or permission of our most gracious and most " sovereign Lord aforesaid; as they wish to avoid his most gra- " cious indignation."

[1] In Latin.

[2] Lambeth.

[3] *sa tresgraciouse indignation.*

[4] This Proclamation was issued on preparation being made to meet the Emperor Sigismund, on his arrival in London.

[5] At this Feast, celebrated at Windsor, the Emperor Sigismund was created a Knight of the Garter. John Capgrave (*Chronicle*) states this fact, and yet somewhat inconsistently gives the 7th of May as the date of his arrival in London from Calais, which date is also given by Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* vol. ii. p. 315. There seems however to be no doubt that he was at Windsor on St. George's Day, having been previously lodged in the King's Palace at Westminster.

Proclamation for ensuring a supply of stores and merchandize at Harfleur.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxviii. (Old English.)

A CRYE made for comune passage toward Hareflieu.—

[1] " *Be ther proclamacioun made, that alle manere of men, mar-*
" *chauntz, artificers, or other of what estat, degre, or condicioun,*
" *that euere theye be, that willen toward oure lige Lorde the Kyng,*
" *beyng atte Harflewe in the costes of Normandye, that God him spede,*
" *with corne, brede, mele, or floure, wyne, ale, or biere, fysshe, flesshe,*
" *or any other viteille, clothe, lynnen, wollene, or eny merchaundise,*
" *sheytys, breches, doublettys, hosene, shone, or eny other manere ware*
" *of armure, artilrye, or of othere stuffe; lette him* [2]*apparaille and*
" *make redy betwen this and to day sevenyght their bodyes, goodes,*
" *merchaundyses, ware, stoffure, viteilles, what that euer it be; and*
" *in the mene while come to the Mair, and he shalle dispose and as-*
" *signe theym redy shippyng and passage vnto the forseid costes.*"

Proclamation made on the 8th day of June.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxvi. (Old English.)

" *ALLE maner of lordes, knyghtys, and squyers, that* [3]*ben y poynted*
" *to goo with oure liege Lord the Kyng in this present viage, drawe*
" [4]*hem home in to* [4]*here contrees, and make hem redy to be with oure*
" *liege Lord the Kyng atte* [5]*Hamptone, the Munday afor* [6]*Myssomeres-*
" *day next to come.*" [7]

Proclamation that Shipmen and Soldiers shall be in readiness to sail for Southampton.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxviii. (Old English.)

" *OURE lige Lorde the Kyng* [8]*hotith and commaundeth, that alle*
" *manere of shipmen that beth ordeyned to passe in any shippe here in*
" *Themse with oure forseid liege Lorde in this present viage, be this*
" *nyght with ynne shippebord, redye for to sayle towards* [5]*Hamptone,*
" *on peyne of enprisonement, who so be founde to morwe doynge con-*

[1] This Proclamation was made in May 1416, when the King was intending personally to lead the expedition for the relief of Harfleur. Eventually, the command was given to his brother, the Duke of Bedford.

[2] " prepare."

[3] " be appointed."

[4] " them . . . . their."

[5] Southampton.

[6] Midsummer Day; 24th of June.

[7] This expedition for the relief of Harfleur, besieged by the French, was commanded by John, Duke of Bedford, the King giving up his original intention of commanding it in person. See Note [1].

[8] " ordereth."

" *trarye. And also, that alle maner of soudyours, of what estat or*
" *condicioun so they be, that haue receyued ony wages or outher gold*
" *of oure forseide liege Lorde, to passe with him in thes forseide*
" *shippes atte this present viage, be redy this same nyght with ynne*
" *shippebord, to passe in the same shippes, in strengthyng of hem, to*
" *Hamptone aforesaide, on the peine aboue saide.*"

Proclamation made on the 29th day of June.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxvi. (Old English.)

" OURE *liege Lord the Kyng* [1] *hot and comaundeth, that alle maner of*
" *mariners, as welle maistres as other, that* [2] *benth assignyd to passe*
" *in this present viage of oure lige Lord aforsaid, be this same day*
" [3] *be tweyne aftir none withynne here shippis, here yn* [4] *Temse, to here*
" *what shal be declared to hem on the be halve of oure forsaid lige*
" *Lord,* [5] *be his Consaille, on peyne of enprisunement, and all that*
" *may be falle etc.*"

Repudiation by a Master of the acts and deeds of a runaway Apprentice.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxii. (Latin.)

ON the first day of July, in the 4th year etc., by Robert Arnold and other trustworthy persons, Nicholas Wottone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, were given to understand that one William Bolecley, son of the late John Bolecley, of Delbury, in the County of Salop, who, on the 28th day of March in the 12th year of the reign of the late King Henry, after the Conquest the Fourth, had put himself apprentice to the aforesaid Robert, and who, on behalf of the said Robert, his master, had heretofore been on business for trading in divers parts, as well on this side of the sea as beyond, had of late without leave, and without reasonable cause, unlawfully withdrawn himself from the service of his master, and departed; to the no small loss and grievance of his said master.

And whereas the said Robert feared that he might very possibly be damnified by the same William, if he should appear under the feigned colour of being the factor and attorney of his said master, while so living at large; as he might in the name of such master receive divers quantities of things and merchandizes, and various sums of money: therefore, on the 4th day of July, in the 4th year etc. aforesaid, the said Robert Arnold came here, before the Mayor

1 " ordereth."
2 *bntb'*.
3 " by two after noon."
4 Thames.
5 " by his Council."

and Aldermen, and in full Court repudiated and renounced whatever the same apprentice should have done, as being his factor and attorney, from the time that he so withdrew himself and departed, or should in any parts whatsoever in future do for him, or in his name.

Sentence of the Pillory for slandering an Alderman, and flight of the Offender to the Sanctuary at Westminster; and Confession finally made by him.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. cxcv. (Latin and Old English.)

JOHN RUSSELL, *wolpakker*, of London, was attached, according to the custom of the City of London, to make answer to [1] Thomas Fauconer, citizen and mercer of the said city, in a plea of contempt and trespass. As to the which, by John Westone, his attorney, he made plaint that the same John Russell, maliciously imagining to aggrieve and falsely slander the said Thomas, at divers times between the 4th day of July in the 4th year of the King now reigning and the 20th day of July then next ensuing, did go about in the Parish of St. Mary le Bow, in the Ward of Chepe, in London, and in divers other places, as well within the City aforesaid as without, falsely saying, and maliciously lying therein against the same Thomas Fauconer, and telling many persons;—that, whereas one Richard [2] Surmyn, late of London, *bakere*, who, according to the canonical sanctions, was declared to be a manifest heretic, and delivered to the secular arm, had certain Letters Patent of grace and pardon from our Lord the King, granted to him, to have as well his life as his goods and chattels, if by reason of any decree, declaration, or commission, as aforesaid, the same should become forfeited, he, the said Thomas Fauconer, Alderman, late Mayor and Escheator of our Lord the King in the City aforesaid, of his own malice aforethought, did cause as well the said Richard as the Letters Patent aforesaid to be burnt and destroyed by fire in the open place of West Smythfeld, in the suburb of the said city; in manifest contempt of our Lord the King. Which same our Lord the King, as the same John Russell asserted, seeing that the said Richard was so burnt against the tenor of his Letters Patent, to the very great

[1] As to the energy shown by this Thomas Fauconer against the Lollards, see page 576 *ante*, Note [3], and page 617, Note [1].

[2] Fox (*Acts and Monuments*) calls him "Turmyn"; but says that he is unable to find proof that he suffered the penalty of death for heresy. He mentions however the fact that he was in close correspondence with John Claydon. See page 617 *ante*. A John "Sturmyn" is named in this Letter-Book *s. a.* 1419, as being accused of conspiracy shortly before that date. The Rev. J. Endell Tyler (*Hist. Henry of Monmouth*, vol. ii. p. 394), quoting from official documents, says that the name of the person executed for Lollardy was "Gurmyn."

contempt of himself, ordered the same Thomas Fauconer for the said matters to be taken to the Tower of his City of London aforesaid, there in safe custody to be kept, until, with the advice of his Council, as to his liberation he should have been otherwise advised. And that the same Thomas Fauconer remained imprisoned in the Tower, until he had made fine and ransom to our Lord the King, in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, for his trespasses and contempt aforesaid; to the great scandal and disgrace of the same Thomas, and of the dignities which he had hitherto held in the City aforesaid: and as to the which the same Thomas, by the said John Westone, asked for redress, and that the said John Russell might be chastised, according to the custom of the said city hitherto prevailing, and approved in the same; to the end that such liars and detractors might fear in future to slander undeservedly any reputable persons.

By reason of which declaration, the said John Russell being then and there in person brought and interrogated as to all and singular the matters aforesaid, he said that he was a [1]layman, and did not well understand the said declaration: wherefore he duly asked the said Mayor and Aldermen, that by the advice of his counsel upon the same he might make answer upon a certain day, by the same Mayor and Aldermen for him to be named. Whereupon, the Mayor and Aldermen, being unwilling that the said John Russell should in any way be put to his answer without counsel, appointed a day for him, namely, the 30th day of July then next ensuing, to make answer, with counsel, to each of the matters aforesaid: and the same day was given to Thomas Fauconer before mentioned.

And upon this, then and there came William Waryn tailor, Ralph Spayne tapicer, Thomas Warde fuller, Alexander Carpenter fuller, Richard Wellys *barbour*, Richard Priour capper, Edmund Mille *scryvaner*, John Wellyng tapicer, John Westone capper, John atte Wode capper, John Randolf, *peautrer*, and Thomas Spayne tapicer, citizens of London, and made [2]mainprise to have him ready before the Mayor and Aldermen on the said 30th day of July, under a penalty of 100 pounds to be paid unto John Hille, Chamberlain, and his successors, Chamberlains, by way of recognizance.

On which 30th day of July appeared here as well the said Thomas Fauconer as John Russell, in their proper persons; and the said John Russell, then and there being again interrogated as to the matters aforesaid, how he would acquit himself thereof, by advice of his

[1] *I.e.*, not a clerk, or learned person. [2] Or surety.

counsel said that he was guilty of no one of the things so imputed to him, as above declared; and this he was ready to prove etc. And the aforesaid Thomas Fauconer said that he, the same John Russell, was guilty of the trespasses and offences aforesaid etc.; and asked that inquisition might be made by the country; and the aforesaid John Russell likewise. And hereupon, precept was given by the said Mayor and Aldermen to John Uptone, one of the serjeants of the said Mayor, to bring to the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, on the last day of July then next ensuing, twelve of the best and most substantial men of the Ward of Chepe in the same city, to make a jury thereupon. And the same day was given to the parties aforesaid; and the said John was put upon the same mainprise.

Upon which last day of July the said Thomas Fauconer presented himself before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber aforesaid, as against the said John Russell in all and singular the matters before stated. And the said John Russell, being then and there solemnly called, did not come, but made default; by reason of which default, according to the custom of the said city theretofore followed and used, by the Mayor and Aldermen it was adjudged that they should proceed to take the inquisition aforesaid. And thereupon, the jurors appeared, by virtue of a summons made to them in this behalf, namely, William Olyver, and eleven others; who, being charged and sworn as to the matters aforesaid, upon their oath pronounced the same John Russell to be guilty of all and singular the matters before stated. And thereupon, it was then and there adjudged by the said Mayor and Aldermen, according to the custom of the City, that the same John Russell should be put upon the pillory of the City on three several and distinct market-days, and that, for one whole hour each day, he having a whetstone, in token of his being a liar, hung from his neck; and that the reason for such judgment being given should on each day be publicly proclaimed. And precept was given to the Sheriffs of London to do execution of the judgment aforesaid, so soon as they should be able to take the said John Russell within the liberty of the City.

And forasmuch as the mainpernors before named had not the said John Russell ready upon the said last day of July, as they were bound to do by their recognizance aforesaid, therefore precept was given by the said Mayor and Aldermen to John Charletone, one of the serjeants of the Chamber of the said city, to arrest the said mainpernors, and have them taken to the prison of our Lord the King, in the custody of the Sheriffs of the said city; there to be kept until they should have satisfied John Hille, the Chamberlain, in the sum of one

hundred pounds, in which they had made recognizance to him in manner and form aforesaid. By reason of which mandate the same serjeant arrested the mainpernors aforesaid, and took them to prison, as ordered. And afterwards, on the same day, the mainpernors sent here, in moneys and in goods, to the value of 100 pounds aforesaid, most humbly entreating the Mayor and Aldermen, that, taking their poverty into consideration, they would deign benignly to shew favour and mercy unto them. And thereupon, they were set at large, and released from prison. And they were told, that in the meantime they must diligently endeavour to take and bring hither the said John Russell, to stand his judgment in this behalf.

[1]Which same John Russell afterwards betook himself to the Sanctuary of St. Peter at Westminster, and stayed in that place for three quarters of a year, without going forth therefrom. And the said poor [2] mainpernors in the meantime made many searches, and incurred many expenses, for the purpose of taking him, and bringing him hither, but could not do so; until the same John, induced thereto by deep contrition and grief, as well for his own misdeed, as for the impoverishment and loss of property suffered by his said friends who had mainprised him, voluntarily and of his own accord left the Sanctuary aforesaid, and came before the Mayor and Aldermen, in full Court, on the 26th day of April, in the 5th year etc.; and humbly [3] bowed himself before the Mayor and Aldermen, presenting a written confession of his offence, in the English tongue, in these words.—

"*I, John Russell, citezyn and wolpakker of Londone,* [4]*knowleche* "*well here in this present Court, before the Worsshippfull estates* "*of the Maire and Aldermen of Londone, that I spak and noysed* "*en diuerses places of Londone diuerses wordes and matiers sclaun-* "*derous of Thomas Fauconer, now Alderman, and late Meire, of* "*Londone, of diuerses thinges which he shuld haue y do in his office* "*of Meiralte; whiche wordes I seyde be enformacioun of* [5]*vntrewe* "*men, and wich* [6]*wordes I wote well and knowleche well now that* "*I seyde hem and noised hem vntrewly be the forseid Thomas Fau-* "*coner, in to gret disclaunder of this worshipfull estat, and to grete* "*displesauns of alle the Aldermen,* [7]*and of alle the worshipfull* "*estates of the forsayd Cite of Londone. Whereof I now, mekely and*

[1] An entry of later date.

[2] From this it would appear that mainpernors, after paying the penalty, were still bound to produce the person mainprised.

[3] *'se inclinavit.*

[4] "acknowledge"

[5] *vtrewe* in the MS.

[6] *and wordes* in the MS.; *and* inserted by mistake.

[7] *ad* in the MS.

" *as lowely as I can or may, I aske and byseche the forseid Thomas*
" *Fauconer foryifnesse of that I haue offended and* [1] *aggrelted hem in*
" *the forme forseyd; and also, my Lord the Meire that now is, and*
" *alle my worthi Maystres the Aldermen, and alle the estates of Lon-*
" *done, of that I haue displesed or offeneded hem in this matir.*"[2]

Petition of the Stringers, and Order made thereon.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[3]On the 2nd day of August, in the 4th year etc., the reputable men of the trade of [4]*Strengers*, of the City of London, came here, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, and presented unto Nicholas Wottone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, of the said city, a certain petition, containing words as follow.—

[5]" Unto the honourable Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen of the
" City of London, shew the good folks of the trade of *Strengers*
" of the said city, that whereas great destruction of the people of
" the realm, and many other mischiefs, have oftentimes occurred
" in divers combats and battles, as well in the times of the most
" noble progenitors of our Lord the King now reigning—whom
" may God preserve—as in his own time, and in other combats of
" divers lords, captains and lieges of his realm, waged on this side
" of the sea or beyond; because of the great defaults found in the
" said trade, on the occasion of such combats as aforesaid; as to the
" which there has oftentimes been made very grievous complaint
" unto the said suppliants, as well by officers of the King as by
" officers of other lords, and many other persons who have been
" present at the same: they charging the same suppliants, on such
" peril as may befall them, from thenceforth to correct and remedy
" said defaults, to the utmost of their power:—may it please your
" very wise discreetnesses, in redress of the said default, and the
" better to avoid the great mischiefs that are likely to happen by
" reason of such default—the which may God forbid—to grant unto
" the said suppliants that they may have Wardens, and power to in-
" spect all work unto the same trade pertaining, like unto other
" trades of the said city.

" Also,—that if any person who is a workman, serving-man,
" journeyman, or apprentice, of the same trade, shall be found to
" be contentious or rebellious against the said Wardens, for the
" time being, as to their rule and governance touching the same

[1] annoyed, vexed.
[2] Thus abruptly the narrative comes to an end.
[3] In Latin.
[4] Bow-string makers.
[5] In French.

" trade, he shall incur the penalty from of old for such rebellious " persons in other trades ordained, and entered of record."

[1]Which petition having been thus read before the said Mayor and Aldermen, and by them more fully understood, as it seemed to them that the prayer in the same contained was just, and consonant with reason, it was by them ordained and agreed, then and there, that from thenceforth the good men of the trade aforesaid should have Wardens among them, to rule them in their trade, and to make scrutiny therein, as to all manner of work pertaining and belonging to the trade.

Proclamation enjoining attendance upon the King at Dover.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxx. (Old English.)

PROCLAMACIOUN made, that all manere of men, of what degree that thei ben of, to be redy with the Kynge atte Dover.—

" Be there a proclamacioun made, that alle maner of men, of what " degree or estat that they ben of, that are with holde with oure soue- " rain liege Lorde the Kynge, or any other lorde, knigt, or squyer, of his " roialme, apparaille and make them redy forto be with oure soue- " rain Lorde the Kyng aboue sayde, in ther best aray, atte [2]Douer, on " Sonday that nexte cometh, for to passe forthe in this present viage " purposed and ordeyned, up on peyne of enprisonement and forfaiture of " alle that they may lese anens oure souerain Lorde the Kynge aboue " seyde."

Enactment that no one shall hold meetings, or form parties, in order to avoid serving the office of Mayor or Sheriff.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxvi. (Latin.)

[3]" FORASMUCH as it is not consonant with reason that those who " for their own purposes dwell within a city, and there enjoy many " advantages in so doing, should refuse the charge of the offices of " such city when they devolve upon them: and then besides, as it " is the fact that many citizens of the City of London, who are " blessed with affluence and sufficiency of property and means, not " at all bearing in mind the oaths which they have taken in the " Chamber of the Guildhall of the said city, with a secret malignity,

[1] In Latin.

[2] Whence he sailed for Calais, on the 4th of September, 1416.

[3] The early part of this entry is run through with the pen; and in the margin a reference is given to the cause of such cancelling, as set forth in folio — of the same Volume. In a hand of the 17th century, it is added, below the reference, that there is nothing to be found in allusion to it in the Volume; and such is the fact.

" do not fear at present to infringe upon the good peace and concord " of the City; and in this way more particularly, that, whereas ac- " cording to the custom of the said city, laudably prescribed and " followed for the healthful rule thereof, the Mayor and Sheriffs " ought each year to be freely and indifferently elected by the " more sufficient and more discreet men thereof, in the usual man- " ner specially summoned to Common Council for making such " elections, and for treating of other business of the said city; at " the present day, a thing to be lamented, some who are citizens " thereof, although themselves deemed worthy, upon faithful tes- " timony, to bear the offices aforesaid, still, striving manifestly " against the tenor of their said oath, before the time for the elec- " tion of such officers, as well in their own persons as through " others interposed, do diligently go round to many other citizens " and other persons in the said city, and influence them, and prevail " upon them to come to the Guildhall of the City, together with " their apprentices and serving-men, and, there collecting a great " crowd, to shout and make an uproar, to the effect that such or " such a one must be Mayor or Sheriff, about whom perhaps there " has been but little or no mention made before; it being their " own end and object that by the prevalence of such shouting they " may gain exemption from such offices for themselves.

" By reason of which crowding also, and division into parties, " various dissensions and contumelies are daily occurring and aris- " ing; and to a much greater extent in future will arise, unless there " be a speedy stop put thereto: in consequence whereof, not only " the general peace of the people dwelling within the said city, and " the true and free election of the Mayor and Sheriffs, have been " oftentimes disturbed, but also, sudden destruction, it is feared, " will overtake the same people, a thing that must result in still " greater mischief, beyond a doubt; seeing that such partisanships " and meetings must tend manifestly as well to the contempt of " our Lord the King, as to the desolation, division, and destruc- " tion, of the said city, if upheld.—

" Therefore, on Thursday, the 24th day of September, in the 4th " year etc., Nicholas Wottone, now Mayor, and the Aldermen, with " the assent and consent of very many of the more reputable and " more sufficient men of the said city, in Common Council of the " same city, in usual manner, for the consideration of these and of " other matters, especially assembled, for augmenting the quietude " of the said city, which with especial zeal they desire, and in order " to defeat the malicious covin of parties and confederacies of this

" nature, and of the adherents thereof, have ordained and established " that no one of the said city in future, upon whom the election to " the office of Mayor or Sheriff is likely to fall, shall form any " parties or hold any meetings for the purpose of avoiding such " office; seeing that through such meetings or parties a real and free " election of such officers may be disturbed or impeded; and this, " under a penalty of 100 pounds, to the use of the Chamber of the " Guildhall to be paid, so often as and when any one may be law- " fully convicted of the same, etc. And that no other person " [1]than a freeman of the City, and one especially summoned to " such election by the custom of the said city, of whatsoever estate " or condition he may be, shall presume to hold such meetings or " to make such parties, or to do other things which redound to " the breach or disturbance of the peace, or of the free election of " such officers; on pain of imprisonment, and of making fine, at " the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, so often as and when " any such person shall be lawfully convicted of the same."

Order made that the Court of Husting shall no longer be closed for the month ensuing after the Feast of St. Botolph.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxvi. (Latin.)

" Also, at the same congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and " Commoners, then and there sitting, it was shown to the said Mayor " and Aldermen, on behalf of the Commonalty, that, whereas from " of old it had been the custom in the said city every year for one " month after the Feast of St. Botolph the Abbot [17 June] to hold " no Husting therein; for the reason that very many persons, as " well citizens of the said city as others, who had suits and pleas " pending at the Husting, resorted every year to the Market or " Fair of St. Botolph, then being held at [2]Bostone, for the purpose " of trading there; now for many years past, the holding of such " Fair, which was the cause of so putting off the Husting, as before " stated, had entirely ceased; though still in each year no Husting " was held for one month after the Feast of St. Botolph aforesaid, " to the manifest retarding of law and justice.

" Therefore, by the said Commonalty, then and there, the Mayor " and Aldermen were entreated that, for the profit of our Lord the " King, and for expediting the poor and others, who have or shall " have suits at such Husting, they would deign to hold such Husting

[1] *nisi*; the context would seem to require *etiamsi*—" even if he be a freeman, no person shall etc."

[2] In Lincolnshire.

" each year in future on the said Feast of St. Botolph, as well as " during the month after it, just as at other times of the year was " done, and had been wont to be done, or should in future be done. " Whereupon, the said Mayor and Aldermen, assenting to the prayer " before stated, as being just and consonant with reason, with the " assent and consent of the Commonalty aforesaid, have ordained, " determined, and established, that in future in every year the Hust- " ing shall be held within the City aforesaid upon the said Feast of " St. Botolph, and during the month after it, the same as at other " times of the year is done, and has hitherto been wont to be done, " or shall be, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwith- " standing."

Inquisition upon charges of Treason and Felony; and final Judgment thereon.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxx. (Latin.)

" INQUISITION taken then and there, before Nicholas Wottone, " Mayor of the City of London, Robert Hylle, John Cokayn, " William Cheyne, John Bartone the Elder, and John Martyn, at " the Gaol of Neugate, on the Monday next before the Feast " of St. Michael the Archangel [29 September], on the oath of " Robert Erneldryk, John Bekke, John Bealamy, John Trump- " yngtone, and eight others etc.; who present upon their oath, that " [1]Benedict Wolman, of London, *hostiller*, late under-marshal of " the Marshalsea of the household of our Lord the King, and " Thomas Bekeryng, of [2]Bekeryng, in the County of Lincoln, *gen-* " *tilman*, on the 18th day of April, in the 4th year etc., at London, " in the Parish of St. Dunstan West, in Fletestrete, in the Ward of " Farndone Without, falsely and traitorously compassing and ima- " gining the death of our Lord the King, against their allegiance " did inter-ally and confederate together, and, in order to bring " Thomas Warde, in like manner, called 'Trumpyngtone,' whom " they asserted to be King Richard, late King of England, after " the Conquest the Second, from the [3]kingdom of Scotland into " the kingdom of England, with the intent and purpose to depose " our Lord the King now reigning from the estate of his royalty, " and to disinherit him and his heirs of the realm of England afore-

[1] In Walsingham's *Hist. Angl.* vol. ii. p. 317, we read that—" Benedict Wulle- man, a citizen of London, who had scat- tered about papers in many places, full of error, was taken, drawn, hanged, and be- headed, on the Day of St. Michael."

[2] Now Bickering, a hamlet in the Parish of Holton, near Wragby.

[3] The belief was very prevalent during the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. that Richard was still alive, in Scotland; and is upheld by some even at the pre- sent day; it being their belief that he died at Stirling in 1419.

" said etc., the said day and year, did meet in the Parish and Ward " aforesaid, and there continuing falsely and traitorously their false " intent and treason aforesaid, and imagining to excite the most " illustrious and most serene Prince, the Lord Sigismund, by " the grace of God, King of the Romans, against our said Lord " the King, now reigning, that he might assist them in their false " and traitorous purpose aforesaid, falsely and traitorously did make " and write a certain [1]petition, directed to the same King of the " Romans, and by a certain servant of the said King of the Ro- " mans, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, unto such king then and " there present the same; expressly containing to the effect that " the said Richard the Second, late King of England, was in full " life, in the parts of Scotland, in the custody of the Duke of " Albany, by consent of our said Lord the King, now reigning; " who, by consent of the said Duke of Albany, wrongfully, as " they asserted, has detained and kept the [2]King of Scotland out " of his realm of Scotland aforesaid, and within the realm of " England; asking the King of the Romans with a strong hand " and powerful arm to bring back the said Thomas Trumpyng- " tone, whom they so assert to be the said late King Richard, " as being such late King, into the realm of England, and raise " him to the kingly power in that realm, and to depose our said " Lord the King, now reigning, from his regal estate, and so " disinherit him and his heirs aforesaid of such realm of England; " to the end and effect that the said Benedict and John might " carry out their traitorous purpose to compass the death of our " said Lord the King. Which King of the Romans, after receiv- " ing and understanding the petition aforesaid, did cause it to " be sent unto our said Lord the King, now reigning; whereby the " treasons aforesaid were disclosed to him, our Lord the King, etc.

" The jurors aforesaid also present that [3]William Cratfeld, late " Rector of the Church of Wortham, in the County of Norfolk, " and Thomas Tepyrtone, late of London, *hosyer*, on the 28th day " of May, in the 4th year etc., in the Parish of St. Leonard, in the " Ward of Faryndone Within, in London, did feloniously rob one " William Botoner, of London, *goldsmyth*, of 12 pounds in gold " and silver, ready money of him, William Botoner, then and there " being. The jurors aforesaid also say that the said William " Cratfeld, late Rector, and Thomas Tepyrtone, are common and " notorious thieves, and lurkers on the roads, and murderers and

[1] *billam.*

[2] James I.

[3] The charges against these persons have nothing in common with the preceding one.

" slayers of the people of our Lord the King, and aiders and abet-
" tors of divers traitors of our said Lord the King."

And the said Benedict and John Bekeryng, having been before taken as suspected of the treason aforesaid, now came before the Justiciars before-named, being brought in the custody of the Sheriffs; and the presentment having been read to them, so presented against them as aforesaid, they were severally asked how they would acquit themselves of the same. Who severally said that they were in no way guilty thereof, and for good and for bad put themselves upon the country as to the same. Whereupon, precept was given to the Sheriffs of London, to have before the Justiciars aforesaid, at the Gaol of Neugate in the said city, on the Day of St. Michael the Archangel [29 September] then next ensuing, twenty-four as well citizens as other good and lawful men of the venue of the Parish of St. Dunstan aforesaid etc. And in the meantime the same Benedict was sent back to prison, in custody of the Sheriffs; and the said John Bekeryng likewise. Which John Bekeryng, for certain reasons specially moving the Justiciars aforesaid thereto, had a day named by the Court for taking a jury as between him and our Lord the King as to the matters aforesaid, namely, the morrow of St. Martin [11 November] then next ensuing. Before which day, the same John Bekeryng died in the Prison of Neugate, of his rightful death etc.; as by the Sheriffs and Coroner etc., who had view of his body, was certified unto the Justiciars aforesaid.

Upon which Day of St. Michael, at the gaol aforesaid, came the aforesaid Benedict, brought by the Sheriffs, before the said Justiciars; and likewise a Jury of the venue aforesaid, namely, John Fulthorpe, Richard Walworth, and ten others; who, being chosen thereto, tried, and sworn, upon their oath pronounced the said Benedict guilty of the treason aforesaid etc. Therefore, by the Justiciars it was adjudged, that the same Benedict should be taken from the gaol aforesaid to the Tower of the said city, and from thence be drawn through the middle of the City, in the high streets of Cornhille and Westchepe, to the gallows at Tyburne, there to be hanged and beheaded, his head to be set upon London Bridge, at the place called "Le Drawebrugge" etc. And precept was given to the Sheriffs to do execution of the judgment aforesaid.

The Jury being further asked on their oath as to the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, of the said Benedict, said that there were no lands or tenements of the said Benedict; but they said that he then had certain goods and chattels in his dwelling-house, in

the Parish of St. Dunstan aforesaid, to the value of 4*l.* 10*s.*; as to which sum of money the same Nicholas Wottone, Mayor and Escheator for our Lord the King in the same city, was to make answer in the Exchequer.

And precept was further given to the said Sheriffs, to take the aforesaid William Cratfeld, late Rector of the Church of Wortham, in the County of Norfolk, and Thomas Tepyrtone, late of London, *hosyer*, if found in their bailiwick etc.[1]

Inquisition held as to an Accomplice in the treason of Sir John Oldecastelle; and Trial and Sentence thereon.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxxi. (Latin.)

Pleas of the Crown of our Lord the King, holden at the Gaol of Neugate, before Nicholas Wottone, John Cokayn, William Cheyne, and John Bartone the Elder, Justiciars of our Lord the King, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel [29 September], in the 4th year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth.—

"Inquisition taken then and there, before the Justiciars afore-"said, upon the oath of Robert Eneldryk and eleven others; who "make presentment, that whereas one John Oldecastelle, Knight, "for divers treasons and felonies of his was detained in the prison "of our Lord the King, within the Tower of the City of London, "one William Parchemyner, otherwise called 'William Fyssher,' "of London, [2] *parchemyner*, on the 19th day of October in the "[3] first year of the reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the "Fifth, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in Smythfeld, in the suburb "of London, in the Ward of Faryndone Without, in the City afore-"said, together with other traitors of our Lord the King, whose "names to the said jurors are unknown, did go privily to the Tower "aforesaid, and break into that [4] prison, and falsely and traitorously "withdraw the said John Oldecastelle therefrom, and take him "from thence to his own dwelling-house, in the Parish of St. Se-"pulchre in Smythfeld, etc.; and did falsely and traitorously harbour

[1] We then read at great length that these orders were repeated to the Sheriffs from time to time, and that, the accused not appearing, they were put in Exigent; and then, on non-appearance, were finally outlawed. No further facts are given in reference to the accusation against Cratfeld and Tepyrtone.

[2] Parchment-maker.

[3] A.D. 1413.

[4] These particulars as to the escape of Sir John Oldcastle from the Tower, were unknown to the Rev. J. Endell Tyler, (*Hist. Henry of Monmouth*, vol. ii.), who mentions that the circumstances of his escape had in all probability not come down to us.

" him in such dwelling-house, knowing that he, the same John " Oldecastelle, was a traitor of our said Lord the King; and there " did keep the said John Oldecastelle in secret, until the Wednesday " next after the Feast of our Lord's Epiphany [6 January], then " next ensuing. Upon which Wednesday the aforesaid William, " together with the said John Oldecastelle and other traitors afore- " said, there compassing and imagining how to slay our said Lord " the King, as also, the brothers and heirs of the same our Lord " the King, and to destroy and disherison other nobles of the realm " of England, and to make the aforesaid John Oldecastelle regent of " the realm, on the same Wednesday, in the year, Parish, and Ward " aforesaid, armed and arrayed in warlike guise, falsely and traitor- " ously, against his allegiance, did arise; and from thence, and then " and there, did proceed towards a certain great field in the Parish " of St. Giles, without the [1] Bar of the Old Temple of London; " there to carry out and finally to fulfil his false, nefarious, and " traitorous purpose aforesaid."

And the said William Parchemyner, being before taken as suspected of the treason aforesaid, now appeared before the said Justiciars, being brought here by the Sheriffs; and the said presentment having been read to him, he was asked how he would acquit himself as to the same; whereupon, he said that he was in no way guilty thereof, and put himself upon the country, for good and for bad, as to the same. Precept was therefore given to the Sheriffs of London to have here, before the Justiciars aforesaid, on Thursday, the 7th day of the month then next ensuing, twenty-four as well citizens as other good and lawful men of the venue of the Parish of St. Sepulchre aforesaid etc.

Upon which Thursday came here, before the Justiciars aforesaid, the said William, being brought by the Sheriffs; and likewise a Jury of the venue before mentioned, namely, Richard Strengham, Richard Walworth, John Shirlok, John Russell, and eight others; who etc., upon their oath, pronounced the said William to be guilty of the treason aforesaid. Therefore, by the said Justiciars it was adjudged that the same William should be taken from the gaol aforesaid to the Tower of the said city, and from thence be drawn through the middle of the City, in the high streets of Cornhille and Westchepe, to the gallows at Tybourne, there to be hanged and beheaded, his head to be set and fixed upon London Bridge, at the place called

[1] Or Holborn Bar; the Old Temple occupying the site of the present Staples Inn. " Ficket Field " was the name of the locality here alluded to, extending probably from Lincoln's Inn Fields Westward.

"Le Drawebrigge." And precept was given to the Sheriffs of London, to do execution of the judgment aforesaid.

Chattels, lands, or tenements of the same William there were none.

Women committed to prison, for selling game contrary to the Mayor's Ordinance.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. [1]Journal 1 fols. 2, 3. (Latin.)

FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, in the 4th year etc.; present, the Mayor, Recorder, and [2] Wedyngtone, Sheriff.—

The wife of Hildy, the poulterer, and the wife of John Mede, were committed to prison, for that, against the proclamation of the Mayor, the wife of Hildy sold four *wodecokes* for 20 pence, and the wife of John Mede refused to take 12 pence for two partridges.

On Saturday, the 14th day of November, the wife of Hildy and the wife of Mede were released from prison; and they were enjoined that in future they must sell their fowl according to the assize, on pain of imprisonment; from which without great chastisement they should not escape.[3]

Regulations for the sale of Rushes, and of Geese, within the City.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Letter-Book I. fol. clxxxv. (Latin.)

ON the 14th day of November, in the 4th year etc., to avoid divers damages which had before befallen and happened to the said city, as well by water as on land, it was provided and ordered that all rushes in future, laden in boats or [4] skiffs, and brought here for sale, should be sold by the cart-load, as from of old had been wont to be done. And that the same cart-loads were to be made up within the boats and skiffs in which the said rushes are brought to the City, and not upon the ground, or upon the wharves, walls, or embankments, of the water of Thames, near or adjacent to such boats or skiffs; under a heavy penalty upon the owner or owners of such

[1] The Journals are records of the proceedings in the Court of Aldermen, in which many matters are recorded that had previously been entered in the Letter-Books. The earliest now existing commences in November 1416; but from the comparative scantiness of the entries in the Letter-Books for some years previous, it seems doubtful whether one or more of the earliest Journals may not have been lost. The material of the folios being paper, the early Journals are not in the same state of preservation as the early Letter-Books, the entries in which are on parchment throughout.

[2] For "Whityngtone."

[3] On the 16th of November following, (fol. 3 b Journal 1) William Emery was committed to prison for selling 2 woodcocks and 2 plovers for 17 pence, against the proclamation. On the next day (fol. 4 a), he was released.

[4] *naviculis.*

boats, skiffs, and rushes, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, to be levied.

Also, the same day and year, it was agreed by the said Mayor and Aldermen, that geese should in future be sold in the Poultry, and elsewhere within the City of London, whole, together with the heads, feet, and intestines, without the poulterers or sellers thereof keeping back any such heads, feet, or intestines, as aforesaid; and this, under a heavy penalty, upon the poulterers and sellers of such poultry to be levied, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, so often as they should happen to do otherwise.

Presentment made by the Searchers of wines.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1416. Journal 1 fol. 5. (Latin.)

MONDAY, the 7th day of December, in the 4th year etc.: present, the Mayor, the Recorder, Walderne, Knolles, Merlow, Crowmer, Fauconer, Sevenoke, Thomas Aleyn, Caumbrigge, Penne, Richard Bartone.—

On this day came the searchers of wines, and made presentment that they had [1]found within the City, on the [2]East side, of white and red wine 154 tuns, and on the West side of the said city, 124 tuns. And they presented the following unsound wines, namely,—in the dwelling-house of William Culver, in Lumbardstrete, one pipe of red wine. In the dwelling-house of Thomas Symound, in the same street, one pipe of red wine. In the dwelling-house of [3] Charltone, in Fridaystrete, one pipe of red wine. At the corner of St. Magnus, at Le [4]Coroun, one pipe of red wine.

And they [5]presented of sweet wines, on the East side of the City, 587 butts, and on the West side, 113 butts.

Loaves of certain qualities forbidden to be made in Lent.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Journal 1 fol. 12. (Latin.)

ON the 4th day of February, in the 4th year etc., it was ordered that, in time of Lent, [6]simnel loaves should not be made, nor yet any other white loaves, that are called [7]"*painman*," [8]"*maincherin*,"

[1] As being in stock with the taverners.

[2] Of Walbrook.

[3] The Christian name is omitted.

[4] The Crown.

[5] As being in stock. We may conclude from this report that the population was largely in excess on the East side of the City, as compared with the West.

[6] *artocopi*; loaves of the finest wheaten flour.

[7] A corruption of *pain demaigne*; see page 120 *ante*, Note [1].

[8] Somewhat indistinctly written. Probably, the *manchet* of a later date.

etc.; but only three kinds of loaves, namely, [1]tourte, [2]bis, and [3]white.

Proclamation made on the 9th day of February.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cxci. (Old English.)

"*HERRY, by the grace of God, Kyng of Ingelond and of Fraunce, and "Lord of Irlond, hoteth and comaundeth, that al maner of Knyghtes, "which þat are of the Kynges retenue, and bene withinne þe Cite of "Londone, drawe hem to the* [4]*Frere Prechours; that they be there "redy be thus after none be fore þe Kynges Counseille.*"

Punishment of the Pillory, for fraudulently pretending to be one of the King's purveyors.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cxc. (Latin.)

A COURT of our Lord the King, holden before Henry Bartone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, in the Guildhall of London, on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, in the 4th year etc.—

William Redhede, of Barnette, was taken and attached, for that, when one Hugh Morys, *maltman*, on Monday, the 15th day of February, in the 4th year etc., brought here to the City of London four bushels of wheat, and exposed them for sale in common and open market, at the Market of Graschirche, in the Parish of St. Benedict Graschirche, in the City aforesaid, the said William there falsely and fraudulently pretended that he was an officer of our Lord the King, saying and affirming that he was a taker and purveyor of such victuals, as well for the household of our said Lord the King, as for the victualling of his town of Harflewe; and so, under feigned colour of his alleged office, would have had the wheat aforesaid taken and carried away, had he not been warily prevented from so doing by the constables and reputable men of the Parish aforesaid, and other persons then in the market; in contempt of our Lord the King, and to the grievous loss, and in deceit, of the commonalty of the City aforesaid; and especially of the said market, and of other markets in the City, seeing that poor persons who bring wheat and other victuals to the City aforesaid, do not dare to come, by land or by water, through fear of the multitude of pretended purveyors and takers, who resort thither from every side.

And because that the same William Redhede, as well within the

[1] Bread made of unbolted meal.
[2] Brown bread, known also as "*trete*."
[3] Common white bread, not of the finer qualities.
[4] The Priory of the Black Friars.

City aforesaid as without, under feigned colour of the office aforesaid, was found by inquisition to be a common deceiver and oppressor of the people of our Lord the King, he came before the said Mayor and Aldermen, being brought here by the Sheriffs. And being asked how he would acquit himself etc., he said that he was in no way guilty thereof, and put himself upon the country as to the same. Therefore a jury was ordered to be summoned thereon, on Wednesday, the 17th day of February then next ensuing; and in the meantime the said William was sent back to prison, in the custody of John Coventre and Robert Wydingtone, the Sheriffs.

Afterwards, on Wednesday, the [1]17th day of February aforesaid, came here, before the said Mayor and Aldermen, the aforesaid William Redhede, being brought here by the Sheriffs. And likewise the Jury appeared, namely, John Jurdone, and eleven others. Who declared upon their oath, the said William Redhede to be guilty of the trespass, contempt, falsity, and deceit, to him imputed as aforesaid etc. And thereupon, by the said Mayor and Aldermen, to the end that others might in future have a dread of committing such crimes, it was adjudged that the same William Redhede should, upon the three market-days then next ensuing, be taken each day from the Prison of Newgate to the Market called "Le Cornmarket," opposite to the Friars Minors, and there the cause of the judgment aforesaid was to be proclaimed; and after that, he was to be taken through the middle of the high street of Chepe to the Pillory on Cornhille; and upon that he was to be placed on each of those three days, there to stand for one hour each day, the reason for such sentence being then and there publicly proclaimed. And after that, he was to be taken from thence, through the middle of the high street of Cornhille, to the Market of Graschurche aforesaid, where like proclamation was to be made; and from thence back again to prison. And precept was given to the Sheriffs, to do execution of the judgment aforesaid.

And after execution of such judgment on the three days aforesaid, the same William being sent back to prison, he gave 40 shillings for having his release therefrom.

Acknowledgment of receipt of certain articles by a Serjeant of the City.

4 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Journal 1 fol. 15. (Latin.)

THE 16th day of March, in the 4th year etc.; present, the Mayor, the Recorder, Whityngtone, R. Chichele, Walderne, Crowmere,

[1] *vicesimo septimo* in the MS.; an error.

Fauconere, Nortone, Penne, Everard, Gedeney, Ralph Bartone, Perveys, Robert Widyngtone.—

[1]Thomas Derlyng acknowledged that he had received from Beatrix [2]Blakamour the goods underwritten;—one pair of rings called [3]"*gemewes*," one baselard harnessed with silver, one ring with [4] engraved thereon. Also, ten shillings in ready money. Also, one coverlet, and 3 *pilowes*. Also, he acknowledged that the same Beatrix had paid to him, the same Thomas, 6*s*. 8*d*., when he was presented to the office of serjeant.

Ordinance made for the abolition of Stews within the City.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cxciii. (Latin and Norman French.)

[5]A COMMON COUNCIL, holden on the 20th day of April, in the 5th year etc., in presence of Henry Bartone, Mayor, John Bartone, Recorder, Richard Merlawe, Robert Chichele, and other Aldermen, and John Coventre, one of the Sheriffs, and an immense multitude of Commoners of the said city.—

[6]" Whereas heretofore many grievances, abominations, damages, " disturbances, murders, homicides, larcenies, and other common " nuisances, have oftentimes ensued and befallen in the City of " London, and the suburbs thereof, by reason and cause of the " common resort, harbouring, and sojourning, which lewd men and " women, of bad and evil life, have in the stews belonging to men " and women in the City and suburbs aforesaid; insomuch that—a " thing to be lamented—divers men and women have been of late " slain, spoiled, and robbed, for the cause and reason aforesaid; and, " what is even worse, from one day to another, the wives, sons, " daughters, apprentices, and servants, of the reputable men of the " City, are oftentimes subtly, by the false imagining, colouring, " and covin, as well of those who keep the said stews, as of others " for a little money, drawn and enticed thereto; and there they, as " well as other persons, both regular and secular, are permitted to do " and carry on the illicit works of their lewd flesh, to the great abomi- " nation and displeasure of God, and to the great dishonour and " damage of all the City:—for ever to remove and oust the same,

[1] Probably the same officer whom we have seen in trouble in page 586 *ante*.

[2] On the 22nd of March, in the 5th year 1417 (fol. 16, Journal 1), a William Blakamore was mainprised for his future appearance before the Mayor and Aldermen; probably for theft of the articles here enumerated.

[3] Metal fastenings for purses or boxes. Chaucer uses the word "*gimmews*," in a like sense. See Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 194.

[4] The word is illegible.

[5] In Latin.

[6] In French.

" the honourable man, Robert Chichele, Alderman of the same " city, made promise, of his free and charitable will, to give to the " use and profit of the same city for ever, in fee simple, certain " lands and tenements of his, with the appurtenances, in the " County of Surrey, amounting to 40 marks yearly, for 20 marks " sterling by the Commonalty of the same city yearly to be paid " to the said Robert, and to.[1] , his wife, during the lives of " either of them. And hereupon, Henry Bartone, Mayor, and the " Aldermen, of the City of London, with the assent of the Com- " mons, to the pleasing of God, and to the salvation of their own " souls, the removal of the evils aforesaid, and the purifying and " decency of the said city, on the one hand, and to the great profit " and common advantage, on the other, did ordain and establish, " for ever to hold good, that no man or woman in the City of Lon- " don, or in the suburbs thereof, should from thenceforth keep any " stews within the City of London, or in the suburbs thereof, for " lodging therein any men or women by day or by night, on pain " of paying five pounds to the Chamber, every time that any one " should be convicted of doing to the contrary thereof; and fur- " ther, of being punished, and of making fine, at the discretion of " the Mayor and Aldermen.

" Provided always, that every person of the City, for his own " [2] seemliness, might lawfully have and make in his own house a " [3] stew, or such other beseeming thing, to the use of him and " his household."

Ordinance forbidding the exclusion of the common people from certain Wharves and Stairs on the banks of the Thames.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cxciii. (Norman French.)

" WHEREAS heretofore, and now also, from day to day, many per- " sons dwelling in the City and the suburbs of London, more con- " sulting and attending to their private profit and advantage than " to the common good and convenience, do hold certain wharves " and stairs on the bank of the Thames, which are held by encroach- " ment upon, and are situate on, the common soil and the course of " the water, without having any licence, or paying any thing to the

[1] The name is omitted.

[2] *honeste.*

[3] Or stove, for heating,—water, more especially, perhaps, in this instance, for the bath,—if we may form a judgment from the word " *honeste.*" This saving-clause, somewhat unnecessarily added, seems to bear reference to the classical origin of the word, the " stew " or " stove " being the equivalent of the Latin *fornix*, an arched place, artificially heated; such places, or bagnios, being especially frequented by vicious persons of both sexes in ancient Rome.

" community for the same; and then, the same being by favour ob-
" tained and colourably appropriated, have mixed up their own and
" separate soil and land therewith; and, what is even worse, from
" day to day these persons do make new customs and imposts
" upon the poor common people, who time out of mind have
" there fetched and taken up their water, and washed their clothes,
" and done other things for their own needs, maliciously interfer-
" ing with them in their said franchise; and demanding and taking
" from such as resort thereto, from some one halfpenny, and from
" others one penny, two, or more, by the quarter, to the great in-
" jury of all the commonalty, and expressly against the good usages
" and ancient customs of all the City:—therefore, Henry Bartone,
" Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the assent of the Commons, con-
" sidering that the common good is and has been for a long time sup-
" planted, and hardly any one applies himself to sustain or maintain
" it, for the singular affection and good will that he bears towards the
" doers of such grievance and common damage, have ordained and
" established, for all time to come, that no person who dwells on the
" bank of the Thames, or other person whatsoever, having or holding
" any wharf or stair, situate or encroaching upon the common soil, to
" which there has been, or been accustomed to be, common resort of
" the people heretofore for such needs as aforesaid, shall from hence-
" forth disturb, hinder, or molest, any one in fetching, drawing,
" and taking water, or in beating and washing their clothes, or in
" doing and executing other reasonable things and needs there; or
" shall demand or take, privily or openly, from any person any
" manner of sum or piece of money, or other thing whatsoever, for
" custom; on pain of imprisonment, and of making fine, at the dis-
" cretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, every time that he who has
" or holds any such wharf or stair shall be lawfully convicted of
" having done to the contrary hereof."

Ordinance that no Landlord shall harbour as his Tenant any person of evil and vicious life.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cxciv. (Norman French.)

" Also,—whereas a common report runs and prevails throughout
" the said city of London, that, when any men or women of bad and
" pernicious life are indicted in any Ward of the same city, at the
" time of the Wardmotes thereof, they do fly from the Ward where
" they are so indicted, and withdraw themselves to the neighbour-
" ing Wards, or others near thereto, and within the City, or in the

" suburbs, and do dwell there, in houses belonging as well to Alder-
" men and substantial Commoners, as to other persons; and there,
" through their maintenance, for the trifling gain that such owners
" have in letting their houses, and so getting their rents, these per-
" sons are permitted to do and carry on the illicit works of their
" carnal appetites; and there they do harbour oftentimes the wives,
" sons, and daughters, servants and apprentices, of free and honest
" persons of the City, together with the goods and chattels belong-
" ing to their parents and masters; and also, do suffer them there to
" waste the said goods and chattels upon the heinous sins aforesaid,
" and other the most abominable deeds that one may think of or
" devise, to the very great and abominating displeasure of God,
" and to the horrible damage and scandal of all the said city:—
" therefore, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, have or-
" dained and established for ever, that from henceforth no Alder-
" man, substantial Commoner, or other person whatsoever, shall
" receive as a tenant within the same city, or in the suburbs thereof,
" or shall suffer to remain among his tenantry, any man or woman
" who has been indicted or charged as of, or known to be of, evil
" and vicious life; on pain of paying to the Chamber, to the use of
" the Commonalty of the same city, the value of the rent that the
" said man or woman, so indicted or charged as of, or known to be
" of, evil and vicious life, shall have paid to him for such tenancy,
" according to the custom of the City, of the dwellings, tenements,
" or rents aforesaid; unless he shall know how to, or may, by his
" oath clear and acquit himself in some other lawful way, as having
" known nothing before, by information or in any other manner,
" of their being so indicted or charged as of, or living, such evil and
" vicious life."

Appointment of John Courteney as Common Hunt.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cxciv. (Latin.)

ON the 20th day of April, in the 5th year etc., John Courteney, of [1]Aynesford, in the County of Kent, *Gentilman*, was by the Mayor, Aldermen, and [2]Common Council, chosen, admitted, and accepted, to the office of Common Hunt of the City: and it was granted unto him by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, that he, the same John Courteney, for executing the office aforesaid, should have and receive yearly, from the Commonalty of the said city, his vesture, fees, and rewards, together with all and singular the appurtenances and advantages in any way pertaining to the office

[1] Now Eynesford, near Dartford. [2] See page 428 *ante*.

aforesaid etc., as fully and wholly as Nicholas Brincheslee, Esquire, had had, who lately held and occupied that office.

Security given by a Surgeon, to ensure due care of his Patients.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Journal 1 fol. 19. (Latin.)

On the 8th day of May, in the 5th year, etc., came here [1]John Severelle Love, surgeon, and acknowledged that he owed to John Hille, Chamberlain of the City, 20 pounds sterling, to be paid at the Feast of Pentecost then next ensuing, by way of recognizance etc.: the condition being, that if he, the said John Severelle Love, should take any man under his care, as to whom risk of maiming, or of his life, might ensue, and within four days should not warn the Wardens of the craft of Surgery thereof, then such recognizance should hold good etc.; but if he should, then otherwise. Provided always, that so often as it might be lawfully proved that the said John Severelle Love had done against the condition aforesaid, then one half of such sum should remain unto the use of the said city, and the other half to the faculty or craft of Surgeons aforesaid.

The highest rank among the Rectors of the City, in the Procession on Whit Monday, conceded to the Rector of the Church of St. Peter, Cornhille.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. ccii. (Latin.)

All events that take place are the more firmly established, and the less likely to be disturbed by any future questioning thereof, if they derive their force from written testimony. Therefore, be it known unto all persons now living, and let those learn who shall come hereafter, that on past occasions of the Procession, which in the week of [2]Pentecost was wont yearly to take place, an [3]Apostolic contention oftentimes arose between the Rectors of the Churches of St. Peter Cornhille, St. Magnus the Martyr, and St. Nicholas Coldabbey, in London, which of them would seem to be the greater, and by reason of such dignity should occupy the last place in the Procession. And although the contention that ensued upon this discussion was not [inflamed] by the Rectors themselves, but rather by their parishioners, who would light the torch of discord on the one side and the other, more for the sake of worldly pride, than

[1] A singular instance, at this period, of the use of three names.

[2] On Whit Monday; see page 466 *ante*.

[3] In ironical allusion to *Mark* ix. 34. For an account of these Processions on Whit Monday, see *Liber Albus* (printed ed.) pp. 29, 30.

through any title to probity on their part, who so did their best to break the peace of the City, and satisfy a lurking malevolence; still, this accumulating fuel for strife was only added to with the revolution of every succeeding year; and this, notwithstanding that the Rectors of that [1]Basilica of the Chief of the Apostles, which was formerly the Metropolitan See, by reason of the everlasting reverence due to such a dignity, were wont to go in the last place in the procession, as being [2]priors, or rather abbots, over all the rectors in the said city, and of right ought to go in that place, by reason of such priority; in accordance with a certain sentence that had been pronounced thereon, on the 6th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, according to the course and computation of the English Church, 1399, by Thomas Stowe, of blessed memory, Doctor of Laws, and Official of London, and many others learned in the law, then assessors with him, in behalf of William Aghtone, the then Rector of the Church of St. Peter aforesaid, and solemnly decided upon; and which, before Henry Bartone, the present Mayor, and the Aldermen, in full Court read and shown, most manifestly has appeared, and does appear.—

Therefore, the said Mayor and Aldermen, on their part, not presuming themselves to define aught that had been settled by ecclesiastical judgment, but desiring more promptly to carry out, with filial obedience, that which such authority had rightly laid down, and wishing to promote that peace and tranquillity which by the bond of their oath they are especially bound to watch over in the City aforesaid, and with especial zeal to ensure; having first taken into diligent consideration the ancient ritual, and the solemn proofs, decrees, and sentences, that had transpired and had been passed in the case, on the one hand, as well as having deliberately thought upon the damages and perils, which, through such dissensions and commotions, every year manifestly and probably might happen and arise, on the other, unless some aid should be speedily brought thereunto; on the 27th day of May, in the 5th year of the reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fifth, did decree, ordain, and, so far as unto them, for the nurturing of peace, did pertain, did award and enact, as a thing for all time to be observed, that Sir John Whitby, the then Rector of the Church of St. Peter aforesaid, and all his successors, Rectors of the same

[1] Or Church; a name given to it by the early Christian writers. That of St. Peter, Cornhill, is alluded to; which claims to have been founded by King Lucius, A.D. 179; as also, that he established there an Archiepiscopal See.

[2] *priores, vel abbates, omnium rectorum:* a play is probably intended upon the word "*priores.*"

Church, successively, of right, and for the honour of that most sacred Basilica of St. Peter, (which was the first Church founded in London, namely, in the year of Our Lord [1] 199, by King Lucius, and in which was the Metropolitan See for four hundred years and more), shall go alone after all other the Rectors of the same city, in all and singular Processions within the City aforesaid, on the Monday in the week of Pentecost in each year, as being priors or abbots over them, and occupying the last and most dignified place; and that, without impediment, molestation, disquiet, or disturbance, on part of the Rectors of the Churches of St. Magnus and St. Nicholas aforesaid, now being, their successors and their parishioners, or of any other persons whatsoever; on pain of imprisonment of their bodies, and of making fine, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, as to those who shall cause breach of the peace or disquiet of the people in this behalf.

Application made to the Mayor and Aldermen by the Fraternity of the Yeomen Tailors.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cci. (Latin.)

On the 5th day of August, in the 5th year etc., came William Devenisshe, John Elys, John Spencer, and John Cobbe, and other men of the trade of Tailors, [2] "*yomen taillours*" vulgarly called, and, by a certain petition of theirs, presented to Henry Bartone, the then Mayor, and the Aldermen, entreated that they would deign to grant that they and other their fellows of that fraternity of *yomen*, on the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [29 August] then next ensuing, and so yearly from thenceforth, might assemble in the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, near to Smithefeld, and there make offering for the brethren and sisters of their fraternity deceased, and do other things which theretofore they had been wont to do.

Which Mayor and Aldermen having first inspected a certain record of and upon the government of the said trade, and of the serving-men and journeymen of the same, in the time of Thomas Fauconer, late Mayor, entered in [3] folio 151 of this Book[4]—

[1] The inscription in the Church says 179.

[2] See page 542 *ante*, Note [3]. The expression means "Journeymen tailors," or working men, as distinguished from the "Merchant tailors."

[3] As to the Fraternity of the Journeymen Tailors, see page 609 *ante*.

[4] The entry stops abruptly here; and in the margin is written "*Vacat, quia alibi*," "To be omitted, because entered elsewhere." On search, however, no such entry is to be found, either in this Letter-Book or the Journal of corresponding date.

Letter from the King, announcing the surrender of the Castle of Touque.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cxcix. (Old English and Norman French.)

" *By the Kyng.—Trusty and well-beloued. We grete yow often tymes,*
" *wel doyng yow to vnderstande for youre confort, that by the grace of*
" *God we ben sauely arryued into oure lond of Normandie, with alle*
" *oure subgitz ordeyned to goo with vs for the ferst passage; and this*
" *day, the Euen of Seint Laurence* [10 August], *aboute mydday was*
" [1]*yoldene un to vs the Castell of* [2]*Touque, a boute the whiche our*
" *well beloued cosyn,* [3]*therle of Huntyngdone, lay, and the keyes of the*
" *sayd castelle deliuered vn to vs with oute shedyng of Cristen blood,*
" *or deffense mad by oure enemys; the wheche castel is an Honneur,*
" *and alle the Viscountie and Lordshippes of Auge holden ther of, as*
" *we ben enfourmed by such men as were ther yn. Wherof we thanke*
" *God lowely,* [4]*that Hym lust of high grace to shewe vnto vs so faire*
" *begynnyng in our present voiage; desiryng also, that ye thanke God*
" *therof in the most best wyse that ye can; and that ye sende vs*
" *fro tyme to tyme suche tydyng be* [5] *komerys be thwene, as ye haue in*
" *that syde the see.* [6] *Yeuen vnder our Signet, at our sayd Castel of*
" *Touque, the ix day of Aost.—*

[7]" Unto our very dear and trusty, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and good folks, of our City of London."[8]

Royal Mandate, enjoining that the Aldermen shall reside within the City.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cxcviii. (Norman French.)

" HENRY, by the grace of God etc., to our very dear and well-
" beloved the Mayor of our City of London, greeting. Although
" that by our Letters, under our Signet of late directed unto you
" and the Aldermen of the same city, we had written unto you to
" use all your pains and diligence, the best that you might know
" and be able, for the preservation of the peace in our said city;—
" nevertheless, according as we have been informed, divers Alder-
" men of our City aforesaid are at present away from the same,
" the counsels and assistance of whom might much avail and pro-

[1] "delivered up."
[2] Now Toucques.
[3] John Holland; afterwards Duke f Exeter.
[4] "that it pleased Him."
[5] The first letter of this word is indistinct; qy. if not "by comrades between."
[6] "Given."
[7] In French.
[8] An answer follows, from the City, in French, dated the 28th of the same month; making profession of great joy at the news, and signifying that the City is in quiet and tranquillity.

"fit in the preservation of such peace. We do therefore will, and "do command and charge you, that you cause your letters to be "addressed unto each one of the said Aldermen, so absent from our "said city, charging them strictly thereby, on our behalf, that they "return unto our said city, and do tarry and remain there, to "support you, and to administer counsel and assistance, in all that "may touch the preservation of the said peace, and the good go-"vernance of our said city; according to the effect and purport of "our Letters aforesaid. Given under our Privy Seal, at West-"minster, the 12th day of August."[1]

Inquest held on the bank of the Thames at Lymhostes, as to the death of Thomas Frank.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cc. (Latin.)

"INQUEST held near to the water or banks of the water of Thames, "namely, before the [2] Lymehostes, within the liberty and franchise "of the City of London, on Tuesday, the 17th day of August, in the "5th year etc., before Henry Bartone, Mayor of the City of Lon-"don, and Escheator of our Lord the King; there to enquire for "our Lord the King, of office, how and in what way one Thomas "Franke, of [3] Herewich, lately [4] steersman, or *lodysman*, of a certain "ship called 'The [5] Mary Knyght,' of [6] Danzsk in Pruce, lately "drowned by misadventure in the water aforesaid, as it was said, "came by his death; on the oath of John Baille and eleven others.

"Who said upon their oath, that on Thursday, the 5th day of "August last past, between the second and third hour of the after-"noon in that day, the ship aforesaid, by the negligence and undue "steering of the steersman and mariners therein, was sent and lodged "upon a certain [7] shelp, called 'Rantesbourne Shelpe,' near to West "Grenewiche, within the liberty and franchise of the City of London; "and that they had let go one of their anchors, the more speedily "to get the said ship off of such shelp at the next flow of the tide, "when then and there the said Thomas Frank went outside of the "ship, and stood upon another anchor that was hanging from the

[1] Two letters were accordingly sent, on the 19th of August, by the Mayor to each absent Alderman, the one directing his "very dear and very well-beloved companion" to return immediately to the City, and the other requesting him to sojourn there.

[2] The *lyme hostes*, or houses where lime was burnt. Limehouse, now a Parish, was formerly a hamlet belonging to Stebenhethe, or Stepney.

[3] Harwich.

[4] *conductor:* the word *lodesman*, as signifying the "leader" of a ship, or pilot, is used by Chaucer and Gower. See Way's *Prompt. Parv.* p. 311. Similarly, the Pole-star was called the "*lode-star*."

[5] See page 381 *ante*.

[6] Dantzic in Prussia.

[7] Corruptly, "shelf"; a shoal, or sand-bank, under water.

"bow of the ship, and, taking in his hands a certain staff commonly "called a [1] '*spek*,' he thrust the staff into the knot of the rope by "which the other anchor, which had been before let down, was fast- "ened; and while with such staff he was exerting himself with all his "might to loosen and let out the rope aforesaid, the anchor, upon "which he was standing, swayed so greatly to and fro, that it turned "over; upon which, the said Thomas fell into the water, striking his "head, in so falling, against the iron peak and sharp end of that "anchor, which penetrated through his forehead to the brain; the "ship aforesaid in the meantime, and for long both before and "after, standing fast, without any motion or change of position, "upon such shelp. And therefore the jurors said, that it was the "anchor aforesaid upon which he was standing, and nought else, "that was the cause of the death of the said Thomas Frank. And "they further said that the [2] value of the anchor, on their oath, was "3 pounds, and that it then was in the hands and custody of one John "Fox, of Est Grenewiche. In witness of all and singular whereof, "the persons aforesaid to this Inquisition did set their seals, on "Wednesday, the 18th day of August, in the 5th year of the reign "of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fifth."

Attestation by the Mayor and Aldermen as to the good harnessing of Girdles.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cc. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that whereas John Nasyng, Walter Colred, William Penne, and Richard Michelle, Wardens of the trade of Girdlers, had before presented here, before Henry Bartone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, of the City of London, three leather girdles, harnessed with tin and other false and worthless metals, as they asserted, which had been taken from William Stikeneye, dwelling on London Bridge; afterwards, namely, on the 8th day of September, in the 5th year etc., because that it was found by the said Mayor and Aldermen that the girdles aforesaid were made of good leather, and durable, and that the harnessing of the same was of good and hard metal, and very advantageous for the common people, namely of [3] *tyngbasse*, with but little tin intermixed; it was awarded by the same Mayor and Aldermen, and assented and agreed to by the Wardens of the said trade, that the same William might in future make

[1] A spoke, or handspike.

[2] As a deodand.

[3] "*auricalco*" comes before this word; which seems to be its explanation; *auricalcum* in general meaning "latten" in those days, *tyngbasse* (or perhaps, more correctly, *tyngbrasse*) may have been a variety of it.

all such kinds of girdles, and harness them with such hard and useful metal, without any impediment on part of the Wardens now or [1][in future to be].

Letter from the King, announcing the capture of the Town and Castle of Caen.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. cc. (Old English.)

"*By the Kyng!—Right trusty and welbeloued. We grete you often tymes wel, doyng you to undirstonde that on Seint Cuthbertes Day, the Translacioun* [4 September], [2]*Almighty God, of His high grace, send un to oure handes oure towne of Caen, by assault, and with righte litell dethe of oure peple; whereof we thanke Our Saviour so loweliche as we can or may, praying you that ye do the same, and as devoutely as ye can; certefying you also, that we and our host been in good prosperite and helth, thankyd be God of Hys mercy, who haue you in Hys kepyng. [3]Yeuen under our Signet, in our sayd towne of Caen, the vte day of Septembre.*

"*Ferthermore, aftir the date of this letres, our Castell of Caen ys yoldene to vs, and hostages leyd, upon this condicioun, [4]but yif they be rescowed bi bataille to be [3]youen vn to vs by oure adversaire of France, [5]other his son, called the [6]'Dolphin,' [5]other [7]therle of Ermenak, be the* xix *day of the sayd moneth of Septembre.*"[8]

Agreement as to the redemption of articles pledged for a sum of money.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Journal 1 fol. 39. (Latin.)

FRIDAY, the 5th day of November, in the 5th year etc.; present, the Mayor, Recorder, Knolles, R. Chichily, Crowmer, Wottone, H. Bartone, Fauconer, Aleyn, Cambrige, Reinwell, Pervys.—

On this day came William Freeman, tanner, and agreed to deliver unto Ada, the wife of Henry Moreland, at the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity then next ensuing, one [9]table-cloth and one [10]kerchief, which the said Ada had sent in pledge to the aforesaid William for 2 shillings borrowed of him; or else, 8*s*. 8*d*. which the same Ada made oath that the said table-cloth and kerchief were worth: on the understanding that she, the said Ada, should pay to the said

[1] The sentence is left unfinished.
[2] A. only in the MS.
[3] Given.
[4] "unless they."
[5] or.
[6] Dauphin.
[7] "the Earl (Count) of Armagnac."
[8] This is followed (fol. cc.) by a letter from the Duke of Clarence, dated the 9th of September, also announcing the capture of Caen, and of other towns, castles, and fortresses; as to the names of which John Risby, the bearer thereof, had been instructed by the Duke to inform them.
[9] Or "board-cloth," *mensale*.
[10] *vekamen capitis*.

William the aforesaid sum of 2 shillings, upon delivery to her of such table-cloth and kerchief.

Confession of a false accusation of Lollardy.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Journal 1. fol. 37. (Latin.)

THE 28th day of November in the 5th year etc.; present, the Mayor, Recorder, Penne, H. Bartone, Rede, the Sheriffs, Whityngtone, R. Chichily, Nortone, Wottone, Aleyn, Gedeney, R. Bartone.—

On this day came here William Cokeram, painter, and made oath that he had never known any cause, by reason of preaching or [1] Lollardy, for which Richard Richer, painter, should in any way be molested or aggrieved; although the same Richard was at that time detained in prison by reason of words uttered by himself, which were untrue.

Regulations made for the ensuing Feast of Christmas.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Journal 1. fol. 41. (Latin.)

WEDNESDAY, the[2] day of December, in the 5th year etc.; present, the Mayor, Recorder, Whitingtone, Knolles, Walderne, Crowmere, Fauconer, Sevenok, Nortone, Th. Aleyn, Cambrigge, Reinwelle, Pervys, Penne—

On this day Robert Whitingham was presented by the Ward of Bisshopesgate, and admitted.

It was ordered that proclamation shall be made on the morrow that no one shall go at night with a visor or false face. Also, that there shall be no *mummyng* during this Feast of Our Lord's Nativity.

Also, it was ordered that every Alderman shall have sufficient guard in his Ward during the same Feast. Also, that all the Gates of the City shall be closed every night at 9 of the clock, and be opened at 5 of the clock in the morning.

Letter sent to the King by the Mayor and Aldermen.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1417. Letter-Book I. fol. ccix. (Old English.)

" *OF alle erthely princes our most dred souereigne liege Lord and*
" *noblest Kyng, we, youre simple officers, Mair and Aldermen of youre*
" *trewe Citee of London, with exhibicion of alle maner subiectif*
" *reuerence and seruisable lowenesse, that may be hadde in dede, or*

[1] Tendency to Lollardism.

[2] The day of the month is omitted.

" *in mynde conceyued, recommende vs vnto your most noble and hye*
" *magnificence, and excellent power, bisechyng the Heuenly Kyng, of*
" *His noble grace and pitee, that He so wold illumine and extende*
" *upon the trone of your kyngly Mageste the radyouse bemys of Hys*
" *bounteuous grace, that the* [1] *begunnen spede by Hys benigne suffraunce*
" *and help yn your chiualrouse personne fixed and affermed, mowe so*
" *be continued forthe, and determined, so to His plesaunce, your worship,*
" *and alle your reumys proffyt, that we and alle your other lieges to*
" *the desered presence of your most noble and graciouse persone, fro*
" *which grete distance of place long tyme hath priued us, the sonner*
" *myght approche and visuelly perceyue, to singuler confort and*
" *special joye of us alle: makyng protestacioun, our most dred soue-*
" *raigne liege Lord, and noblest Kyng, that be this feruent desire*
" *wiche we han to the bodyly sight of your most excellent and noble*
" *persone, our entente is noght to move you fro no thing of your hye*
" *worship, ne to no thyng that myght be perille to your lond that ye*
" *haue put in obbeissaunce. Our most dred soueraign liege Lord, and*
" *noblest Kynge, for as moche as we trust verryly that the kyngly*
" *desyre of your inspired excellence deliteth to here of the welfare of*
" *your forsayd cite, which your noble and soueraign Grace with*
" *innumerable prerogatifs and liberalle fraunchises hath euer visited*
" *and endowed, like it vnto your kyngly Mageste to understonde, that*
" *euer syn the tyme of your last* [2] *departyng, it hath stonde, yit doth,*
" *and euer shal, by the help of oure Lord Almyghty, in as gret pees*
" *and tranquillite as euer ded cite in absence of his most soueraigne*
" *and excellent lord. And for as moch, most dred souerein liege*
" *Lord, and noblest Kyng, as the hertly desire of your forsayd cite*
" *ys,* [3] *as who seith, with an heuenly drynk and infusion so oftetymes*
" *gladed and refresshid, as it hereth the soueraign helth and prospe-*
" *rite of your most graciouse and noble personne; therfor we, mekely*
" *bowyng our hertes to for the clernesse of your kyngly Mageste,*
" *biseche your highe Excellence and excellent Highnesse, that it lyke,*
" *of the roted gentillesse and gronded grace in your* [4] *nobley, so to*
" *visyte vs in assertenyng of your souueragn helth and prosperite, as*
" *it is seyd before, that we in defaute of such visitacioun languisse*
" *not as men from so hie a grace sequestred and exiled. Our most*
" *dred soueraigne liege Lord, and noblest Kyng, we your symple*
" *officers specially beseche vnto alle the holy company of heuenly*

[1] " commenced enterprise."
[2] From England for Normandy, at the end of July.
[3] " as one says."
[4] nobility, or noble nature.

" *knyghthode, assembled in the hie blisse, wher as is eternal ioye and*
" *non* [1] *euynesse, so be shyne the noble knyghthode in your cronicable*
" *excellence* [2] *aporeued, that ye mowe in this world upon vs and alle*
" *your other lieges with report of* [3] *worldly victory longe regne and*
" *endure; and after, whan your graciouse erthely personne from your*
" *inward spirit ys dessolued, that ye mowe be brought tofor the*
" *throne of the hye Kynge, and ther with heueuly ierarchies in eternal*
" *glorie perpetuelly duelle and abyde. Wryten at your forsaid Cite of*
" *Londone, the* xxie *day of December. Your humble lieges and sim-*
" *ple officers, Richard Merlawe, Mair, and Aldermen of your Cite of*
" *London.*

[4] " To our most sovereign and most dread Lord the King."

Present of a Gown yearly to the Chaplain of the Chapel on the Bones of the Dead, in St. Paul's Churchyard.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Letter-Book I. fol. ccix. (Latin.)

AT a General Court holden at the Guildhall, in the Parish of St. Laurence Jewry, in London, on the Monday next after the Feast of our Lord's Epiphany [6 January], in the 5th year etc., before Richard Merlawe, Mayor, John Bartone the Elder, Recorder, Richard Whityngtone, Robert Chichele, and other Aldermen, and John Gedney, Alderman, and Henry Rede, Sheriffs, and an immense number of the Commonalty;—among other things, it was agreed that John Briggewater, Chaplain of the [5] Chapel over the Bones of the Dead, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in London, who had exposed himself to manifold and constant anxieties for the good and honour of the Chapel aforesaid, which was in the patronage of the Mayor, and to the end that in future he might the more promptly and the more watchfully interest himself in maintaining the same, upon seeing that his comforts were in some way attended to, should have yearly, at the Feast of our Lord's Nativity [25 December], from the Commonalty of the City, by the hands of the Chamberlain for the time being, so long as he should remain in the benefice above mentioned, one gown of the same suit or livery which the serjeants of the Mayor and the Chamber should receive and have.

[1] heaviness.
[2] approved.
[3] *wordly* in the MS.
[4] In French.
[5] On the North side of St. Paul's Cathedral, built over the Charnel-house there.

An Alderman dismissed for deafness.

5 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 38. (Latin.)

SATURDAY, the of February, in the 5th year etc.; present, the Mayor, R. Chichily, Walderne, Crowmere, Fauconer, Wottone, Sevenoke, Nortone, Cauntbrigge, Pervys, Whityngham.—

On this day Alan Everard was [1] dismissed from the Aldermanry of the Ward of Bredstrete, by reason of his [2]dulness of hearing and other infirmities.

Mainprise of William Welyngtone, taken as being a Scot and a spy.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1 fol. 45. (Latin.)

ON the 22nd day of April, in the 6th year etc., William Welyngtone, of London, glover, lately staying with John Carpenter of Holborne, taken for being a Scot and a spy, was mainprised.

Confession made by a common Cheat.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 46. (Latin.)

ON Wednesday [3] in the 6th year etc., John Cornissh acknowledged that about five years before he bought, in the Parish of All Hallows, Bredstret, 12 pounds of pepper for 17 shillings, and shewed [4]the owner 12 silver spoons, as well as some broken silver and jewels, and put them into a glove; which he then suddenly changed, and delivered another glove in its place, filled with tin spoons, beans, stones etc.

And the said Cornisshe, in the time of Walderne [5][Mayor], on the Feast of St. Leonard [6 November], bought of Richard Moore some boots of divers colours for 44 shillings, and shewed the owner three [6]dozens of silver spoons in a glove, besides a coral necklace and other jewels, and then suddenly put into another glove some tin spoons, peas, beans, stones etc.

And on the Eve of the said Feast of St. Leonard, in the Parish of St. Benedict Shorhogge, he bought of John Elmeham a coverlet for 52*s.* 4*d.*, and shewed him likewise a similar spoon, besides a necklace and some jewels, and then changed them forthwith etc.[7]

[1] *dimissus.*
[2] *obtusitatem aurium.*
[3] The day and the month are omitted.
[4] *sibi:* the seller's name is omitted.
[5] A.D. 1412, 3.
[6] *duszenas.*
[7] The account stops short here.

Mainprise of John Cokkow, a Pedlar.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 16. (Latin.)

On Friday, the 17th day of June, in the 6th year etc., John Cokkow, of [1]Estderam, in Norfolk, *pedeller*, taken for divers offences, was mainprised by Simon Flour, clerk of the Rector of the Church of St. Nicholas Coldabbey, and John Astone, baker, until the next Sessions, under a penalty of 10*l.*

False charge of oppression, made against Richard Whityngton.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 56. (Latin.)

Tuesday, the 21st day of June, in the 6th year etc.: present, the Mayor, Recorder, Michelle, Cauntbrigge, [2]Widingtone, and the two Sheriffs.—

Whitingtone [and] Hert, *jueller*.—Came here Johanna Her[t], Margaret, the wife of Rothewell of Hendone, and Whitingtone.—On this day, Johanna Hert, on The Holy Evangelists [acknowledged] that for hatred and wantonness, and without his deserving it, she had oftentimes before defamed R. W. in divers of the King's Courts and other places; saying that the same R. owed her, the same Johanna, very many large sums of money, and that the same R. had goods and jewels of hers to the value of many thousand marks; whereas in real truth, and according to her oath beforementioned, she confessed that, the account being strictly balanced, and everything taken into consideration, she owed more to the same Richard than the said Richard owed to her, Johanna, etc. And she begged for mercy of the said Richard, for such defamation etc.[3]

Directions as to keeping watch in certain Wards, and as to the safe custody of William Fouchere.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 47. (Latin.)

Tuesday, the Eve of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], in the 6th year etc.: present, the Mayor, R. Chichily, T. Fauconere, Nicholas Wottone, H. Bartone, John Penne, Caumbrigge, Reinwell, R. Bartone, Pervys, the two Sheriffs, Louth, and Pike.—

It was ordered that the Alderman of every Ward that lies without the Gates should, immediately after the procession ended on

[1] East Dereham; 16 miles West of Norwich.

[2] Robert Wydington; not to be confounded with Richard Whityngton.

[3] The case ends thus abruptly.

that night, enter his Ward, and keep watch there until 3 of the clock; and that every Gate of the City should be shut at 10 of the clock, and opened at 6.

Also,—that William Fouchere, who offended Thomas Fauconer and the Court, should be kept by himself in the Compter, without speaking to any one, save only such as should be willing to give him counsel to amend, and to censure him for his past offences.

Punishment for insulting certain Aldermen.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 47. (Latin.)

SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, in the 6th year etc.: present, R. Chichily, Crowmer, Fauconer, Wottone, H. Bartone, Gedeney, R. Bartone, Caumbrigge, Reinewell, Henry Rede, the Sheriffs, John Michell, Nortone, Pervys, Penne, Whityngham, Louthe.—

As to William Foucher, who called Nicholas Wottone, [1]late Mayor,—"Nicholas [2]Wytteles," and said to very many persons that if he then had possessed no more than he had when he came to the City, he could have made an end of him,—because that the words aforesaid, though they cannot be defined by any certain law, expressly redound to the disgrace of the judicial state in the said city,—at the instance of the said Nicholas, it was ordered that the same William Foucher should give surety in the sum of 500 marks for his good behaviour towards all officers etc., and that he would not defame them.

And also,—for that by his own confession he was convicted of being disobedient to the said Thomas Fauconer, contrary to his oath, [3]he was to lose his freedom, it being so adjudged by the Court, seeing that he had perjured himself.

Also,—because that the insult had been offered to such a person, one of the principal men, and a late Mayor, he was to have imprisonment for one year, unless etc.

Also,—because that the manner of doing so was [4]conspicuous, and the place in which it was done, a public place, it was awarded that he as [5]conspicuously, and with no favour shown, should be led, with his head uncovered, through the high street of Chepe, where—[6]

[1] In 1415, 6.
[2] Witless.
[3] Two words here seem to be undecipherable.
[4] *enormis.*
[5] *enormiter.*
[6] The context breaks off here.

Proclamations for speeding men and supplies to the English Army in Normandy.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxii. (Norman French and Old English.)

[1] "LET proclamation be made, that all manner of soldiers, mariners, and other persons whatsoever, ordained and assigned at wages in any manner to do service in this present expedition, the which may God speed, betake themselves forthwith, without any delay or excuse, to the ships and vessels at present being in the water of Thames, for their passage and transit assigned and ordained, so as to set sail from the water aforesaid for the Port of Southamptone at the next tide, without waiting any longer in any way, on peril of their lives, and of forfeiture of all their goods and chattels whatsoever." CARPENTER.

"*Be ther a proclamacioun made, þat alle maner of men whiche wolle toward þe Cite of* [2] *Roen or eny oþer costes of Normandye, þere to be in service, sould, or wages, with þe Kyng, our soueraigne Lord, whom God saue and kepe, or with ony other persone of his hoost or retenu, make and apparaile hem redy in all haste betuene this and Sonday next comyng atte ferthest, for to be withine shipbord in here best and most defensable harneys and couenable array, to seyle toward þe costes abouseyd; and in þe mene while come þey to þe Mair of þe Cite, and he shal ordeyne and dispose hem redy shippyng in þys Port, and vitaile fre toward þe costes of Normandy, wyn, ale, beer, fisshe, flesshe, or eny oþer maner vitaille, to refresshing of the kynges hoost or ony strenghe þat he hath take in thilke costes; let hem in halle haste be twen this and þe forseyd Sonday come to William Sevenok, and oþer certain Aldermen and Comuners, that are assigned for the same thing in especial, vnto þe Churche of Seynt Dunstanes in þe Est, in Tourstrete, and there declare vn to hem þe certaine quantite of ther vitaile, and þey shal assigne and dispose hem redy shippyng for her passage.*"

Letter from the King to the Mayor and Aldermen, requesting supplies of provisions for the Army besieging Rouen.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxvi. (Old English.)

"*By þe Kyng.—Right trusty and welbeloued. We grete you ofte tymes welle, and forasmoche as in þe name of Almighty God, and in oure right, wiþ Hys grace we haue leyd þe siege afore the Cite of*

[1] In French.

[2] Rouen, besieged by Henry V. in this year, and taken in January, 1419.

" *Roan, which is the most notable place in Fraunce, saue Paris; atte*
" *which siege vs nedeþ gretly refresshing for vs and for our hoost;*
" *and we haue founde you our trewe lieges and subgitz, of good wille*
" *at al tymes to do al thing þat might do vs worshippe and ese,*
" *wherof we can you right hertely thank; and pray you effectuelly*
" *that, in al the haste that ye may, ye wille do ariue as manie*
" *smale vessels as ye may goodly, with vitaille, and* [1]*namly with*
" *drinke, for to come to Harfleu, and frō þennes as fer as they may,*
" *up þe riuer of Seyne to Roan ward wiþ þe said vitaille, for the*
" *refresshing of vs and our said hoost, as oure trust is to you; for*
" *the which vessels þer shal be ordeigned suffisant conduyt, with*
" *Goddes grace; wetying welle also þat ther inne ye may don vs right*
" *gret plesaunce and refresshing for al oure hoost aboue sayd, and* [2]*yeue*
" *vs cause to shewe þerfor to you euer the better lordshippe in tyme*
" *comynge, wyth the help of Oure Saueour, the which we praye þat He*
" *haue you in Hys* [3]*sauf-warde. Yeuen vnder our Signet, in our hoost*
" *afore the sayd cite of Roan, þe* x *day of August.*—

" *To oure right trusty and welbeloued þe Mair, Aldermen, and al*
" *the worthi Communers of our Cite of London.*"

Proclamation for speeding men to the English Army in Normandy.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxvii. (Old English.)

" *Be ther a proclamacion made, þat alle maner men þat wil toward*
" *þe costes of Normadye, þere to be soulded or waged wiþ þe Kyng,*
" *our soueraigne Lord, or eny oþer lord of his hoost or retenu, let*
" *hem arraye and make hem redy in þe best wyse þat þey can or may,*
" *in alle hast, and come to Seint Dunstanes in þe Est, a Monday þat*
" *next comeþ, at eyghte of clok, to William Seuenok, Alderman, and*
" *hys felawes, þat arn assigned þerfor in especial, and þey shal be*
" *assigned redy shippyng and passage, and eche of hem shal haue a*
" *noble for to vitaile hym with toward þe costes abouesaid.*"

CARPENTER.

Assessment of the prices to be paid for the ale and beer supplied to the English army besieging Rouen.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 48. (Latin.)

THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, in the [4]6th year; present, the Mayor, Sevenok, Reinwell, Pervys, Arnold, [5] Mirivale, Beterenden.—

[1] especially.
[2] give.
[3] safeguard, or safe-keeping.
[4] *vto*, 5th, by mistake in the MS.
[5] On the 21st of the same month (fol. 48), Miryvale is named as being a Com-

It was ordered that the [1] brewers of the ale that was presented to our Lord the King, at the siege of the City of Roan, should have for every tun of 200 tuns of ale, 30 shillings; and that the same brewers should pay for the vessels holding such ale, and for the hooping of such vessels;—making in all, 300*l.*

And that the turners should have 4*s.* for every hundred of 2500 [2] cups—in all 100*s.*

And that the [3] rowers should have for [4] the 515 tuns, at 4*d.* the tun—8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Also, that the [5] *wyndrawers* should have 3*d.* for every tun; and that the carters should have 4*d.* for every tun.

And that the brewers of [6] *ber* should have 13*s.* 4*d.* for every tun of 300 tuns—making 200*l.*

Mainprise of a Citizen imprisoned on suspicion of Lollardy.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 50. (Latin.)

Be it remembered, that Thomas Jolyf, citizen and armourer of London, who by way of precept of Sir John, the Duke of Bedford, had been before arrested, in the 5th year of the King now reigning, namely, in the time of Richard Merlawe, then Mayor of the City of London, on suspicion of Lollardy, was [7] now mainprised.

Enactment as to the prices of mussels, oysters, salt, and whiting.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Journal 1. fol. 51. (Latin.)

Sevenoke, Mayor.—Thursday, the 3rd day of October, in the 6th year etc.; present, the Mayor, Recorder, Knolles, Merlawe, R. Chichele, Walderne, Crowmere, Fauconer, Wottone, H. Bartone, Nortone, Penne, Pike, Cauntbrigge, Wedingtone, the two Sheriffs.—

It was ordered, that oysters and mussels should be sold at 4*d.* the bushel, 2*d.* the half bushel, one penny the *pec*, and the half [8] peck at one halfpenny; the assize being in all measures observed.

It was also ordered, that the salt which had been bought by Bemonde and Edwarde, salters, within the City, should be sold at

moner, and one of the Auditors of the Chamber and Bridge accounts.

[1] In response to the King's Letter of the 10th of August (see page 665 *ante*) thirty butts of sweet wine had been sent, with the ale and beer there mentioned.

[2] Or wooden mugs.

[3] Probably for taking it up the river Seine.

[4] Including the 30 butts of wine.

[5] Carters, who put the wine on board.

[6] This early mention of "beer" disposes of the assertion that it was unknown here till the reign of Henry VIII. It appears to have been inferior to ale, if we may judge from the disparity of price.

[7] No date is given.

[8] "bushel" in the MS. by mistake.

the price at which they bought it, for the common good of the people.

It was enjoined upon the Masters of the Fishmongers of the one [1] Street and the other, that they should diligently take measures among themselves for setting the lowest price they conveniently might, for the easement of the people; and that they should give orders that [2] the whiting taken in the Thames, and coming by water, should be [3] sold at the quay where the vessel is moored, and then be carried to Fish Street for sale.

Caps forfeited for being fulled at mills.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxii. (Latin.)

AT a Court of our Lord the King, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Guildhall of the City of London, on the [4] next after the Feast of St. Leonard the Abbot [6 November], in the 6th year etc.;—Thomas Taillour, citizen and hurer of London, was attached to make answer to the Commonalty of the said city in a plea that, whereas by authority of the same Court it had been ordained from of old, at the prayer and by assent of the whole of the commonalty of the trade of Hurers in the said city, and till then continually approved and accustomed, that no one of the said trade shall full, or cause to be fulled, at any mill any caps or hures, on pain of forfeiting all work found so fulled, the first time, and paying 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling to the use of the Commonalty of the city aforesaid etc.; he, the said Thomas, caused 6 double round caps, 18 long caps, 6 children's long caps, and 24 single, or simple, caps, upon him taken by John Randolf, John Batte, and Richard Flete, now Masters of the trade aforesaid, and here to this Court presented, to be fulled at the mill etc., against the force and form of the Ordinance aforesaid.

And the said Thomas [5] Taillour now came here, and the whole Ordinance being read to him of which mention is made above, as entered in [6] Book H fol. xlix., he acknowledged and expressly confessed that all the caps aforesaid had been fulled at the mill etc. Wherefore, it was then and there adjudged by the Court that the same Thomas, who was then for the first time convicted of this offence against the said Ordinance, should forfeit all the caps afore-

[1] Fish Street, now Fish Street Hill, and Old Fish Street.

[2] *les whit'*.

[3] Sold wholesale.

[4] The date is omitted.

[5] Called "Fuller" by mistake in the MS.

[6] See page 402 *ante*.

said, and should pay to the use of the Commonalty 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. And the said caps were then delivered to the Chamberlain as forfeited; and the same Thomas was committed in custody; until he should have satisfied the Commonalty as to the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* aforesaid.

Proclamation made at the Pillory, upon punishment for forgery.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxiii. (Old English.)

[1] "*For as myche as Nicol Wighe, ȝerwise callyd 'Nicholas Ket-*
"*'ringham,' ȝerwise callyd 'Johan Segrave,' otherwise callyd*
"*'Nicholl Pecche,' ȝat here stont vp on ȝe pillory, is opynly conuict*
"*and atteynt afor ȝe Meir and Aldremen for a comune mysdoer and*
"*disceyvour of peple, and a fals contrefetour of lettres and mennys*
"*sealx; and especiali for a lettre which he broght late in ȝe name of*
"*Sir Nichol Pecche, Knyght, to Herry Somer, for to have borwyd* x [2]*li.*
"*with an obligacioun of* xx *li. for seurete of repayement ȝerof, vndir*
"*ȝe same Knyghtes sele, as he seyde; whiche lettre, obligacioun, and*
"*sele, were neuere made ne selyd by ȝe same Knyght, but falsly*
"*contrefetid and forged by ȝis same man ȝat here stant, as it is*
"*opynly and lawfully knowyn and provid afor ȝe Meir and Alther-*
"*men. And for as myche also as ȝis same man ȝat here stant on ȝe*
"*pillori on lik wyse disceyvid and begilyd Nicholl Carrewe, Squyer,*
"*with such another lettre and obligacion, falsly contrefetid and forgyd*
"*vndur ȝe name and seel of ȝe same Sir Nichol Pecche, Knyght, as it*
"*is euidently knowyn to ȝe forseyd Meir and Aldermen:—therfor ȝe*
"*seyd Mair and Aldirmen, considering how such worthy persones as*
"*ȝe same Knyght is, thurgh such falsnes in tyme comyng myght lightly*
"*and causeles renne in sclaundre, and ȝir men in grete harme ana*
"*losse, yef such falsnes and disceyt shold passe vnponysshid, han*
"*awardid, aftir ȝe custume of ȝe Citee, in exaumple ȝat al ȝer shul*
"*ȝe rather eschewe al such falsnes and disceyt, ȝat he shal stonde*
"*here on ȝe pillorie thre market dayes, eche day an hool hour, with on*
"*of his fals lettres be hym falsly and disseiuably contrefetid and forgid*
"*hangyng about his nek etc; and aftir ȝe execucioun of ȝis* [3] *iewesse*
"*the thrid market day, to be led from ȝis pilory to Newgate, ȝerein*

[1] This is probably the composition of John Carpenter; as in folio ccxii. of the same volume, there is a very similar Proclamation entered, on the occasion of one John Offorde, of Canterbury, being punished by the pillory for soothsaying; the proclamation being signed with Carpenter's name. See Brewer's *Life of Carpenter*, p. 15.

[2] Pounds.

[3] Judicial punishment.

" *to abyde vnto he have found seurte of his trewe gouernaunce and* " *good beryng in tyme comyng.*"

Proclamation at Christmas, against Mumming, Plays, Interludes, and Visors; and that a Lantern shall be kept burning before each house.

6 Henry V. A.D. 1418. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxiii. (Old English.)

" THE *Mair and Aldermen chargen on þe Kynges byhalf, and þis* " *Cite, þat no manere persone, of what astate, degre, or condicioun* " *þat euere he be, duryng þis holy tyme of Cristemes be so hardy in eny* " *wyse to walk by nyght in eny manere mommyng, pleyes, enterludes,* " *or eny oþer disgisynges with eny feynyd* [1] *berdis, peyntid visers,* " *diffourmyd or colourid visages in eny wyse, up peyne of enprisonement* " *of her bodyes, and macyng fyne aftir þe discrecioun of þe Mair and* " *Aldremen ;* [2] *outake þat hit be leful to eche persone for to be honestly* " *mery as he can, with in his owne hous dwellyng. And more ouere* " *þei charge on þe Kynges byhalf, and þe Cite, þat eche honest persone,* " *dwellyng in eny hye strete or lane of þis Citee, hang out of her hous* " *eche night, duryng þis solempne Feste, a lanterne with a candell* " *þer in, to* [3] *brenne as long as hit may endure,* [4] *vp peyne to pay* iv*d.* " *to þe Chaumbre at eche tyme þat hit faillith.*"

Proclamation made at the Pillory, upon punishment for selling charcoal in sacks of deficient measure.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxvi. (Old English.)

[5]" *For as mych as Johan Umbergh, de Shenfeld in Essexe,* [6] *colier,* " *þat here stant, is openly conuict by his confessioun made afor þe* " *Meir and Aldremen, þat he, in disceyt of þe comune peple, hath sold* " *coles þis same yeer more þan a* xii *tymes by ech of þes* vii *sakkes þat* " *lyen here byside, for sakkis of* viii *busshels of ful mesure; wher in* " *troubþe þei conteyne but* v, vi, *or* vii *busshels at moost: þerfor, in* " *ensample þat al oþer shold be ware in tyme comyng of such falsnes* " *and disceyt, the Meir and Aldirmen han awardid hym to stonde* " *here on þe pilory, and his sakkes to be brent undur hym.*"

[1] beards.
[2] " except that it shall be."
[3] burn.
[4] " upon pain of paying."
[5] About April, 1419.
[6] Meaning, seller of charcoal.

Regulation made that the Serjeants and other officers of the Mayor, Sheriffs, or City, shall not beg for Christmas gifts.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxxviii. (Latin.)

FORASMUCH as it is not becoming or agreeable to propriety that those who are in the service of reverend men, and from them or through them have the advantage of befitting food and raiment, as also, of reward or remuneration in a competent degree, should, after a perverse custom, be begging aught of people, like paupers; and seeing that in times past, every year at the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity [25 December], according to a certain custom, which has grown to be an abuse, the vadlets of the Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Chamber of the said city,—persons who have food, raiment, and appropriate advantages, resulting from their office,—under colour of asking for an [1] oblation, have begged many sums of money of brewers, bakers, cooks, and other victuallers; and in some instances have more than once threatened wrongfully to do them an injury if they should refuse to give them something; and have frequently made promises to others, that in return for a present they would pass over their unlawful doings in mute silence; to the great dishonour of their masters, and to the common loss of all the City:—therefore, on Wednesday the last day of April, in the 7th year etc., by William Sevenok, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of London, it was ordered and established, that no vadlet or other serjeant of the Mayor, Sheriffs, or City, should in future beg or require of any person, of any rank, degree, or condition, whatsoever, any moneys, under colour of an oblation, or in any other way, on pain of losing his office.

Proclamation against the adulteration and the mixing of wines.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxvii. (Old English.)

PROCLAMACIOUN of [2] *Romeney, and thordinaunce therof.—*

"*For as moch as many gret, now a dayes and long tyme hertofore,*
"*bothe Englisshmen and aliens, in comone harme of alle the peple, and*
"*gret sclaundre of þis Citee, naught charginge her-owne untrouþe and*
"*disceyt, daylich usyn within þis Citee þair wyne of Spayne, Rochell,*
"*and oþer remenauntz of brokyn,* [3] *sodyn, reboyllid, and unthrifty*
"*wynes of oþer contrees, whan þei are* [4] *feblyd in colour, and noght in*

[1] Or offering: an early allusion to the practice of begging for Christmas boxes.
[2] A kind of Malmsey wine; see page 255 *ante*.
[3] sodden.
[4] enfeebled.

" *value, to put yn diuers buttys and oþir vessels, þat are here* [1]*rasyd*
" *and gummyd with picche,* [2]*code, and othir horrible and unholsome*
" *þinges, for to reduce and bryng ayen, in disceyte of þe peple, a ple-*
" *saunt colour to þe sight, and a lykly manere drynkyng of Romeney*
" *to þe smell and tast. And noght only for exclusion and puttyng a*
" *wey of þis opyn and sclaunderouse deceyt, here with yn þis Citee late*
" *practisid and bygonne, but also for þe redy remedyng of grete multitude*
" *of such wynes* [3]*deceyuablych contrefetyd and medlid on þe other syde*
" *of þe see, and broght hydir to selle, the peticion of þe Comons hath*
" *oftyn here to for requirid a couenable remedie; wherfor, þe Mair*
" *and Aldirmen, þat now are, be good deliberacion and assent of þe*
" *Comons, knowyng wele þat al þe grete multitude of wynes þat are*
" *clepid 'Romeneyes,' wiþ in this Citee, are but contrefetid of Spaynissh*
" *wyne and Rochell, and oþer remenauntz of wyne forseyd, albeit þat*
" *in colour and tast be the deceyuable menys forseyd, it semith oþer;*
" *willyng also the stable amendement of þe deceyt and fals contrefetyng*
" *and vntrewe medlyng forsayd, and þat eche wyne be sold hole in his*
" *degre and kynd, as he growith;—han ordeynid and establisshyd,*
" *þat no man with yn þis Citee, or þe liberte þerof, fro this day for-*
" *ward selle a galon of þe best such wyne contrefetid, that þei calle*
" *'Romeney,' no derrer þan vid. on peyne of forfaiture of al þe vessell*
" *and wyn, wherof he sellith oght in þe contrarie. And also, þat fro*
" *this day forward no man with yn þis Citee, ne þe liberte þer of, fre*
" *ne forein, coloure ne medle no manere wyn, þat is to sey, no white*
" *wiþ rede, old with newe, hole with brokyn or corrupt, Rochel with*
" *Renyssh, ne none othere wyne of diuers kyndes ne* [4]*growynges to gidir;*
" *but selle hem hole and trewe, evyn as þei growyn, up peyne of* [5]*juysse*
" *of þe pillorye, as oft as he may be conuict in þe contraire. And also,*
" *þat no couper, ne none othir man, with yn þe fraunchise of þis Citee,*
" *be so hardy fro þis day forward, in his owne persone, or by his*
" *seruaunt, to gumme, rase, bynde,* [6] *setynhede, or in eny other wyse*
" *contrefete or medle with þe vndewe makyng or contrefetyng of ony*
" *manere wyn, up peyne of the same juysse of pyllory, to have as oft*
" *as he is lawfully conuict or atteynt ther of. And more ouere,*
" *for þaccomplissement of* [7]*sikerer holdyng and continuaunce of þis*
" *Ordeynaunce, the Mair and Aldermen haue ordeynid þat euery man,*
" *of what degre, astate, or condicioun þat he be, þat can aspye, or en-*

[1] scraped, or scratched within, to make the resin adhere.
[2] Cobbler's wax.
[3] deceivably, or deceptively.
[4] growths.
[5] Judicial punishment.
[6] Qy. as to this word.
[7] " more secure," or sure.

" *fourme þe Chamberleyn of þis Citee of eny persone þat in ony wise*
" *sellith ony Romeneyes or eny oþer wynes, or hem medlith or colourith*
" *in eny wyse, a yens þe manere and fourme aboue expressid, shal have*
" *þe third parte of þe forfaiture þerof demyd for his labour.*"

Proclamation made at the Pillory, on punishment for adulterating wines.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxvii. (Old English.)

THE [1]*iewisse of the pillory for William Horold, for fals Romeney.*—
" *For as mych as by þe Mair, Aldermen, and Comunes, of þis Citee*
" *hit was late ordeyned and proclamyd, for the good and eese of al þe*
" *peple, þat no coupere, fre ne foreyn, ne none oþer man, shold wiþin*
" *þis Citee rase ne gumme, or in eny other wyse medle with undewe*
" *makyng, medlyng, or contrefetying of Romeney, up peyne of* [1]*juesse of*
" *þe pillory ; and for as mych as William Horold, Couper, of Hamp-*
" *tone, that here stant, ferst by one enquest was endytid afor þe Meir*
" *and Aldermen, and aftirward lawfully conuict and atteynt by an*
" *other, that he, long aftir the sayd proclamacioun, a yens the tenure*
" *an fourme of þe sayd Ordenaunce, ymagynyng sotilly to deceyve þe*
" *comune peple in contrefetyng of old and feble Spaynissh wyn for good*
" *and trewe Romeney, in þe Parisshe of Seynt Martyns in the Vyntry,*
" *falsly and deceyuably gummyd and rasyd two buttes with diuers*
" *gummes and* [2]*unholsome oþer thynges for mannys body, and feld hem*
" *ful of old and feble Spaynissh wyn, to have a lykly manere taste and*
" *smell to the drynkyng of Romeney, thurgh þe gummyng and rasyng*
" *aboue seyd. Also, þe said William, in gretter deceyt of þe peple, for*
" *to make the same wyn haue a lykly colour of Romeney, would have*
" *put poudir of bayes and oþer poudres þer in, yef he had noght þe* [3]*more*
" *warly be* [3] *let by certein officers þat toke hym þer with. Therfor the*
" *Meir and Aldermen, wyllyng þat euery man þe rather shold eschewe*
" *such falsnes and disceyt in tyme comyng, haue aftir þe fourme of*
" *þe forseyd Ordenaunce awardid, þat he shal stonde here on þe pillory*
" *þis day an hour.*"

[1] Judicial punishment.
[2] *unsolsome* in the MS.
[3] " more warily been prevented."

Proclamation made at the Pillory, upon punishment for selling charcoal in sacks, deficient in measure.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxviii. (Old English.)

" *For as mych as Johan Walter, colyer, of Chesthunt, þat her stant,*
" *is opynly conuict afor þe Mair and Aldremen, be his owne con-*
" *fession, þat he profred to selle* viii *sakkes of cole, of þe which eche*
" *of hem lakked a busshel and more, and some of hem tweyn:—*
" *wherfor, þe Meir and Aldermen han awarded, in example of all*
" *oþer, þat he shall stond here on þe pilory þis day an hour, and his*
" *sakkis brent undur hym.*"

Ordinance for the abolition of the Debtors' Prison at Ludgate.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxviii. (Norman French.)

" WHEREAS the commendable intentions and charitable purpose of
" those who have been governors and presidents of the City of
" London heretofore, have ordained a prison, called 'Ludgate,' for
" the good and comfort of poor freemen of the same city, who
" have been condemned; to the end that such poor prisoners might,
" more freely than others who were strangers, dwell in quiet in
" such place, and pray for their benefactors, and live upon the
" alms of the people, and, in increase of their merits, by benign
" suffrance, in such imprisonment pass all their lives, if God should
" provide no other remedy for them;—now, from one day to an-
" other, a thing to be deplored, the charitable intentions and com-
" mendable purposes aforesaid are frustrated and turned to evil,
" inasmuch as many false persons of bad disposition and purpose,
" have been more willing to take up their abode there, so as to waste
" and spend their goods upon the ease and licence that there is
" within, than to pay their debts: and, what is even more, do
" there compass, conspire, and imagine oftentimes, through others
" of their false covin, to indict good, reputable, and loyal men,
" of the same city and other districts, for certain felonies and trea-
" sons, of which they never have been guilty, but whereby the said
" men are oftentimes in danger of being ruined in body and in
" goods; just as of late it befell, when Roger Olyver and Roger
" Lawsell, with certain other prisoners, their accomplices, in the
" said prison, caused to be indicted John Lane and John Gedney,
" who of late were severally Sheriffs of the same city, Robert Ar-
" nold, William Bourtone, and certain others of the most sub-
" stantial citizens of the said city, with other persons, to the

" number of sixty and more. Therefore, William Sevenok, now " Mayor, and the Aldermen and Sheriffs, with the assent of the " Commons, wishing to provide some especial remedy in this be- " half, so far as they may, considering that the foundation of this " enormous crime of false compassing, conspiring, and imagining " the said indictments, was laid and commenced within the said " Prison of Ludgate, and that the liberty of the said prison is " rather the cause and occasion of the non payment of people than " the payment, and so, against that good policy in the cause of " which every prison was first founded and ordained, have ordered " and established, on the first day of June, in the 7th year of the " reign of King Henry, after the Conquest the Fifth, that the " said Prison of Ludgate shall be abolished and disqualified as a " prison, and that all the prisoners therein shall be removed and " safely carried to Neugate, there to remain, each in such keeping " as his own deserts shall demand, according as, and for the time " which, the law of the land shall give to him."[1]

Enactment as to funds for the support of the New Work at the Guildhall.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Journal 1 fol. 59. (Latin.)

SATURDAY, the 19th of August, in the 7th year etc.: present, the Mayor, Knolles, R. Chichile, Wottone, Pike, Nortone, Penne, Gedeney, Widingtone, Standolf, the two Sheriffs, Whitingham, Reinwell.—

It was ordered that for this year the [2]Scavage should be applied to the New Work at the Guildhall, together with all moneys paid in the way [3]of contribution etc. And that Thomas Pike should contribute to the New Work all the moneys in arrear, and from him due for Scavage for three years.

Duplicate Copy of a Letter from King Henry to the Corporation of the City of London, the original Letter having been captured by the enemy.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxxvii. (Old English.)

" *By the Kyng.—Trusty and well beloued. We grete you well, and* " *we thanke you wiþ al our hert of þe good wil and seruice þat we* " *haue alweys founde in you hedertoward, and* [4]*spicillich of your*

[1] As to the speedy re-establishment of this prison, see page 677 *post*.

[2] A toll, or duty, taken upon the "showage," or opening out, of goods.

[3] *de cont.*

[4] specially.

" *kynde and notable profre of an ayde, þe which ye han graunted vnto*
" *vs of your owne good mocion, as our broþer of Bedford and our*
" *Chancellor of England haue written vnto vs, yeuing þerinne good*
" *ensaumple yn diuerce wyse to al þe remanant of our sugitz in our*
" *lande: and soo we pray you, as our trust is, ye wool for to continue.*
" *And as to þe said aide, þe which ye haue concluded to do vnto vs*
" *now at þis tyme, we pray you specially þat we mow haue it at*
" *such tyme and in such wayse as our* [1]*broþer of Bedford shal moor*
" *plenely declare vnto you on our behalue,* [2]*lating you fully wete þat*
" *we haue writen to al our frendes and allies þorwe Cristendom, for*
" *to haue socours and help of hem* [3]*ayeins þe same tyme þat our sayd*
" *broþer shal declare you; the which, when þey here of þarme and*
" *þarray þat ye and other of our subgitz make at home yn help of vs,*
" *shal yeue hem gret corage to hast þair comyng vnto vs moche þe*
" *rather, and nat faille, as we trust fully. Wherfor we pray you*
" *hertely, þat ye wolde do touching þe forsayd ayde, as our sayd*
" *broþer shal declare vnto you on our behalue, considering þat so*
" *necessarie ne so acceptable a seruice as ye may do,* [4]*and wol do, as*
" *we trust vnto you, at þis tyme, ye ne might neuer haue don vnto vs*
" *seth our werres in Fraunce began. For we truste fully to Goddes*
" *might and His mercy, wiþ good help of you and of our land, to*
" *haue a good ende of our sayd werre in short tyme, and for to come*
" *home vnto you, to gret comfort and singuler joye of our hert, as God*
" *knoweþ; þe which He graunte vs to His plesaunce, and haue you*
" *euer in His kepinge. Yeuen vnder our Signet, yn our toun of*
" *Pontoise, þe* xvii *day of August.*

[5]" *And weteþ þat þe forsayd* xvii *day of August departed from*
" *vs at Pountoyse our lettres to you direct in þic same tenur. And*
" *by cause it is sayd þe berer of hem is by our enemys taken in to*
" [6]*Crotey, we renouelle hem here at* [7]*Trye þe Castell, þe* xii *day of*
" *Septembre.*"

Order given to the Chamberlain, to seize the Rushboats.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Journal 1. fol. 61. (Latin and Norman French.)

THURSDAY, the 29th of September, in the 7th year etc.: present, the Mayor, Recorder, Whityngtone, Merlawe, R. Chichele, Fau-

1 *bother* in the MS.
2 "letting you fully know."
3 against.
4 *ad* in the MS.
5 "And know." A Postscript added to the duplicate copy of the original Letter, after its supposed loss.
6 Crotoye.
7 Trie le Chastel.

coner, Wottone, H. Bartone, Penne, Nortone, Pike, Ralph Bartone, Purveys, Whitingham, and Botiler, Sheriffs.—

[1]It is granted that the [2]*risshbotes* at the Flete and elsewhere in London shall be taken into the hands of the Chamberlain; and the Chamberlain shall cause all the streets to be cleansed.

Election of Richard Whityngton to his third Mayoralty.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxxviii. (Latin.)

On Friday, the Feast of St. Edward the King and Confessor [13 October] in the 7th year etc., after Mass of the Holy Spirit devoutly and becomingly celebrated with solemn music in the Chapel of the Guildhall of the City of London, according to the Ordinance made thereon in the [3]time of John Wodecok, late Mayor of the said city, and approved, in presence of William Sevenok, Mayor, John [4][Bartone], Recorder, Richard Whitingtone, Thomas Knolles, Richard Merlawe, Robert Chichele, William Walderne, William Crowmer, Thomas Fauconer, Nicholas Wottone, Henry Bartone, Thomas Aleyn, John Michel, John Gedney, Thomas Pyke, William Chichele, John Penne, William Nortone, John Reynewelle, John Perveys, Ralph Bartone, Robert Wydingtone, John Standelf, Aldermen, and Robert Whitingham and John Boteler, Sheriffs, and an immense number of the Commonalty of the citizens of the said city, summoned to the Guildhall of London for the election of a Mayor for the ensuing year, by their common assent, consent, and desire, Richard Whitingtone was chosen Mayor for the ensuing year; and on the morrow of the said Feast was presented before the Barons of the Exchequer of our Lord the King, at Westminster, admitted, and accepted as such.

Confession of a false accusation.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Journal 1 fol. 62. (Latin.)

Tuesday, the 17th of October, in the 7th year etc.—

J. Derby, *thef*, and J. Selby, Clerk of the Compter.—J. Derby, son of J. Derby, *windrawer*, brought here from the Marshalsea, in custody of the Marshal, acknowledged that whereas he had formerly said that John Selby kept Sir John Oldecastell in his house, and maintained him against the King, he now said, upon his soul,

[1] In French.

[2] Rush boats: see page 643 *ante*. This was probably in consequence of the obstructions arising from rushes being thrown into water.

[3] See page 566 *ante*.

[4] Omitted in the MS.

that, without any duress, in presence of the people standing, he had falsely lied therein around. And he said that for one year and more he had endeavoured to disclose this to the Mayor and Aldermen, but could not appear, by reason of his being detained in the Marshalsea.

Ordinance for the re-establishment of the Debtors' Prison at Ludgate.

7 Henry V. A.D. 1419. Letter-Book I. fol. ccxxxviii. (Norman French.)

"WHEREAS through the [1]abolition and doing away with the Prison "of Ludgate, which was formerly ordained for the good and com- "fort of citizens and other reputable persons, and also, by reason of "the fetid and corrupt atmosphere that is in the [2]hateful gaol "of Neugate, many persons who lately were in the said Prison of "Ludgate, and who in the time of William Sevenoke, late Mayor, "for divers great offences which they had there compassed, were "committed to the said gaol [of Neugate], are now dead, who "might have been living, it is said, if they had remained in Lud- "gate, abiding in peace there:—and seeing that every person is "sovereignly bound to support, and be tender of, the lives of men, "the which God has bought so dearly with His precious blood;— "therefore, Richard Whityngton, now Mayor, and the Aldermen, "on Saturday, the 2nd day of November, have ordained and esta- "blished that the said Gate of Ludgate shall be a prison from "henceforth, to keep therein all citizens and other reputable per- "sons, whom the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, or Chamberlain of "the City, shall think proper to commit and send to the same. "Provided always, that no one shall be Warder of the same pri- "son, unless he be a man good and loyal, and one who has found "sufficient sureties yearly to the Sheriffs of London that he will well "and lawfully keep the prisoners there, and will keep the Sheriffs "and the City harmless in all things which pertain unto the safe- "keeping of the prisoners and Prison aforesaid."

[1] See page 673 *ante.*

[2] *heynouse.*

A LIST OF OLD ENGLISH WORDS,

OR

WORDS USED AS SUCH, FOUND IN THE LATIN OR FRENCH TEXT OF THE ORIGINAL.

---

acole 131
agul 369
alegiste 194
aletonne 74
ameraille 194
ancere 200
anfelde 283
ankyr 370
appelblome 206
arblast 370
arewehede 489
aumbre 327
auncere 283
aunderne 284, *aundiron* 109, 200
auugere 283
ave 455
backstiez 369
bakere 631
baksteye 370
baleset 443
baleys 470
baner 370
bankere 283
barbir 384, *barbour* 631
barroke 284
baudekyn 524
beile 370, *beyl* 369
ber 666
berster 466, *birlester* 508
biker 550
bilet 437
bisshes 153, 329
bladesmythe 568, *bladsmythe* 567
bokele 470, 471
bokeram 255, *bokerames* 267
bolle 284, 429
bolte 557
bonette 369
bord 370
botele 166, 324
botelmakere 421
bowelyne 369, 370
boweshawe 283
boye 370
boyrope 369
braeler 277
brasyere 282
bregirdle 250
bren 257
brewere 531, *bruer* 591
brewyfe 264
brodearwe 557
brouderer 455
brounmedle 230
brusket 312
buckette 75, *bukette* 369
burrokes 487
butte 369
bys 267
cadaz 145
calabre 329, 331
calveslether 547
candelstikke 550
cappe 529, 530, 549
cappemaker 530
cartecloute 284
cartere 548
cartstroke 283
chape 400, 471
cheker 131
chesemongere 405
cheyne 369
chopyn 78, 347
cierge 301, 359, *cirgez* 301
clensingbecche 194
clocke 551
cloke 469
closwerk 513
cobeler 539, 540, 570, 572, 573, *cobelere* 475
code 301
codnet 220
coffyn 429, 443, 444
cofre 283
cokthresshyng 571
cokylle 550
coler 370
collere 9
congre 464
copegorge 471
copersmyth 521, *copremethe* 159

cordewaner 539, 540, 573, *cordewanere* 570
cordewayne 391, *cordwan* 256
corkille 370
corody 588
corse 470
coster 511
cosynis 422. See *quissyn*
cote 255
countour 419
couper 541
coursewolle 559
cours ware 547
coverlitz 123, *coverlyt* 260
coynston 262
cradilbowe 422
cranelynz 369
crouper 136
cruetz 242
cuppebonde 601
curreiour 421
curroie 360
cuteler 474
dacre 323. See *dyker*
darte 454
dauber 511
daviot 370
dere 547
dereslether 547
diamande 613. See *dyamande*
diegher 314, *dier* 365, *dighere* 337
digeon 439
dore 397
dornail 262
doser 511, *dosere* 283
draynet 220
dyamande 550, *dyamaunde* 470, *dyamaunt* 313. See *diamande*
dyker 234. See *dacre*
egge 569
eleshippe 580, 581
ermyn 330
eschele 370
esquele 350, 351, *esquelle* 241, *esquielle* 432
esquier 494. See *squyer*
estrichesborde 261
evechepynge 33, 440, 532, *evynchepynge* 339
fagot 560, *fagottes* 560
faussecord 205
fawkone 550
felmongere 329, 536
ferdkyn 597
ferling 463, *ferlyng* 463
ferrette 422
ferthenge 166
fesaunt 312
fesse 167
feyre 33
ffilyng 513
filace 369
filed ware 547
flekage 422
forcer 563
forcermaker 563
forfote 571
forsteye 370, *forstiez* 369
forman 384
foteballe 571
fourme 511
fozer 265
frank ensense 537
fullere 344
furbour 477
galoche 554, 555
gardenere 548
garnesshyng 513
garnete 284
garretters 399
gaudees 455
gayne 439
geet 422, 455. See *jeet*
gelder 158
gemewe 647
gentilman 638, 650
gibeser 398
girdinez 369
goldesmyth 494
gonne 205
gotesfelle 234
gowne 505
grape 262
grapenel 369
greywerk 330
grosser 314
gurdeler 284
gylle 78
haberdassher 530, *haberdasshere* 354
hachyng 513
halier 370
hamondeys 422
hamour 547
hanappe 351
handwerke 179
harelot 474
hatchette 284
hatte 559
hautpas 453
hedrope 369, 370
hele 572
herbergery 324
hercę 284, 359
herewerke 331
hertlathe 261
heyngge 283
heyr 194
hokester 406. See *hucstere*
Hokkedayes 562, 571
hokkyng 562, 571
holdshrof 283 [1]
hostellry 324
hostiller 591, 638
hosyer 333, 641
huche 369
hucstere 347, *hukkestere* 467, *hukster* 323, 347, 533, 581, 591. See *hokester*
hure 403, 549, 559
hyndescalves 234

[1] Dele Note [10], and read "Old shruff, dross, or refuse of metal."

inkehorne 422
jacke 418
jeet 562. See *geet*
joukerie 457
Jubile 494
jueller 662
kemelyne 194, 541
kemstercombe 283
kerfsheres 283
ketel 369
kiddefelles 234
kilderkyn 517, 518
knotte 422
kombe 422
kydel 220
laborer 586
lanyer 546, 547
lathe 305
lathestokke 75
lathoke 74
lathyre 75
latone 200, 204, 363, 398, 399, 400
lauender 512
launce 370
lettis 330
lodysman 655
loket 400, 471
lokyer 282
lom 305, *lomb* 435
lyghter 589
lymbrennere 174
lymnour 557
lynyng 540
lyter 326
maincherin 644
male 206
maltman 460, 645
marbryn 131
mascle 172
mask 215
masshfat 194
menevyr 267
molde 513
moldingborde 163
moldyng 513
molet 400
mummyng 658
murre 131
mustarde querne 284
mytre 550
nape 369
nightcappe 422
noche 313, *nouche* 249, 326, 411, 429, 443, *nowche*, 550, *nuche* 124
note 200
ore 369, 370
oure 320
overlether 571, 572, *overlethir* 571
painman 644
pakkure 330
palet 429, 444, *palette* 369
paltocke 418, *paltoke* 283
paltokmaker 418
parchemyner 641
Parys kuverchief 475
paternoster 327, 470, *paternostre* 124, 455
paternostrer 20
paxbred 263, 422, 550
peautre 264
peautrer 244, 631
pec 666, *pek* 461
pecyng 540
pedeller 662
peelle 549
pelwolle 559
perdriche 312
permis 422
perreie 458
pestelle 312
pheliper 324
phelperye 324
picher 242
piebakere 432, *pybaker* 581
pikeyse 284
pikfork 284
pilche 505
pilowe 647
piper querne 422
plater 241
plaunchenail 292, *plaunchesnail* 262
plaunke 283
plonchone 283
pokete 262
poletwyne 369
poleyne 369
pollanges 369
ponchoun 305
popelle 153, 267
portehors 466
potell 78
pottz tankards 369
pouchemaker 359, 527, 554
poudrebox 520
poynt 422
prikettz 359, *priketz* 301
puree 329, *purree* 267
pursnet 508
pyke 516
pympernele 580, 581
pynchone 520
pynnere 596
pynsons 284, *pynsouns* 283
quarel 370
quareling 540
quarlet 563
queek 455, 456, *quek* 395
quernestone 283
quissyn 260, *quyshyn* 283. See *cosynis*
radiche, 537
ragston 262
rakke 369
ramme 262
raryngfat 194
revers 458
ridel 283
risshbote 676
roeslether 547, *rolether* 234, 547
rofnail 262
rolere 205

roo 547
roostrees 369
rorer 88, *rorere* 86
roset 217
rosyn 537
rouel 284
rubye 313
rungepyn 283
ryvetting 540
samyte 267
sandel 254, *sendal* 255, *sendale* 267
sanguyne 131
saplathe 261
sappe 597
satyn 418, 524
savenape 200
sawier 254
say 254
schoteborde 75
scluys 615
scouryng 549
scriveyn 529, *scryvaner* 631
scurelle 153
segge 512
selle 550
setuwale 537
seylyerde 369. See *zeylyerde*
shastele 580, 581
shepeslether 547
sheres 547
shete 369, *shettes* 370
shetilmaker 584
shiphenge 283
shipman 370
shotfisshe 598
shoute 262
skaltrowes 369
sketfate 369
skeyne 369
skope 369
slegge 283
snyte 312, 426
sope 541
soudyour 598
soylepele 423
spadierne 283
spaude 312
spek 656
speye 615
sprigge 305
spurgail 265
squyer 456. See *esquier*
stagge 235
stechynges 369
steyes 370
stobele 581, *stobelele* 580
stokfisshmongere 371, 598
stole 511
stradlynge 153, *stranlyng* 267
stremer 370
strenge 370
strenger 634
sursie 131
swage 470
syge 402
tabbletys 550
taillour 494, 522
taleghwode 369, *talwode* 254
talgar 406
tappetroghe 194, 322
tartaryn 466
tasele 150
tasse 360
teeldes 369.
thef 676
thewe 319, 367, 368, 486
thurghwalis 370, *thurghwals* 369
tippestaffe 531
tirlet 217
tonour 200
topcastelle 369
torf 512
torchez 359, *torchys* 301
tortiz 359
tourope 369
tprhurt 27
trasonnail 305, *traversnail* 262
traventer 256
trevyt 369, *triwet* 283
tromekeresnet 172
trusse 369
trussyngcoffre 418
turnour 235, 599
turnyng 513
twybille 284
tyne 74
tyngbasse (?) 656
tynpan 283
upheldere 282
uppelande 393, 394
uptie 369, 370
vate 541
wardhoke 116
waterberere 472
waterfyle 369
waterlader 7, *waterleder* 254
waynskott 375
webbe 314, 367, 425
werk 328, 330, 331
werkhous 262
werprope 369
wexchaundeler 358, 424
whippecorde 423
whittawyer 232
wildewerk 329
wodbille 284
wodcok 312, *wodecok* 426, *wodecoke* 643
wodemonger 582
wolpakker 631
worchestede 110, *worstede* 199, 511
wormsed 537
wyke 301, 359
wyndounail 262
wyndrawer 666
wyndyngbaille 369
wyndyng poley 369
wyndyngrope 369
yelfat 194
yerderope 369, 370
yomen 542
yomen taillours 609
zeylyerde 370

INDEX.

Localities are given under their modern names.

Abjuring the realm, 6
Abraham, John, 421
Abyndone, Simon de, Sheriff, 133
Abydone, Stephen de, Alderman, 94, 107, 127; Sheriff, 113, 116; Mayor, 118, 119; Johanna, his wife, 44
Accidents. *See* Coroners' Rolls *and* Inquests
Adryan, Walter, sale by, 203
Agincourt, the Victory of, 620
"Agnes," the old form of the name, 68
Agnes le Clair, the spring of, 451
Agnes, the Parish of St., in Aldersgate, 248
Akatur, Joce le, Alderman, 23
Albany, the Duke of, his alleged compact with Henry V., 639
Albon, John, request by Edward II. in favour of, 69, 70
Albon, John, in the Poultry, 264
Albon, John, Alderman, 345
Aldermanbury, 476; the Postern, 614
Alderman, an, dismissed for deafness, 661
Aldermen, sentences and punishments, for insults offered to, 46, 78, 500, 506, 605, 663; for defamation and slander of the, 40, 423, 433, 474, 507, 576, 585, 592; sentence for assault upon, 490, 595; duties of the, 143, 144, 410; order sent to the, as to setting the watch, 420, 433, 488; to accompany the Mayor, newly-elected, to Westminster, 424; directed to make inquisition, 478; regulation for the election of, 545; charge sent to the, as to the watch, 561, 662; imprisonment for refusing the office of Alderman, 601; the, enjoined to reside within the City, 654
Aldersgate, 207, 248, 389, 436, 527; the Ward of, 11, 230; grant of the dwelling-house over the Gate of, 388
Aldgate, 190, 414, 449; the Foss at, 187; the Gate of, 148; the Ward of, 9, 468; lease of the dwelling-house over the Gate of, to Geoffrey Chaucer, 377
Ale, not to be sold by regrators on London Bridge, 137; regulation for the sale of, 347; pretence of being a taker of, 536
Alestakes, regulation for the length of, 386
Aleyn, Thomas, Alderman, 676
Alianor, Queen, wife of Edward I., 26
All Hallows Barking, the Parish of, 16, 453
All Hallows Bread Street, the Parish of, 536, 661
All Hallows the Great, the Parish of, 455
All Hallows the Less, the Church of, 67
All Hallows London Wall, the Parish of, 484; the Church of, 615
Amiens, the merchants of, 151
Andreu, James, Alderman, 345
Andrew, John, Alderman and Sheriff, 14, 17
Andrew, St., Castle Baynard, the Parish of, 4
Anelace, 15
Antholin, the Church of St., 480
Antiphonar, 263
Antonine, St., the House of, 83
Appealer, or false accuser, charges by a, 504
Appeltone, William, a Friar Minor, slain, 450
Apple-bloom, the colour, 206
Apprentice, repudiation of the acts of a runaway, 629
Apprenticeship, false indentures of, 397
Aqueduct, the, in Fleet Street, 503
Araz, Robert de, Sheriff, 9
Arbalest, 48
Arbalesters, sent by the City to Berwick upon Tweed, 114
Armagh, the Archbishop of, intercedes for an offender, 503
Armourers, 145
Arms, proclamation as to the wearing of, 268
Arrow-head, the Government mark, 489
Arundel, Edmund Fitz-Alan, Earl of, 104
Asheby, Sir Robert de, 208
Ashridge, the College of *Bons Hommes* at, 24
Askham, William, Sheriff, 546, 548; Alderman, 565
Assault, arrest for, 126; sentence of imprisonment for, 371; on a Ward constable, 522
Asshurst, John, 383
Assisa Panis, the, 162
Aswy, Richard, Alderman, 26
Aswy, or Eswy, Sir Stephen, Alderman, 26, 36
Attachment by sureties, 4
Attack upon the City expected, 204, 344

Atte Watre, Walter, claim of benefit of clergy, by, 470
Aubrey, Andrew, Sheriff, 185; Alderman, 188, 191, 222, 253; Mayor, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 260, 269
Aubrey, John, Alderman, 345, 390, 413
Austin, Thomas, Alderman, 515
Austin, interruption of the service in the Church of St., near St. Paul's, 228
Austin Friars, the, 30, 108, 184; Prior of the, 312
Auvergne, Anketil, or Anketin, de, Alderman, 8, 11
Avoirdupois goods, 26, 458

Babutz, Sir Nicholas de, a theft committed on, 296
Bacinet, 40, 145
Backwell Hall, 51, 289; Ordinances of, 550
Bacoun, John, keeper of the royal jewels, 429, 443
Bacquelle, delivery of a chest by Cecily, widow of Sir John, 110. *See* Banquelle
Bacquelle, Thomas, 110
Bacun, Nicholas, painter, 23
Bacun, Walter, Chaplain, theft by, 24
Baddeby, John, indenture made by, as to his Lock, 383
Baddebyesloke, 383
"Bail," meaning of the word, 48
Bakehouse, lease of a, on Cornhill, 129
Bakers, 36, 180, 323, 423. *See* Bread
Balancer, Ralph le, 94
Balass rubies, 411
Baldoke, Robert de, delivery of coffers and books lately belonging to, 168
Bamme, Adam, Alderman, 515, 520, 524, 526, 548; Mayor, 523, 533; insult to, 506; Member for the City, 511; dies in his Mayoralty, 544
Bamme, Henry, 515
"Banker," meaning of the word, 44, 179
Banquelle, Sir John de, Alderman, 23, 26, 36; his residence near the Guildhall, 51. *See* Bacquelle
Baptism, fees for, 463
Bar of the Old Temple, 642
Barbers, the, 67, 295, 393, 593, 606. *See* Surgeons
"Barbette," meaning of, 44
Bardi, Society of the, 197
Barefoot, punishment of walking, 528
Barentyn, Drew, jeweller, 550; Alderman, 565, 620; declaration as to his Christian name, 553; Mayor, 574, 597
Barge, a, built by the City for the King's service, 368, 373, 374, 380, 409, 478
Barking, 135, 244, 245
Baroncin of Lucca, theft of plate belonging to, 24
Barons, the, of London, 37
Barrels ordered to be burnt, 597
Bartholomew, the Mayor's Clerk, 139
Bartholomew, the Hospital of St., 436; the Prior of, 311
Bartholomew the Little, the Parish of St., 524
Bartlot, Richard, his barrels burnt, 597
Bartone, Henry, Sheriff, 562; Alderman, 565, 585, 620, 676; Mayor, 647, 648, 649, 653, 655
Bartone, John, the elder, Recorder, 620, 638, 641, 647, 660, 676
Bartone, Ralph, Alderman, 676
Bartone, William, Friar, compact made by, 495
Baselard, theft of a, 430, 531
Basinge, Robert de, Alderman, 23
Basinge, Thomas de, Alderman, 3
"Basinghall," origin of the name, 520
Basse, John, fined for stopping a procession, 509
Bassishaw, the Ward of, 12, 15, 50, 88; origin of the name, 520
Bat, Thomas, indemnifies the City against fire, 46
Bath, John Harewell, Bishop of, 430
Bathe, John de, and Cristina, his wife, 527
"Batterie," copper so called, 155
Battersea, 483
Bazen, 136
"Bear at the Bridge Foot," the, 131
Beauchampe, Sir John de, 187
Beauchampe, Roger de, 410
Beauchaumpe, Thomas, 323
Beauchaumpe, William de, acquittance by, on sale of his prisoner, 392
Beauflour, John, 61
Beauflour, Ralph, 182
Beauflur, James, 123, 130, 131
Beche, Nicholas de, Constable of the Tower, 199
Bedel, a, discharged for spreading false reports, 507
Bedels of Wards, 41, 42
Bedford, Isabel, Countess of, 275; pretended message to, 431
Bedford, John, Duke of, 604
Bedlem, lands of the Bishop of, 39
Bedlem, pretence of being a collector for the Hospital of, 586
Beds of the humbler classes, 8
Beer, early mention of, in England, 666
Beggars, common, regulations as to, 390
Bekeryng, Thomas, charge of treason against, and death in Newgate, 638
Belhomme, William, 365
Bell, agreement for founding a, 100
Bells on the swine of St. Antonine, 83
Benedict Fynke, Parish of St., 30, 184
Benedict, Gracechurch Street, Parish of St., 645
Benedict Shorhogge, Parish of St., 661
Benefit of Clergy, claim of, 25, 229, 470, 562
Benyngtone, Simon de, Commoner, 280; Sheriff, 302, 303
Bereford, Sir William de, Justiciar, 63

Berkinge, Richard de, 188; Alderman, 195, 197, 222; Sheriff, 213
Bernard, John, punishment of, mitigated for old age, 446
Bernardestone, Peter de, Marshal of the King's household, 89
Bernes, John de, Sheriff, 305; Alderman, 313, 345
Bernes, John, Commoner, 378
Berneye, Walter de, Sheriff, 305
Berteville, David, Keeper of Newgate, 467, 491, 505
Berwardeslane, 374
Berwick upon Tweed, 26, 79, 80; arbalesters supplied for, 114
Beste, Henry le, 89
Betoyne, or Betoigne, Richard de, Mayor, 151, 162, 164, 166, 167; his speech to the Bishop of Winchester, 152; Member for the City, 169; Alderman, 183
Betoyne, William de, Sheriff, 24; Alderman, 25, 38, 41
Betoynne, Imgram de, 26
Betoynne, William de, grant to, of the Small Beam, 26
Betrothal, possible notion as to, 497
Bever, Henry, his legacy to Newgate, 466
Bible, pledge of a, 525
Bickering, in Lincolnshire, 638
Billets, sale of, 437. *See* Faggots
Billingsgate, 21, 345, 371, 437; the hythe of, 34, 95, 144; the Ward of, 18, 88
Birchin Lane, 222
Bishop's Hatfield, 446
Bishopsgate, 39, 43, 115, 116, 374, 586; the Gate of, 56, 57, 127, 615; the Bishop of London to find the hinges of, 43; the Ward of, 30, 88
Bisshes, a fur, 49
Black Friars, House of the, 36, 90, 229, 382, 645; the wall at, 98; congregation of journeymen Cordwainers at, 495. *See* Friars Preachers
Black Paper, the, of purchases of the freedom, 554
Blacksmiths, the, 361, 537
"Blader," meaning of the word, 148; mistake as to, 474
Bladesmiths, the, 568, 569
Blakamour, Beatrix, delivery by, of goods, 647
Blakehalle, the, in the Tower, 460
Blakethorn, John de, Alderman, 11
Blankets, false, 212
Blankpayn, Master William, 525
Bleeding, death from, 14
Blome, John, Parish clerk, indicted for riot, 54; a common night-walker, 87
Blomville, Richard, 434
Blound, Blount, or Blund, Johanna, daughter of Walter le, 44
Blound, Blount, or Blund, Sir John le, Alderman, 26, 38, 39; Mayor, 47, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65
Blound, Blount, or Blund, John, son of Walter le, the Younger, 44
Blound, Blount, or Blund, Ralph le, Sheriff, 3; Alderman, 23, 26
Bluet, 49
Boar's head, annual payment of a, 214
Bocardo, in Newgate, 474
Bokbyndere, John, 333, 334
Bokebyndere, Dionisia le, 89
Bokerelesberi, 25. *See* Bucklersbury
Bolet, Simon, Sheriff, 59; Alderman, 95, 102
Bolfynch, Edward, 599
Bond, forgery of a, 404, 412
Bondmen, claim of born, 23; loss of the freedom by, 58
Boner, John, 457
Bonere, Thomas, 521
Bones of the Dead, a gown granted to the Chaplain of the Chapel on the, 660
Books, binders and sellers of, 557. *See* Bokbyndere
Boots and shoes, the making and mending of, 572. *See* Cobblers *and* Cordwainers
Bordeaux, 288, 409
Boseham, John, Sheriff, 430, 476
Boston, the Fair of, 154, 637
Boteler, John, Sheriff, 676
Botild, William, 467
Bottlemakers, 421
Bottles of hay, 166
Botolph Without Aldersgate, the Parish of St., 527
Botolph, the Feast of St., the Husting of London formerly closed at, 637
Botolph's Wharf, St., 186, 409
Boune, John de, 326
Bourchier, Sir William, 585
Bourtone, William, Sheriff, 673
Bowstrings, punishment for false, 486
Bowyers, the, 348. *See* Stringers
Box, Martin, Alderman, 26
Box, Thomas, Alderman, 25, 26
Brabason, Robert, sentence upon, for assault in presence of the Mayor, 371
"Bracegirdle," meaning of the word, 134
"Bracers," meaning of the word, 283
Brademore, Master John, 519
Braelers, the, 277
Braels, false, burnt, 249
Bramptone, William, Alderman, 533, 546, 565
Brandone, Thomas de, Sheriff, 290
Bransby, John, 425
Brasil wood, 364
Brasiers, the, 624
Brayeler, Stephen le, 88
Braynford, William de, 244
Bread, deficient in weight, 39, 71, 72, 119, 122; French, of light weight, 108; of rotten materials, 90, 121; not to be made by hostelers, 323; the weight fraudulently added to with iron, 498; certain kinds of, forbidden to be made in Lent, 644. *See* Bakers

Bread Street, 61, 266, 464, 525, 661; the Ward of, 19, 661; the Cooks of, 438, 448
Bregerdelere, John le, 134
Brembre, Nicholas, Alderman, 400, 490; Mayor, 405, 410, 414, 417, 419, 423, 483, 484; contumacy shown to, by one of the Sheriffs, 416; charge against, by Thomas of Woodstock, 424, 427; is knighted, 451; executes John Constantyn, 482; a petition against, 494; his execution, 499, 605; charge against, 500; proclamation that no one shall speak about, 526
Bret, Berard de la, a prisoner, sale of, 392
Bretask, the, 206, 207
Bretun, Sir John le, Warden, 31, 32, 34
Breviary, legacy of a, for the prisoners of Newgate, 466
Brewers, complaint as to the, 225
Brewsters, the, 36
Briclesworthe, John de, Common Serjeant, 317
Bride, or Brigid, the Church of St., 75, 280, 595; the Parish of St., 8, 442, 518
Bridge, the. *See* London Bridge
Bridge House, the old, 261
Bridge House, the, in Bishopsgate, 375
Bridge, the, in Broad Street Ward, 43
Bridge at the Temple. *See* Tempelbrigge
Bridge Street, 83, 116, 133, 219, 268, 296, 325, 484, 517
Bridge Ward, 3, 16, 191, 336
Briggewater, John, Chaplain, a gown granted to, 660
Bright, John, 220
Bristol, 196, 413
Broad Street, 15, 466; conveyance of a dwelling-house in, 183
Broad Street Ward, 15, 30, 41, 43, 89, 116, 184, 185, 484, 524
Broke, Geoffrey, 534; Sheriff, 565; Alderman, 566
Broken Cross, the, 435, 521
Broun, John, 483
Brussels, cloths of, 197
Buckingham, the Earl of. *See* Gloucester, and Woodstock, Thomas of
Bucklersbury, 418, 501; origin of the name, 25
Buk, Robert, false accusation against, 504
Bukerel, William, Alderman, 15
Bukerels, tenement of the, in Walbrook, 25
Bukke, John, 483
Bukskyn, Richard, saddler, 160
Bukstone, John, 420
Burelman, John, 88
Burford, John de Sheriff, 55, 94
Bury, Adam de, Mayor, 315, 318, 325, 328, 377, 379, 381, 409
Bury, Sir Richard de, 187
Bury, William, 622
Bush, the, of taverns, 387
Butchers, the, 141, 214, 222, 226, 356; petition of the, of Stocks Market, 179; the, of St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles, 339; Ordinance as to the, 426; market of the, in East Cheap, 599
Butchers' Bridge, order for the removal of, 339
Butter, sale of, 432
Byndo of Florence, his punishment, 221
Bysshe, Thomas de, 260

Cade, John, 494
Caen, capture of, 157
Cage, the, 532
Calais, 621
Callere, Robert le, 94
Cambridge, 195, 497; Parliament at, 511
Camerwelle, William de, 123
Camise, 22, 50, 422
Candle, sentence to carry a lighted, 493, 501
Candle, meat not to be sold by light of, 141, 426
Candlemas, 359
Candlewick Street, 355
Candlewick Ward, 3
Cannon at the Guildhall, 205, 207
Canterbury, 65, 107, 212; cope presented to Walter, Archbishop of, 148; victuals presented to the Archbishop of, 198; Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of, 443; slain by the rebels, 450; Thomas Arundel, letter from, as to the barbers working on Sundays, 593; Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of, 604; sentences John Claydone, 618
Canvas, varnish painting on, 23
Canynge. *See* Kanynges
Cauntbrigge, William, Alderman and Sheriff, 620
Cauntebrigge, John, executor of Michael, Bishop of London, 313
Cauntebrigge, John, Chamberlain, 337, 352, 374, 379, 380, 381, 390
Cappers, 558. *See* Hurers
Caps, false, 529, 667
Carbonelle, John, 526
Carfukes, the, at Leaden Hall, 300, 389
Carlelle or Karlelle, Adam, Alderman, 431, 533; late Alderman, sentence upon, 468
Carlisle, Thomas de Appleby, Bishop of, 415
Carolling, 106
Carpenter, John, Town Clerk, his probable composition, 580, 603, 668; proclamations signed by, 664, 665
Carpenter, John, of Holborn, 661
Carts employed at the New Work at Guildhall, 592
Castle Baynard, 229, 254, 299, 450; the wall at, 98; the wharf at, 100; the Ward of, 4, 6, 19
Caumpes, Richard de, 55
Caustone, Alice de, 319
Caustone, Aubin de, 47, 91
Caustone, John de, Alderman, 159, 162, 175, 180, 181, 187, 191, 197, 217, 228
Caustone, John, of East Cheap, 599
Caustone, Robert de, 319
Caustone, Walter, 530

Caustone, William de, 61
Caustone, William de, Alderman, 188
Caustone, William de, 288
Cavendisshe, Robert, 380
Cavendisshe, Stephen, Mayor, 311, 312; Alderman, 345
Caxtone, John de, 180
Caxtone, Thomas de, 180, 226
Centenars, 196
Cesario, Bishop of Sancta Maria de Rosis, 273
Chalice, contract for making a, 29
"Chalon," meaning of the word, 179
Chamberlain, the City, 9, 17, 38, 40, 47, 48, 55, 108, 149, 169, 176, 177, 183, 190, 193, 195, 235, 260, 337, 352, 377, 379, 380, 384, 390, 435, 436, 448, 462, 479, 503, 563, 577, 631; office of the, 3; accounts of expenditure by the, 185, 186, 196, 197, 198, 206; order given to the, 676
Chantry founded in the Chapel of the Guildhall, 288
"Chaplain," meaning of the word, 24, 87
Chaplains, deficiency of, in the Church of St. Paul, 224
Chapter-house, the, at Westminster, 209
Charcoal, the sale of, 335, 408, 446, 560, 669, 673
Charm, a pretended, 465
Charney, John, Common Hunt, 428, 437; Coroner, 505
Charter to the City, sealing and writing the, *temp.* Edward III., 197
Chase, rights of, 62
Chaucer, Geoffrey, lease to, of Aldgate, 377
Chaucer, Henry, 353
Chaucer, John, 214
Chauntecler, Roger, Sheriff, 162, 164, 166
Cheap, 20, 39, 57, 106, 134, 172, 195, 210, 220, 250, 254, 347, 365, 415, 416, 435, 450, 459, 470, 493, 508, 521, 562, 592, 617, 630, 640, 642, 646; the melters excluded from, 22; sweeper of the litter in, 41; markets forbidden in, 75; furs not to be scoured in, 77; hats burnt in, 91; the road to Westminster from, 99; procession of the Fishmongers through, 107; nets burnt in, 108; dorsers burnt in, 116, 117; affray in, 156; tournament in, 187; taverns in, 386; caps burnt in, 529; Evechepynges in, 532
Cheap, the Ward of, 9, 14, 15, 41, 49, 206, 582
Cheesemongers, 405
Chelse, John de, 22
Chequer-board, cheating with a false, 395, 455
Cheshunt, 19, 336, 673; the Convent of, 40
Chest, delivery of a, 110
Chester (Lichfield and Coventry), the Bishop of. *See* Lichfield and Coventry
Chesthunte, Sir Walter de, 333, 334
Cheyne, William, Alderman, 430; Recorder, 404, 490, 515
Cheyne, William, Justiciar, 638, 641
Chichele, Robert, Alderman, 565, 579, 620, 647, 660, 676; Mayor, 581, 584, 585; his intended gift, 648
Chichele, William, Sheriff, 574; Alderman, 620, 676
Chichestre, John de, Sheriff, 302, 303; Mayor, 341, 344, 345; goldsmith, 350, 362; Alderman, 398, 399, 400, 404
Chietesmyth, John, 571
Chigewelle, Hamon de, Sheriff, 113, 116; Mayor, 127, 133, 137, 138, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 169, 170; Alderman, 159, 164, 166, 177
Chigwelle, Thomas de, 187
Child-stealing, 368
Chimneys, 66
Chircheman, John, Alderman, 507
Chiswick, 214
Chopyns, ordered to be burnt, 347
Christ Church, Aldgate, 415, 620
Christmas, proclamation at, 669
Christmas presents, practice of begging for, 670
Chrismatory, 242
Christopher, St., the Church of, 385
Claveryng, Richard, 316
Claveryng, Roger, 385
Claydone, John, a Lollard, condemned for heresy, 617, 630
Cleanliness enjoined, near the Tower, 338
Cleaungre, Richard, Letter of the City in behalf of, 252
Clement VI., Pope, Letter to, from the City, 251
Clement's Lane, St., 355
Clenhond, John, Member for the City, 511
Clerkenwell, 321. *See* John of Jerusalem, Hospital of St.
Clerks of the City, their counter, 207, 208
Cloaks of the Aldermen, pattern of, 420, 469; lining of, 466
Cloth of Candlewick Street, 190
Clothes, old, 324
Cloths, embroidered, sale of, 52; inventory of, 130, 131; with patent defects, 341
Cobblers, the, 539, 570, 571
Cock Lane, 119, 535
Cock-threshing forbidden, 571
Cocoa-nut, cups made of, 200, 203
Codnet, 220, 508
Coffin, or casket, 423, 429
Coggs, ships so called, 194, 198, 380
Cokayn, John, Recorder, 546, 638, 641
Cokkow, John, pedlar, 662
Colbrok, Peter de, 317
Cold Herbergh, the, 517
Coleman Street, the Ward of, 302
Colerettes, 114
Collar of gold, a, security for money lent, 613
Columbers, Matthew de, Chamberlain, 17
Combemartyn, Henry de, Alderman, 162, 164, 188; Sheriff, 175
Combemartyn, William de, Sheriff, 55; Alderman, 61, 95, 102
Common Cheat, confession by a, 661
Common Clerk, the, 105, 113, 313

Common Council, the, exceptionally chosen from the Trades, 435
Common Crier, the, 387
Common Hunt, the, 428, 437, 650
Common Serjeant, or Countor, the, 186, 236, 317, 333, 376, 388, 396, 408, 414, 490, 527, 529, 537, 576
Common Women. *See* Women of bad repute
Compters of the Sheriffs, 413, 416, 458, 506, 522, 595, 663, 676
Conduit, Geoffrey de, taverner, his contumacy, 31
Conduit, Geoffrey de, Sheriff, 59; Alderman, 95, 102
Conduit, Reynald de, Alderman, 149, 159, 162, 164; Mayor, 188, 190, 193, 194
Conduit, leave to build a, 521. *See* Great Conduit
Confects, the sale of, 458
Congregations and conspiracies, proclamation against, 480
Constantyn, John, executed for riot, 482
Cooks, 257, 426, 432, 438, 448
Cooper's shop, stock of a, 74
Coopers, the, 541, 597
Cope, agreement as to a, 60; a, presented to the Bishop of Worcester, 65; a, presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 148
Copper-gilt cup, delivery of a, 337
Corder, the trade of, 61
Cordewanerestrete, 333, 334
Cordwain, 136
Cordwainers, the, 391, 420, 539, 570, 571; affray of the, with the Tailors, 54; illegal fraternity of the journeymen, 495
Cordwainers' Ward, 9
Cornewaleys, Walter le, Sheriff, 17
Cornhill, 46, 129, 138, 212, 221, 235, 241, 304, 311, 315, 316, 330, 339, 361, 459, 460, 466, 486, 498, 519, 536, 640, 642, 646; market to be held there, 75; the Stocks on, 390, 408; assault on the servants of Thomas de Woodstock on, 427; Evechepynges at, 532
Cornhill, the Ward of, 25, 30, 184, 185, 507
Cornmarkets, 236, 314, 317, 646
Cornwaleys, Thomas, Sheriff, 430
Cornwall, Edmund, Earl of, 23
Cornwall, the Earl of. *See* Gaveston
Coroner, 3, 24, 505, 520
Coroners' Rolls, 3–20
Corp, Simon, Sheriff, 85, 86, 94
"Corporal," meaning of the word, 264
Cosin, William, Alderman, 95
"Coster," meaning of the word, 375
"Costret," meaning of the word, 40
Cosyn, John, Alderman, 533
Costantyn, John, delivery of deeds to, 390
Costantyn, Richard, Sheriff, 145, 147; Alderman, 164
Cotiller, Salamon le, Alderman, 61
Cottone, Walter, Sheriff, 585, 587; Alderman, 620
Coulee, Johanna, 435
Countors, or pleaders, 58
Coursers, or horse-dealers, 366, 597
Court-hand, writers of, 295, 372
Courteney, John, elected Common Hunt, 650
"Courtepie," meaning of the word, 212
Courts, false law in the City, 29
Coventre, Henry de, Alderman, 7
Coventre, Henry de, Rector, 184
Coventre, John, Sheriff, 647
Coventre, Seld of the Lady Roisia de, 22, 134
Coxi, Peter, 109
"Craier," meaning of the word, 380
Crepin, Edmund, conveyance by, 183
"Crepine," meaning of the word, 44
Cressewyk, William, 550
Cressy, George, 504
Cressy, John, 596
Cripplegate, 254, 314, 553; affray in, 156; the Gate of, 59, 197, 207, 289, 454, 478; expulsion of an intruder from the Gate of, 136; grant of the dwelling-house over the Gate of, 387
Cripplegate, the Ward of, 12, 14, 48, 86
Crocards, injunctions as to, 42
Crooked Lane, 433, 599
Cros, Thomas, Sheriff, 23
Cross, the true, 264
Cross at the North Door, the, 397. *See* Broken Cross
Crosses in Cheap, 106, 172. *See* Stations
Croydon, 336, 408
Croydone, John de, 221
Crowmere, William, Sheriff, 562; Alderman, 565, 620, 676; Mayor, 598, 599
Crusade, the, in Flanders, 479
Crutched Friars, theft at the, 303; House of the, 489
Curfew, 21, 34, 93, 140, 141, 144, 193, 272, 273, 298
Cursing before the Mayor, surety exacted for, 53
Curtains in taverns, 132
Curteys, Walter, 206
Cushions, 422
Cusyn, John de la, 250
Cutlers, the, 438, 567, 568, 597
Cutpurse, a, 344
"Cuve," meaning of the word, 74
"Cuver," meaning of the word, 8

Dagenham, 171
Dalyngrugge, Sir Edward, Warden of the City, 555
Dantzic, 655
Darcy, Aleyse, quitclaim to, as to embroidered cloth, 52
Darcy, Henry, Alderman, 188, 207, 209, 222; Mayor, 201, 204, 205, 206; charges against, by Gerard Corpe, 207
Daubers, 254
De la Pole, Hugh, his offence and punishment, 479
De la Pole, Richard and William, delivery of a box by, 183

Debtors' Prison at Ludgate, ordered to be abolished, 673; re-established, 677
Debts, transfer of, 326
Defamation, punishment for, 472
Denecombe, Henry de, 160
Deodand, 5, 6, 7, 656
Depham, Roger de, 197; Alderman and Recorder, 210, 213, 217, 222, 226, 228, 275, 285, 291
Derlyng, Thomas, 585, 647
Derneford, John, 504
Despencer, Lady le, 518
Despenser, Sir Hugh le, 69
Deveros, Sir John, his funeral, 532
Dice, gambling with, 86, 193; cheating with false, 395
"Dicker," meaning of the word, 343
Dilapidation of the City Wall and Gates, 79
Dinner, an Alderman sentenced to find a, 466
Dionis, St., the Parish of, 430
Dissard, David de, a suspected Welchman, 22
Disshere, John le, 54
Disshere, Ralph le, 235
Disshere, Robert le, 235
Doblere, John, 550
Dod, Richard, assents to his wife's profligacy, 566
Dode, John, Chamberlain, 108
Doget, John, taverner, 12
Doget, Walter, 318; Sheriff, 453
Dolsely, Simon, Alderman, 275
Dolsely, Thomas, Sheriff, 291
"*Dominus*," or "*Dompnus*," the title, 61
Donestaple, John de, Chamberlain, 48; Alderman, 41, 61
Donne, John, 530
Dorsers, unlawful, burnt, 116
Dorset, Thomas Beaufort, Earl of, 620
Double Feasts, 217
Dough, stealing of, 162
Dover, 635
Dowgate, 223, 254; the quay of, 95, 299
Dowgate, the Ward of, 85; the Wardmote, 87
Drawbridge, the, at London Bridge, 640, 643
Draytone, John de, 222, 275, 276
Drunkenness, deaths from, 8, 11
Drury, Neel, Alderman, 95
Drynkewatre, Thomas, lease by, 131
Duchewoman, Katherine, charge against, 375
Ducket, Laurence, sureties found by, 40
Dufhous, Thomas, a Fishmonger, admitted to be a Brewer, 555
Duke, Thomas, Sheriff, 574
Duket, Laurence, the murder of, 7. *See* Ducket
Dumfries, 457
Dunstan in the East, the Parish of St., 18; the Church of, 664, 665
Dunstan in the West, the Church of St., 490, 493; the Parish of, 638
Duntone, Henry, charge against, 495
Durham, Richard de Bury, Bishop of, a gift of provisions to, 199
Durham, Henry de, Alderman, 95
Durham, William de, Alderman, 19
Dyce, John, 582
Dyers, the, 309, 364
Dyne, John, 396, 412

Earthen Wall, an, in Finch Lane, 30
East Cheap, 235, 314, 318, 355, 497; Inquisition as to boundaries of the Butchers' Market in, 599
Easterlings, the, 127
Ebbegate, the Wharf of, 95; the Watergate of, 616
Edmund, Lombard Street, the Parish of St., 457
Edward I., Letter from, 26; Proclamation of, 29, 31; injunctions from, to the citizens, 31, 32; answer thereto, 32; his arbitrary attempts at taxation, 34; his purchase from the Hospital of St. Katherine, 487
Edward II. (when Prince of Wales) assumes the defence of the Southern coasts, 31; his anger against Walter de Langton, 62, 63; Proclamation before his Coronation, 64; requests that an office may be granted, 69; answer thereto, 70; a similar request, 172; his Letter on behalf of the Clergy of St. Paul's, 76; Letter to, from the City, with 1000 marks, 84; at variance with his nobles, 91; Letter from, as to the safe-keeping of the City, 93; Letter of the City to, 97; hides purchased for, and then declined, 101; his indignation against certain nobles, 104; his Letters Patent in favour of the Friars Preachers, 111; injunctions by, as to the ransom of Thomas de Wight, 113; acknowledgment by, of aid from the City, 128; Letter from, as to arrears of a pension, 140; interview of the Mayor and Aldermen with, 142; Letter of, prohibiting the export of materials for making cloth, 149, 150
Edward III., the birth of, 105; presents to, from the City, 170, 198; his departure for France, 172; negotiation for a loan to, from the City, 208; Letter of, to Andrew Aubrey, commending him for the execution of two offenders, 210; request made by, to the City authorities, 274; moneys given by the Trades to, 314; at Havering at Bower, 315; order by, for the arrest of William de Wyndesore, 402; sale by, to the Hospital of St. Katherine, 487
Edward, Prince, son of Edward III., Earl of Chester, 189, 190; Letter of, announcing his victory at Poitiers, 285; plate given to, by the City, 350
Edward, birth of Prince, eldest son of Edward the Black Prince, 326
Edythe, Richard, 325
Eels to be sold by weight, 580
Eldedeneslane (Old Dean's Lane), 98
Eleanor. *See* Alianor
Elias, John, 308
Elm, near Bishopsgate, removal of an, 116

Elsynge, William de, 222
Eltham, John de, 186, 198
Eltham, the King's residence at, 431
Elys, Roger, Alderman, 528, 533
Enefelde, John de, 200
Enfield, 401
Enfield Well, 4
Engleys, Walter le, Sheriff, 14
Epilepsy, 9
Equipment of soldiers, 188, 189
Erith, 135, 171, 219, 220
Essex, Wolmar de, Alderman, 18, 26
Essoiners, 58
Estanes, Thomas de, Alderman, 26
Eswy. *See* Aswy
Eton, felonies near the Park of, 505
Eucharist, irons for making the, 283
Evechepynges, 33, 339, 440, 532, 547
Everard, Alan, Alderman and Sheriff, 620; dismissed for deafness, 661
Evote, William, Alderman, 533, 534, 546
Ewen, or Iwayn, the Parish of St., 386
Exchange of trades, 555, 624
Execution of offenders in Cheap, 210
Exeter, Thomas Brantingham, Bishop of, 410, 429
Expenses of the City Representatives in Parliament at Cambridge, 511
Extone, Nicholas, 473, 474; Mayor, 400, 490, 494, 496, 503, 504, 506; Alderman, 515; charge against, 325; slander against, 491; with the Aldermen, summoned before the King, 499
Eynesham, William de, Chamberlain, 380, 384, 390

Faggots, sale of, 560. *See* Billets
Falkirk, news of the Battle of, 37
False accusation, cases of, 139, 315, 462, 518, 676; pretences, 464, 531, 536, 586, 645; reports, 454
Fanelore, Peter, his foundation, 288
Fannere, Walter le, 146
Farndone, Nicholas de, Alderman, 38, 41, 76, 86, 102, 116, 137, 138, 139, 145, 147, 159, 164, 166, 169, 180; Mayor, 67, 109, 113
Farndone, William de, Alderman, unites two Wards into one, 22, 26
Farriers, the, 292
Farringdon Within, the Ward of, 19, 206, 386, 470
Farringdon Without, the Ward of, 8, 11, 641; Ralph Lobenham resigns the Aldermanship of, and John Gedeney is elected, 602
Farthing, the, of gold, 418
Fastolfe, Hugh, Alderman and Sheriff, 507, 515
Fauconer, Thomas, Alderman, 565, 566, 586, 609, 624, 676; Mayor, 606, 612, 613, 620; offence committed against, 576; summoned to the Tower, 604; his buildings near Oystergate, 616; his charge against John Russell, 630; offence committed against, 663
Felon, goods forfeited by a, 199
Felonies perpetrated in St. Martin's le Grand, 600
Feltone, Robert, false accusation by, 504
Feltone, Thomas de, acquittance to, on his purchase of a prisoner, 392
Fenchurch, 10
Fencing-school, 88
Fermail, 249
Feron, Sibil le, 16
Fevere, Ralph le, Sheriff, 9; Alderman, 19
Ficket Field, 642
Fiffyde, Richard, 473
Figge, Simon, his punishment, 454
Filiol, John, 471; his offence and punishment, 473
Finch Lane, 30, 311
Finchingfeld, Walter de, Alderman, 38, 41, 61, 92
Fine, punctuality at the Guildhall enforced by, 274; for stopping a procession, 509; for swindling, given to the New Work at the Guildhall, 624
Finsbury, the Moor of, 23, 43, 146. *See* Moor
Fire, agreement to indemnify against, 46
Firewood, landed at Castle Baynard's Wharf, 100; rates of carriage of, 254. *See* Billets *and* Faggots
Fish, the sale of, 267, 436, 508, 599; the free sale of, 481; sale of putrid, 464, 471, 516
Fishmarkets, 268
Fishmongers, the, 222, 325, 327; their procession through Cheap, 107; affray of the, with the Pelterers, 210; monopoly of the freemen, 468; the, of the two streets, 667
Fithyan, Johanna, 567
Fitz-Peter, John, Alderman, 23
Fitz-Walter, Johanna, wife of Robert, 170
Fitz-Walter, John, the wardship of, 178; loss of his asserted privileges in the City, 236
Fitz-Walter, Sir Robert, Castellain of London, 53
Flambard, Edmund, leader of the City troops to Scotland, 188, 189
Flambard, Robert, mace-bearer, Letter in behalf of, 203
Flanders, 194; furs from, 330; Crusade in, 479. *See* Flemish Women, *and* Weavers
Flawner, John, 599
Fleet Bridge, 265
Fleet, Inquisition as to the Foss surrounding the Prison of, 279
Fleet, the river, 214, 299, 676
Fleet Street, 89, 196, 280, 306, 406, 442, 490, 493, 518, 524, 595, 638; the Aqueduct in, 503; the inhabitants of, 504
Fleet Street, the Ward of, 8
Flemish women, in London, of bad repute, 535
Fletchers, the, 348, 556
Flour, Simon, 662
Flourman, William, 397
Football, forbidden, 571
Forcermakers, the, 563
Forcers, 50

Foreign merchants removed from the freedom of the City, 181
Foreland, the North, 344
Forester, Walter, Sheriff, 290; Alderman, 345
Forfeiture of goods, for violating the custom, 40
Forgery, cases of, 333, 404, 412, 442, 459, 527, 582, 583, 668
Fosses, the City, regulations as to, 299, 389; proclamation against bathing in the, near the Tower, 260; money given for cleansing the, 384
Founders, the, 512
Fountain, the, near Newgate, 389
Fox, John, 588, 656
Foxtone, Robert, a pension to, in arrear, 141
France, Proclamation as to treating the envoys from the King of, 29; departure of Edward III. for, 172; intended invasion of, by Henry V., 603. *See* Henry V.
Frank-almoigne, 98
Franke, Thomas, inquest upon, at Limehouse, 655
Frankeleyn, John, 534
Frankpledge, 174
Fraternities of journeymen in trades, forbidden, 495, 542, 609, 653
Fraud, cases of, 133, 201, 319, 320, 332, 337, 363, 390, 397, 408, 418, 430, 446, 474, 475, 489, 498, 523, 599, 601. *See* Swindling
Fraunceys, Adam, Mayor, 271, 273, 275; Alderman, 313, 344, 345, 363; his endowment of the Chapel at the Guildhall, 288; devisee of John de Oxenford, 310
Fraunceys, Henry, 313
Fraunceys, John, Alderman, 515, 523, 546; Sheriff, 522
Fraunceys, Parnel, 313
Fraunceys, Richard, 447
Fraunceys, Simon, Sheriff, 175, 188; Mayor, 213, 214, 279, 280, 285, 290; Alderman, 222, 228
Fraunceys, Walter, vadlet, 536
Freedom of the City, loss of, by born bondmen, 58; renunciation of the, 137; withdrawn, as having been fraudulently obtained, 597. *See* Foreign merchants
Freke, Thomas, 383
Frere, Richard, 164, 212
Fresfisshe, John, 107
Fresshe, John, Mayor, 537
Frestlyng, Bartholomew, Alderman, 378, 400
Frestone, John de, Alderman, 188
Friar, unlawful compact by a, 495
Friars, theft by, 303; incontinent, 484
Friars, Carmelites, the, near Fleet Street, 312
Friars Minors, the, 312, 339, 646; Church of the, 317, 532
Friars Preachers, the, 111, 252, 312. *See* Black Friars
Friday Street, 57, 314, 343, 396, 416, 470, 644
Fripperers, or Phelipers, the, 47, 153, 324
Friscobaldi, the Company of the, 89
Frowyk, Henry de, Alderman, 12
Frowyk, Henry, 288
Frowyk, John, 290
Frowyk, Roger de, Alderman, 102; and Mary his wife, Chantry founded for the souls of, 437
Fryday, William, 362
Fulham, Adam de, Alderman, 26, 41
Fulham, Benedict de, Alderman, 175
Fullere, wardship of the son of William le, 117
Fullers and fulling, 341, 400, 402, 530, 559, 667
Fullers' earth, the exportation of, prohibited, 150
Furbishers, the, 258
Furs, 267, 329; regulations as to wearing, 20; not to be scoured in Cheap, 77; enumeration of, 153; old, 324
Fychet, William, 417
Fyffudlere, Robert, 11
Fynche, John, of Winchelsea, 229
Fyssher, William, tried and executed as an accomplice of Sir John Oldcastelle, 641

Galeys, or Waleys, Henry le, Alderman, 9, 26, 27; Mayor, 21, 36, 38, 39, 41; his houses near St. Paul's, 98
Galoches, 554
Gambeson, 35, 145
Game, imprisonment for selling, contrary to ordinance, 643
Gaming table. *See* Quek
Gandre, Thomas, 292, 365
Garden, the King's, near the City Wall, 117
Garden, lease of a, 382
Gardeners, Petition of the, 228
Gardens in London, 7
Garendone, John, Abbot of the Monastery of, 553
Garland, 44, 133
Garlick Hythe, 610, 611
Gartone, Hugh de, Alderman, 139, 162, 164
Gates, the City, 21, 34, 79, 92, 102, 103, 104, 127, 143, 190, 291, 384, 451, 489
Gavestone, Piers de, Earl of Cornwall, precept of, 63; request made by him of the City, 70
Gaytone, Robert, Sheriff, 345
Gedeney, John, imprisonment of, for refusing the office of Alderman, 601; Alderman, 620, 660, 676; Sheriff, 673
Geese, forestalment of, 387; in pasties, ordinance as to, 438; sale of, 644
Genoa, 270
Genoese, keeping taverns in the City, 270
George, the Parish of St., in Southwark, 498
"Gernemue," the ancient name of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, 55
Gest, John, 522

Geyte, John, 518
Ghent, 211
Gidyheued, William, 235
Gilder, Ralph le, 160
Giles, the Hospital of St., 510
Girdler, penalty inflicted on a, 399
Girdlers, 154, 216, 656
Gisors, Thomas, 214
Gisorz, Anketyn de, Alderman, 95, 102, 164, 169, 188
Gisorz, Henry de, 185
Gisorz, John de, Mayor, 74, 89, 93, 94, 95, 99, 102, 107, 115, 116, 117; Alderman, 109, 127, 138
Glaswryght, Nicholas le, 280
Gloucester, Parliament at, 424
Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of, 604
Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of, false allegation as to, 507. *See* Woodstock, Thomas of
Gloucester, tenement of the Earl of, 288
Gloucester and Hertford, Letter to Johanna, Countess of, 45
Gloucestre, Henry de, Alderman, 95
Gloucestre, Richard de, Alderman, 41, 55, 85, 89, 95, 102, 147; insult to, 78
Gloucestre, Walter de, Escheator, 75
Gloves, for holding moneys presented, 198; false, burnt, 249
Glovers, 245, 249
Go in the Wynd, John, 189
Godchep, Hamon, Letter of Edward II. to, 94; seizure upon, 109; lease to, 134; Alderman, 164
Godchild, Richard, 355
Godefray, John, his offence, 529
Godessone, John, 487
Godgrom, John, 135
Godmanchester, 459
Godrich, Alice, sentence upon, for slandering William Walworth, 433
Goldeneghe, Richard, 226
Goldsmithery, the, 206
Gown, grant of a, to a Chaplain, 660
Gracechurch Street, 136, 236, 361, 460, 461, 489, 645
Gradal, 263
Grantham, John de, Alderman, 162, 188, 190, 197, 209, 213; Mayor, 171, 174
Grantham, John, Alderman, 409
Grantone, John de, 394
Great Beam, the, 26
Great Conduit in Cheap, the, 14, 77, 107, 148, 177, 200, 222, 225, 264, 436, 501, 503, 508, 521, 617; mart for shoes near the, 392
Great Pestilence, the, 219, 240, 253, 293
Great Vair, 20
Great Windmill Street, 265
Green Chamber, the, at Westminster, 142
Greenhythe, lime from, 174
Greenford, Letter as to making a park at, 61
Greenwich, 244; East, 656; West, 655
Grenecobbe, Henry, 425
"Gressoir," probable meaning of, 44
Grey, John, his punishment, 418
Grey-work, 110, 330
Gris, 44
Grobbelane, William de, 136
Grosteste, Robert, quoted, 8
Guardians, accounts of, 378, 446, 448
Guildhall, the old, 24, 237, 288, 427, 494, 523, 577, 585, 595; Chamber of the, 41; site of the, 51; new Chapel at the, 42; grant to the Chapel of, 152; the Chapel at the, 187; removal of timber and stone at the, 195; cellar of the, 195; cannon in the armoury of the, 205; punctual attendance at the, enforced by fine, 274; the name of an offender placed on a tablet in the, 274; the Great Hall of the, 319, 454. *See* Mary, St., the Chapel of
Guildhall, the present, crypt of the, 195; support of the New Work at the, 589, 592, 624, 674
Guns, early mention of, 205, 207
Guydichon, quitclaim by Thomasin, to Alexander Darcy, as to an embroidered cloth, 32
Guynes, the Castle of, 506
Gyngyver, Walter, 496
Gyngyvere, Agnes, 347
Gysorz. *See* Gisorz

Haberdasher, wares in the shop of a, 422
Haberdashers, the, 91, 354
Hackney, Lazar-house at, 384, 510; dealers in cheese from, 406
Hackneyman, the trade of, 63
Hadestok, Simon de, Alderman, 4, 6
Hadestok, William de, Alderman, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18
Hadlee, John, Commoner, 378; Alderman, 385, 400, 490, 498, 515, 546, 562, 565, 566; Sheriff, 387; Member for the City, 427; Mayor, 436, 437, 441, 442, 468, 537
Hagemakere, William le, 49
Hakeneye, Agnes de, 310
Hakeneye, Alice de, 248
Hakeneye, Isabel de, daughter of Richard, wardship of, 248
Hakeneye, Richard de, Sheriff, 145, 147; Alderman, 164
Hakeneye, Richard de, son of Richard, 248; executors of, 310
Hakeneye, Robert de, 249
Hakeneye, Thomas, 249
Haketon, 35, 145
Haldene, William de, Alderman and Recorder, 338, 344, 345, 390, 398, 399, 400
Hales, Robert de, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, 376; slain in Wat Tyler's Insurrection, 450
Haliwelle, the Moor of, 146
Hall, the, of John de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, 125
Hallingbyry, Adam de, Alderman, 41
Hallokestone, Robert, 491

Halpace. *See* Hautpas
Hamme, 406
Hamond, Henry, 455
Hamond, John, Mayor, 216, 217, 221, 222, 226, 228, 229
Hanap, 132
Hand, sentence of loss of the, 490
Hanging, the punishment of, 196, 211, 221, 230, 520
Hapeneye, Osbert de, 7
Hardi, William, 107
Hardingham, Sir Gilbert de, grant to, 117
Harfleur, the capture of, by Henry V., 619; supply of stores to, 628; the victualling of, 645
Harmere, Thomas, 229
Hart, a, the cognizance of Richard II., 429
Harwich, 655
Haselshawe, Robert de, Provost of Welles, imprisonment of, 167
Hastevilleyn, Richard, 220
Hastynges, Sir John de, 69
Hatfeld, Richard, Alderman, 400
Hatfield Broad Oak, 336
Hats, false, burnt in Cheap, 91
Hatters, the, 239. *See* Cappers *and* Hurers
Haunsard, Henry, 327
Haunsard, Thomas, son of John, executed by order of Andrew Aubrey, 211
Haunsard, William, 176, 198, 205
Hauteyn, John, Alderman, 181, 185
Hauteyn, Thomas, 201
Hauteyn, Walter, Sheriff, 23, 25, 26, 30
Hauteyn, William, 202
Hautpas, or halpace, leave to build a, 452; removal of a, 600
Havering at Bower, 315
Haveryng, Luke de, 130
Hawtyn, Richard, 548
Haymongers, the, 166
Hayne, John, 522
Heaumer, Manekyn le, leader of the City troops to Scotland, 128
Heaumers, the, 237
Hecham, Hugh de, extortion and intimidation by, 174
Helmets, the makers of. *See* Heaumers.
Heligoland, 458
Hemel Hempstead, 24
Hende, John, Alderman, 515, 546, 566
Hendone, Rothwell of, 662
Hengham, Sir Ralph de, Justiciar, mainprise for a tun of wine to, 55; acknowledgment of a debt due to, 60
Henley, citizens of London distrained upon at, 45
Henry V., speech of, on the intended invasion of France, 603; Letter to, from the Mayor and Aldermen, as to the conviction of John Cleydone, a Lollard, 617; Letter from, announcing the capture of Harfleur, 619; Proclamations enjoining attendance upon, 627, 635, 645; Letter from, on the surrender of the Castle of Toucques, 654; Letter from, announcing the capture of Caen, 657; Letter to, from the Mayor and Aldermen, 658; duplicate copy of a Letter from, to the Corporation, 674
Herbergeours, 323, 347, 348
Hereford, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of, 104
Herle, Sir William, 187
Heremyt, Robert, 587
Hermit, an impostor pretends to be a, 584
Hermitage, on London Wall, 117; near Aldgate, 148; of Cripplegate, presentation to a Chantry in the, 553
Herrings, the sale of, 458, 467; intended sale of putrid, 471
Hert, Johanna, charge by, of oppression against Richard Whityngtone, 662
Hertpol, Geoffrey de, Alderman, 139
Hervey, Walter, an improver of the City, 25
Heryng, Richard, falsely accused, 87
Hethe, Master Nicholas de, Letter to, from the City, 252
Heylesdone, John, Sheriff, 442
Hides, purchased for Edward II., transaction as to, 101; forfeited, 135, 420
Higham Ferrers, 139
Highway robbery, punishment for, 229
Hille, John, Chamberlain, 631
Hiltoft, John de, Sheriff, 318
Hock Days, the, 562, 571
Hog Lane, 374
Hogges, the Prior of, 274
Hoking, Thomas de, 204
Hoklee, John, reconciled with certain persons, 386
Hokkyng forbidden, 561, 571
Holbeche, William, Alderman, 313
Holborn, 230, 333, 334, 387, 406
Holborn Bar, 642
Holborn Bridge, 357, 362
Holbourne, Nicholas, 352
"Holer," a nick-name, 87
Holy Island, 31
Holy Land, departure of a Knight for the, 68
Horn, Andrew, fishmonger, 116; a wardship granted to, 117; Chamberlain, 149; his house, 169; acquittance of the executors of, 176
Horn, John, Alderman, 3, 7
Horn, John, 85
Horn, John, 244
Horn, John, Alderman, 371, 374, 431
Horn, William, Rector of Rotherhithe, 177
Horseback, procession to Westminster on, 515
Horse-bread, 323, 348
Horsedealers. *See* Coursers
Horse-shoes, 256, 293
Horses not to be flayed in the City, 85
Horsleydown, 474
Horwode, John de, 249
Horwode, John, 491
Horwode, Robert, 623
Horwode, Richard, 528
Hosier Lane, 333, 334

Hosiere, John, 480
Hospitals, exemption of the Keepers of the, 510
Hostelers, the, 166, 323, 347, 348
Hostels, taken for the Coronation of Edward II., 64
Hottere, John le, 175
Houndesdiche, Richard de, 85
House, specifications for building a, 65; account for the repair of a, 305
Hugh the Bedel, suspended and pardoned, 41
Hugh of Limerick, 39
Hughlot, William, his serious offence, and sentence, 490
Huntingdon, John Holland, Earl of, 655
Huntingdon, William Clinton, Earl of, 209
Hurdle, fraudulent bakers drawn on the, 119, 120, 122, 423
Hurers, the, 401, 402, 529, 549, 558, 667
Husting, the Court of, 59, 162, 319, 366, 529, 578; the freedom to be conferred on aliens at the, 151; not to be closed on the Feast of St. Botolph, 637
Hyndstoke, John, 337
Hyngstok, Master John, 519
Hynxtone, John de, Sheriff, 191

Ickham, 594
Iford, William de, Common Serjeant, 186, 222, 236
Ilford, John de, Clerk of the Chamber, 186
Imprisonment, sentences of, 371, 473, 506, 522, 595, 605, 643
Impostors, punishment of, 445, 479, 496, 584
"Infangenthef," the meaning of, 195
Ingham, Sir Oliver de, 184
Innocent VI., Pope, Letter sent to by the City, 273
Inquests on death, 3–20, 655
Inquisition as to misdoers and nightwalkers, 86
Insult in the Sheriffs' Court, 27
Interludes forbidden, 669
Interest of money, 379
Invasion, expected, 202, 204, 445
Inventory, of goods, 44; of pledges sold for arrears on the tallage, 47; of household goods, 50; of goods, 74, 123; of cloths, 130; of goods belonging to a felon, 199; of jewels, 203; of plate and jewels, 248; of stores at London Bridge, 261; of articles in the Chapel there, 263; of ironmongery, 283; of jewels, 313; of silver plate presented to Prince Edward, 350; of the tackle and fittings of the City Barge, 369; of royal jewels, 411, 429, 443, 613; of wares in a haberdasher's shop, 422; of stock in a jeweller's shop, 455; of jewellery, 470, 550
Ipswich, 202
Iron of Pont Audemer, 49
Ironmonger, stock of an, 283
Ironmonger Lane, 11, 15, 266, 465
Isabel, Queen, wife of Edward II., her Letter on behalf of Richard de Redynge, 72, 73; her chariot, 99; Letter from, announcing the birth of a son, 105; her pilgrimage to Canterbury, 107; provisions presented to, 199
Islington, 548
Ismongere (Ironmonger), Agnes la, 449
Ivy Lane, inquisition as to a vacant place near, 98
Iwayn, St. *See* Ewen
"Jacke," the form, for "James," 37
Jacob, John, 171
James Garlick Hythe, the Parish of St., 7
Jardevile, Richard, 491
Jerusalem, 584
Jet, 422, 455, 562
Jewels, indenture as to a sale of, 203. *See* Inventory
Jewry, the, 15. *See* Old Jewry
Jews, murder committed by, 15
Jober, Robert, the will of, 338
Joce (or Joseph), the serjeant, 136, 137
Johanna, Princess of Wales, Letter from, announcing the birth of a son, 325; Letter of thanks from, for an intended gift, 362; accompanies her son, King Richard, on the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 449
Johanna, one, charge by, against her mistress, 484
Johansone, Peregrine, 250
John II., King of France, present to, from the trades, 315
John the Clerk, murder by, 18
John in the Lane, his punishment, 122
John of Jerusalem, the Prior of the Hospital of St., owner of the Temple, 306; proceedings against, as to right of way through the Temple, 376
John of Jerusalem, the Hospital of St., destroyed by the rebels, 449; the Church of the Hospital, 653
John Zachary, the Parish of St., 230
Joignour, Robert le, 146
Joiners, affray of the, with the Saddlers, 146
Jolyf, John, 567
Jolyf, Thomas, arrested on suspicion of Lollardy, 666
"Jonette," the ship, 198
Jordan, Nicholas, 417
Jordon, John, 464
Journals, the, at Guildhall, 643
Jousts in the City, 522
"*Jubile*," a book called, ordered to be burnt, 494
Juliers, the Count of, a present sent to, 192
Jurdone, John, 646
Jury, trial by a mixed, 623
Juvenal, Thomas, 70

Kanynges, John, 413
Katherine, prayer of the Warden of the Hospital of St., 487
Kayho, Richard, 244
Keleseye, Giles de, 260
Keleseie, Robert de, an enemy of the City, 138

Keleseye, Robert, Alderman, 94, 130
Kelleseye, Robert de, sworn Countor, 58
Kene, Isabel, 347
Kennington, 203
Kent Street, Southwark, garden near, 498
Kereswelle, John de, 226
Keu, Peter le, 266
Keu, Philip le, 266
Keu, Walter le, 160
Kidels, illegal, burnt, 107, 135
Kilburn, the Priory of, 535
King's household, delivery of lodgings for the, 125
Kissere, Richard le, 89
Knapet, Thomas, his slander of the Duke of Lancaster, 425
Knaresborough, 69
Knightsbridge, 356
Knives, foreign, imported, 39. *See* Bladesmiths *and* Cutlers
Knolles, Sir Robert, and Constance, his wife, leave granted to, 452; his advice as to the execution of John Constantyn, 482
Knolles, Thomas, Alderman, 533, 534, 546, 562, 565, 596, 620, 676; Mayor, 553, 577, 579, 592
Knyghtcote, William, Sheriff, 453
Kynge, John le, 160
Kyngesbrugge, Thomas, 421
Kyngescote, William, deprived of the keepership of Ludgate, 574; re-enabled to hold office in the City, 579
Kyngestone, John de, Alderman, 188
Kyslyngbury, Richard de, Mayor, 264, 266

La Grave, 51
Lacer, Richard le, Alderman, 188, 191, 222, 285, 290
Lacir, Richard le, 19
Lambeth, attendance on Henry V. at, 627
Lambs, the sale of, 426
Lambyn, Edmund, 94
Lampreys, forestalment of, 83
Lancaster, John of Gaunt, Duke of, slander against, 425; his mansion destroyed by the insurgents, 449
Lancaster, Thomas, Earl of, 104
Landlords enjoined not to harbour tenants of evil life, 649
Lane, John, Sheriff, 547, 574; Alderman, 586
Langbourn, the Ward of, 9, 18, 49, 88, 222, 430
Langetone, Sir John de, Chancellor, 36
Langford, William, Chaplain, charged with adultery, 566
Langley, Edmund de, 518
Lapewater, Henry, 5
Laths, 261
Latoner, a, prohibited from interfering with the Goldsmiths, 378
Latrines, public, 614
Latten, 204, 216
Latymer, William, Lord, 410
Launde, Robert de la, 314
Launde, Robert, Sheriff, 409; knighted, 451
Laurence, Candlewick (now Cannon) Street, the Parish of St., 47
Laurence, Jewry, the Parish of St., 289
Laurence Lane, St., 133, 195, 501, 532; the Street of, 479
Laurence Pountenay (Candlewick Street), the Churchyard of St., 346
Lavender, Clement, 484
Law, false, in the City Courts, 29
Leaden Hall, the Court of the, 138; the Market at, 220, 221, 300, 389, 405
Leathersellers, the, 364, 547
Leche, John le, 285
Leddred (Leatherhead), Patrike, 265
Ledrede (Leatherhead), 327, 484
Leeds Castle, in Kent, 431
Leg, John, slain by the insurgents, 450
Leg of mutton, theft of a, 530
Legge, or Leggy, Thomas, Mayor, 239, 240, 275; Alderman, 222, 290, 331; Masses for the soul of, 384
Leicester, Council at, 197
Leire. *See* Leyre
Lent, certain bread forbidden to be made in, 644
Leonard, East Cheap, the Parish of St., 318
Lepers excluded from the City, 230, 365, 384
Lescrope, Sir Geoffrey, 186, 187, 197, 198
Lescrope, Sir Henry, 187
Lescrope, Richard, Chancellor, 429
Lesnes, 135; the Abbot of, 107, 312
Lestraunge, Stephen, 244
Letter-Book A, called the "Black Book," 83; the "Lesser Black Book," 215
Letter-Book B, numeration of the folios, 3
Leuesham, Thomas de, 374
Leukenore, imprisonment of the Lady de, 53
Leyre, Thomes de, Alderman, 159, 164, 169, 175, 180
Leyre, or Leire, William de, Sheriff, 25, 26; Alderman, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 47, 55, 59, 94, 95, 102, 107, 133; insult to, 46
Lichfield and Coventry, Walter de Langetone, Bishop of, 37; Letter from, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, 50; answer thereto, 51; Letter from, on the imprisonment of Lady de Leukenore, 53; Letter to, as to a park at Greneford, 61; indignation of Edward II. against, 62, 63; Proclamation against, 63
Lies, punishment for circulating, 352
Lillo, William de, 73
Lime, the making and price of, 174
Limehouse, inquest at, 655
Limerick, 39
Limners, the, 295, 557
Lincoln, provisions presented to the Bishop of, 198
Lincoln, Henry de Lacy, Earl of, purchase of embroidered cloth by, 52
Lincoln, John de, Sheriff, 54; Alderman, 94, 95, 97, 102

Lincoln, Richard de, 222
Lions, Richard, beheaded by the insurgents, 450
Liquid measures, made of wood, 78; enactment as to, 234
Lisbon, oil of, 458
Lisle, Lady Alice de, 196
Litle, John, Warden of London Bridge, 261, 262, 263
Little, John, Sheriff, 275; Alderman, 345, 374
Livery, to be received only from their own craft by officers of the City, 612
Loan to Edward III., negotiations for a, 208
Lobenham, Ralph, Alderman, 586; Sheriff, 595; resigns the Aldermanry of Farringdon Without, 602
Lock, the, in Southwark. *See* Loke
Lodelawe, Johanna, widow of Sir Thomas de, 110
Lodelowe, Thomas de, Alderman and Recorder, 308, 311
Loke, or Lokes, Hospital of the, 384, 510
Lokyer, Elena, 347
Lollards, the, 617
Lollardy, false accusation of, 658; arrest on suspicion of, 666
Lombard, punishment of a, 404
Lombard Street, 457, 644
Lombards, attack upon, 302
Lomelyn, Benedict, 523
London, Henry, serjeant of Richard Whityngton, 578
London, Master John de, 177
London, Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of, his petition to the City, 28; Ralph de Baldock, Bishop of, his Palace near St. Paul's, 98, 99; he celebrates Mass at St. Paul's, 106; Michael de Northburgh, Bishop of, 313; William Courteney, Bishop of, 410; Richard Clifford, Bishop of, 577, 617
London, the Bishop of, his mansion near St. Paul's, 36; bound to find the hinges of Bishopsgate, 43; Lord of the Soke of Cornhill, 129
London Bridge, 137, 365, 410, 483, 487, 508, 591, 640, 642; accident on, 16; the repair of, 38, 46; lease of a tavern at the head of, 131; stores belonging to, 261; the Chapel there, 262, 263; Auditors of the accounts of the Wardens of, 534
London, the Wall of, 43, 50, 77, 115, 116, 117, 187, 338, 382, 614; dilapidations of the, 79
Long, John le, 127
Long Lane, 436
Longe, John, 421
Longelee, William, 530
Lorimers, affray of the, with the Saddlers, 156
Loseye, Adam, 496
Lothbury, 15, 235
Louthe, Robert, 579
Louthe, William de, 89
Louthe, William, Alderman, 565, 620
Love, John Severelle, surgeon, 651
Love, days of, 173
Lovekyn, Adam, 343
Lovekyn, Geoffrey, 302
Lovekyn, John, 212; Mayor, 245, 302, 303; Alderman, 280
Loveye, Geoffrey, his offences and sentence, 576, 592
Loveye, John, Alderman, 515
Lucas, John, Common Clerk, 313
Lucca, 52; the Society of, 25
Lucius, King, 652
Lucy, Thomas, 375
Ludgate, Nicholas de, 244, 259
Ludgate, 75, 193; the Gate of, 100, 574; lease of a stall at, 382; the Prison of, 574, 575, 675, 677
Lue, Sir John de, disposition of his property by, 68
Lumbard, Jacobina la, intercession of Edward I. for, 26
"Luncheon," probable origin of the word, 265
Lydgate, John, quoted, 475
Lyghtefote, John, 371, 383
Lyndewode, Walter de, 167
Lyon, John, 349

Maceler, Sir William le, 9. *See* Mazeliner
Mackerel, intended sale of putrid, 471
Maghfeld, Gilbert, Sheriff, 534
Magic, the practice of, 472
Magna Charta referred to, 108
Magnus the Martyr, St., the Parish of, 525; the Church of, 644; the Rector of, 651
"Mainour," meaning of the word, 195
Mainpernors, liability of, 633
Maiot the Brewyfe, 264
Malines, debt due from the Commune of, 130; cloth of, 197
Malveisin wine, 255
Manchet, 644
March, Edmund, Earl of, 410
Margaret, wife of Edward I., her apothecary, 55
Margaret, the Church of St., in Bridge Street, 83, 436
Mariners of the royal fleet, credit not to be given to the, 574
Mark Lane, 9, 338
Marlow, 45
Marriage, fees for, 463; cockthreshing to celebrate, 571
Marshalsea, pretence of being an officer of the, 531
Martin le Grand, the Church of St., 11, 31, 140, 141, 144, 193, 272, 273, 298; record to be made by the City only at, 51; the locality not much frequented, 77; the Sanctuary of, 587; felonies committed at, and order for the removal of halpaces at, 600. *See* Curfew
Martin, Ironmonger Lane, the Parish of St., 465
Martin, Ludgate, the Parish of St., 193, 524
Martin Outwich, the Parish of St., 184

Martin Pomeroy, the Parish of St., 576
Martin Vintry, the Parish of St., 412
Martlesham, or Martesham, William, master of the City Barge, 369, 374
Martyrology, the, 263
Mary Abchurch, the Parish of St., 509
Mary Axe, the Church of St., 5
Mary, Bishopsgate, the Hospital of St., 311, 374
Mary le Bow, the Parish of St., 333, 334, 576, 630
Mary Colechurch, the Parish of St., 562, 576, 592
Mary at Hill, the Church of St., 310
Mary Somerset, the Churchyard of St., 346
Mary, Staining Lane, the Church of St., 17
Mary, the Chapel of St., near the Guildhall, 42, 52, 181, 288, 501, 503, 577; presentation of a Chaplain to, 436; service in the, before the election of the Mayor, 565, 566, 620
Mary, the House of St., Clerkenwell, 321
Mary, the House of St., in Southwark, 4, 498
Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, the Parish of St., 413
Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, the Church of St., 436, 599
Mary, the Cogge St., 198
"Mary Knyght," ship so called, 381, 655
Maryns, John de, Alderman, 400
Maryns, Thomas de, 170; City Chamberlain, 190, 195, 197, 199, 206, 235
Maslin, 122
Masons, the trade of, 280; reconciliation of two master, 38
Master, repudiation by a, of the acts of a runaway apprentice, 629
Master Surgeons, sworn, 337
Matins, 8
Maundeville, John de, 189
Maundeware, John, 494
Mayn, John, a leper, excluded from the City, 165
Maynard, Nicholas, 473
Mayor, conduct of the Sheriffs to the, 41; abuse and slander of the, 275, 423, 460, 473, 476; assault in presence of the, 371; makes assay of flesh and fowl, 381; accompanied by the Aldermen to Westminster, 424; his duty as to the assize of bread, 498; regulation for the election of, 560; order that service shall be performed before the election of a, 565, 566; seat of honour accorded to the, in presence of the King's brothers, 604; prohibition of avoiding service as, 635
Mayor and citizens, Letter of the, to the Countess of Gloucester, 45
Mayoralty, seal of the, a new one substituted, 447
Mayor's Court, charge of using abusive language in the, 81
Mazeliner, or Mazerer, William le, Coroner and Alderman, 24, 41. *See* Maceler
Mazer cups, 363, 398, 399
Meat, punishment for the sale of putrid, 133, 139; regulations as to the sale of, 141. *See* Butchers
Mechlin. *See* Malines
Mede, William, 214
Medley, a cloth, 48
Medway, the river, 483
Meldone, Thomas de, 302
Melters, the, excluded from Cheap, 22
Merchant Taylors' Hall, the site of, 184
Mereworthe, Simon de, Sheriff, 99
Meritatory, 263
Merivale, Richard, 579. *See* Mirivale
Merlawe, John de, 66
Merlawe, Richard, Alderman, 566, 620, 647, 676; Mayor, 607, 660, 666; exchange of trades by, 624
Merymouth, Richard, 464
Meshes of nets, 215
Mesne blue, 131
Messager, Thomas le, 88
Metingham, Sir John de, Justiciar, 30, 32
Mews, the, 265
Michael, Candlewick Street, or Crooked Lane, the Parish of St., 3, 433, 597
Michael, Cornhill, the Parish of St., 30, 283, 285, 300, 311
Michael Paternosterchurch, the Parish of St., 7; grant by Richard Whityngton for rebuilding the Church of, 578
Michael le Quern, the Parish of St., 19, 587; right of way through the Church of, 417; grant of leave to build a Conduit near the Church of, 521
Michel, John, Alderman, 676
Michel, John, Coroner, 548
Michelle, Richard, 656
Midsummer Eve, order for setting the Watch upon, 420, 433, 488; order for early closing on, 581
Mildred, Poultry, the Parish of St., 472
Mile End, 449
Milk Street, 266, 413, 416, 517, 525
Millers, 36
Miltone, Roger de, his fraud, 164
Minever, 20
Minstrels, 188, 189, 198, 352
Mirivale, a Commoner, 665. *See* Merivale
Mirourer, Richard le, 195
Misericorde, 64
Mitere, Richard le, 164
Mitforde, John de, Alderman, 345
Mocking, John de, 107; Sheriff, 185, 192
Mogwelle Street, now Monkwell Street, 50
Mokkinge, Robert de, 61, 107
Mokkyng, Thomas, 327
Molyns, Sir John de, 198
Monkwell Street. *See* Mogwelle Street
Montacute, Sir John de, 198
Montacute, Sir William de, 198
Moor of London, the, 374; lease of the, 379; order for laying out the, in gardens, 614. *See* Finsbury

Mordone, Simon de, Alderman, 345, 371; Mayor, 337, 338
Mordone, Thomas de, 371
Mordone, Walter de, 149, 191; Sheriff, 199
More, John, Alderman, 461
More, William, Alderman, 533, 546; Mayor, 543
Moreland, Henry, 657
Morlee, Sir Robert de, 187
Motoun, Robert, 130
Motun, Hugh, Chamberlain, 23
Moulding-boards, stealing dough from the bakers', 162
Mouton d'or, 297
Mumming forbidden, 658, 669
Munceny, Arnulph de, murder by, 10
Munceny, John de, 10
Munceny, Sir Robert de, 10
Munitions of war, 204, 207
Murrey, the colour, 411
Mussels, the price of, 666
Mustarder, Thomas le, 611

Names, use of three, 651
Namur, a present sent to the Count of, 190
Nantes, lampreys from, 83
Natives, claimed by the Earl of Cornwall, 23; loss of the freedom by, 58
Naufretone, William, 474
Naylere, John, 408
Naylere, Stephen le, 54
Nets, unlawful, burnt, 57, 107, 171, 214, 220, 244, 482, 486; Inspectors of, 219
Neuport, William, Sheriff, 387, 398, 399
New Fair, the, 33
New Hospital, Without Bishopsgate, the, 43
New Work, the. *See* Guildhall, the present
Newark, tenement of the Prior of, 289
Newgate, 17, 119, 199, 207, 226, 314, 317; the Gate of, 100; the Prison of, 140, 165, 172, 173, 230, 285, 315, 316, 319, 321, 352, 367, 371, 396, 398, 416, 425, 428, 442, 446, 454, 456, 459, 460, 471, 474, 491, 505, 536, 548, 563, 595, 596, 646; the prisoners in, 121, 407; a Portifory left for the use of, 466; death of John Bikeryng in, 640; corrupt air of the Gaol of, and death of the prisoners, 677
Newgate, the Market at, 317, 389, 405
Nicholas Acon, the Parish of St., 509
Nicholas Cold Abbey, the Church of St., 651, 662
Nicholas Flesh Shambles, the Church of St., 389; the Parish of, 386; the Market of, 214, 339, 358, 361, 381, 405, 502, 503
"Nichole," the old French name for Lincoln, 50
Night-walkers, proclamation against, 481
None, the hour of, 75
Noreys, Gervase le, the death of, 5
Noreys, John, 171
Norfolk, Margaret, Countess of, a pretended message to, 437
Normandy, supplies to the English army in, 664, 665
Northampton, Council at, 197; Statute made at, 269
Northamptone, John de, Alderman, 9
Northamptone, John de, Alderman, 400; draper, 404; Sheriff, 409, 413; Member for the City, 427; Commissioner for building a tower, 445; his banishment, 460; Mayor, 468, 471; charges against, 473; slander of, 476; proclamation that no one shall speak of him, 526
Northfleet, 327
Northhalle, John de, Alderman, 222
Northumberland, Henry Percy, Earl of, 454
Norton Folgate, or Fallgate, 127
Nortone, Geoffrey de, Alderman, 38, 39, 41, 44, 47
Nortone, Gregory de, Alderman and Recorder, 175, 180, 185, 188, 190, 194, 198, 199; increase of his salary, 177
Nortone, William, Sheriff, 574; Alderman, 586, 620, 676
Norwich, the Bishop of, presents made to, 176; Henry le Spenser, Bishop of, his Crusade in Flanders, 479; Richard Courteney, Bishop of, Treasurer, 613
Note, John, Sheriff, 266; Mayor, 315
Nottingham, Thomas Mowbray, Earl of, 531
Notyngham, Richard de, Sheriff, 291
Nouche, or Ouche, 124, 249, 313
Nuisance, an alleged, 355
Nun, an orphan of a citizen becomes a, 535
Nyppe, Robert, 598

Oats, extortionate charge for, 460
Octave, the, 54
Odyham, Richard, Chamberlain, 448, 462, 503
Officers of the City not to beg for Christmas gifts, 670
Oil, the sale of, 458
Okkele, John, 475
Old Fish Street, 219, 268, 484, 517, 598
Old Ford, 401
Old Jewry, the, 302, 479, 501, 503. *See* Jewry
Oldcastelle, Sir John, the treason of, 641; accusation of harbouring, 676
Oldeiwherye, the, 353
Olneye, William, 249, 310
Ordinal, the, 263
Ordinances, the, *temp.* Edward II., 91
Organ, John, Alderman, 352
Oriole, 66
Ormond, an impostor pretends to be son of the Earl of, 496
Orphans of citizens, 535
Osculatory, 470
Otemonger, Denis le, 167
Ouche, or Nouche. *See* Nouche
Oundle, Reginald de, sworn Countor, 58
"Oure," safe-keeping of a beast so called, 320
Outlawe, John, his offence and punishment, 395

Overhee, Walter, 167
Oxenford, Alice, 435
Oxenford, John de, Alderman, 164, 183, 188; Mayor, his death, 212
Oxenford, John de, moneys expended for the soul of, 310
Oxenford, Matildis, widow of Hugh de, 123
Oxford, education at the Schools of, 379
Oynter, Michael le, 13
Oystergate, 95, 616
Oysters, the price of, 666

Pain demaign, 120, 644
Painter, acknowledgment by a, 23
Painters, affray of the, with the Saddlers, 156
Pall, 44
Pancras, St., the Parish of, 622
Pancregge, John, 327
Papal Bulls, forgery of, 583, 587, 589
Paris, Peter de, Apothecary to Queen Margaret, 55
Paris, Simon de, Alderman, 55, 61, 102
Parliament, 56, 197, 339; Members for the City in, 169, 511; at Gloucester, 424; Ordinance of, in 1386, 492; the Petitions in, 494
Parker, William, Alderman, 533, 546
"Parnel," the Christian name, 270
Parsons within the City, restriction of the fees of, 463
Pastelers, or Piebakers, 426, 432, 438
Pastemakere, Gregory le, 88
Pasties, Ordinances as to, 266, 438
Paternoster Lane, in the Riole, 578
Paternoster Row, 435, 578
Paternosters, or prayer-beads, 20
Paternostrer, William le, 30
Paul, the Church of St., Sanctuary at, 24; mansion of the Bishop of London near, 36, 98, 99; Letter of Edward II. in behalf of the ministers of, 76; danger of fire to, 100; solemn service at, on the birth of Edward III., 106; publication of the King's Letter at, 113; secular business in, 113; a day of love appointed at, 158; Vespers at, 165; the Treasury of, 168; Letter to the Dean and Chapter of, 224; Chantry in, founded by Sir John de Pulteneye, 269; annual Procession to, 466, 651; wrestling forbidden in the Sanctuary of, 580
Paul, the figure of St., on the Common Seal, 400. *See* Peter and Paul
"Paul," the. *See* Barge
Paul's Churchyard, St., 288; preaching in, 415; a Chapel in, 660
Paul's Wharf, St., 425
Pavement within Newgate, the, 361, 389; Cornmarket there, 317
Paxbread, 263
Peace, preservation of the, in the City, 36. *See* Safe-keeping of the City
Pecche, Henry, 206
Pecche, John, Mayor, 308; Alderman, 390
Peck, Robert, Common Serjeant, 524, 527, 529, 537
Peintour, Henry, 292
Pekham, James de, and Lora, his wife, 412
Pelham, Edmund de, 88
Pellets of lead, 205
Pelterers, or Pellipers, the, 153, 328; affray of the, with the Fishmongers, 210
Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, Earl, and Mary de St. Pol, his wife, 553
Penne, John, Sheriff, 579; Alderman, 586, 620, 676; slander against, 585
Penne, William, 656
Pepper, mills for grinding, 422
Pepperers, the, 120
Perers, Alice, mistress of Edward III., 402
Perjury, the punishment of, 319
Perler, Thomas le, 99
Perset, the colour, 199
Perveys, John, Alderman, 676
Pestilence, the, of 1348. *See* Great Pestilence
Peter, Broad Street, the Church of St., 466
Peter, Cornhill, the Church of St., 138; annual Procession from the, 466, 651; has the highest rank among the City Churches, 651; the Parish of, 184
Peter the Little, the Church of St., 425
Peter, Wood Street, the Church of St., 54
Peter and Paul, the figures of Saints, on the Seal of the Mayoralty, 447
Peter and Paul, Order as to the Eve of Saints, 488, 581
Petewardyn, John de, 167
Petteleye, Stephen, 421
Pewter, vessels of, 259
Pewterers, the, 241, 259
Peyto, Sir John, 531
Phalaise, John de, messenger from Queen Isabel to the City, 105
Phelipers, or Fripperers, the, 47, 153
Phelipot, John, Mayor, 424, 425, 430, 431, 435; offers to build a tower for defence of the Thames, 444; is knighted, 451
Philip Lane, 61
Philippa, Queen, present of provisions to, 170; Coronation of, 186; debt due from, 326
Phippe, John, 421
Physician, punishment for pretending to be a, 624
Piebakers. *See* Pastelers
Piement, wine of, 255
Pigeons, putrid, sale of, 328, 448
Pillory, the, on Cornhill, 129
Pillory, punishment of the, 29, 79, 133, 139, 140, 165, 240, 266, 271, 314, 315, 317, 320, 328, 332, 333, 336, 337, 344, 363, 381, 390, 396, 404, 418, 430, 442, 445, 446, 448, 454, 455, 457, 459, 460, 462, 464, 472, 475, 479, 484, 486, 489, 498, 518, 523, 527, 530, 531, 536, 566, 576, 582, 585, 586, 587, 599, 601, 645, 668, 669, 672, 673; sentence of the, 471, 622, 630. *See* Thewe
Pillory and Whetstone, punishment of the, 316,

352, 423, 430, 433, 466, 476, 497, 584; sentence of the, 493
Pipes of the Great Conduit, use of the, 617
Pitch, thickening the bottom of a measure with, 319, 335
Plastrer, Adam le, his agreement, 125
Plays forbidden, 669
Pledges, for arrears of tallage, 108; of articles for money, redeemed, 657
Plumbers, 321, 355
Plumstead, 135, 220
Podenhale, Brother John de, 199
Podifat, Robert, 24
Poison, the Great Conduit slandered for, 265
Poitiers, account of the Battle of, sent by Prince Edward, 285; a prisoner taken at, 291
Poitiers, the Count of, 285
Polehulle, Robert, 528
Poletrie, Adam de la, Surgeon, 274
Pollards, injunctions as to, 42
Polle, Thomas, Alderman, 565
Pont Audemer, iron of, 49
Pontefract, 169
Pool of the Thames, the, 298
Pope, John, mariner, 194
Pope, John, waxchandler, 360
Pope, John, cobbler, 540
Pope, William, 164
Poppe, or Puppe, Geoffrey, 382, 434
Population on the East and West sides of London, the relative, 644
Portifory, 263; gift of a, to Newgate, 466; theft of a, 485
Portlaunde, Roger de, 27
Portsmouth, 83
Portsoken Ward, 6, 49. *See* Christ Church *and* Trinity
"Posnet," meaning of the word, 48
Postern, the, near the Tower, 384
Postern, order for rebuilding the Little, 614
Posterns, dilapidation of the City, 79
Pot, Henry, his offence and punishment, 462
Potels, false, forfeited, 259
Poterel, Richard, Chamberlain, 55, 60, 61
Potters, the trade of the, 61; also bell-founders, 100; complaint of the, 118
Pouches, false, burnt, 249
Pouchmakers, the, 360, 364, 554
Poulterers. *See* Poultry
Poultry, the highway of the, 126, 226, 264
Poultry, the sale of, 220, 221, 222, 300, 312, 389
Poumfreyt, William de, Alderman, 222
Pountfreyt, Henry, Alderman, 565, 566
Pourte, Hugh, Sheriff, 50; Alderman, 61
Poyntel, John, Sheriff, 130; Alderman, 164, 175
Poyntel, Roger, his shop in Bishopsgate, 116
Presents given by the City, 170, 197, 198, 199, 350
Prest, John, 91
Preston, 368
Prestone, Henry de, 176
Prestone, John de, Sheriff, 133, 139; Alderman, 162, 164
Prestone, John, Recorder, 562, 565, 585, 593
Prestone, Richard de, 187
Priest, charge of felony against a, 639
Priests, incontinent, 484, 566, 567, 595
Prime, the hour of, 4, 106, 274
Priour, John, Alderman, 164, 181
Priour, Richard, 631
Prisoner, ransom of a, 290; sale of a, 302
Privy Seal, Letter under the, as to a dispute between the Cordwainers and the Coopers, 570
Procession, annual, on Whit Monday, from St. Peter's Cornhill to St. Paul's, 466, 617; on the Feast of Corpus Christi, 569; from Westminster, to return thanks for the victory at Agincourt, 620
Procuress, punishment of a, 484
Proffyt, John, Chamberlain, 677
Protection, the King's, claimed for a servant, 506
Proverbs quoted, 8, 395
Prussia, 655
Pui, donation to the Brethren of the, 42
Pulteneye, Sir John de, Mayor, 178, 180, 181, 183, 185, 188, 190, 196, 197; Alderman, 210; Chantry founded for the soul of, 264
Purification, usage at the Feast of the, 359
Purtreour, Geoffrey le, 160
Purveyor, pretence of being a King's, 645
Pycard, Henry, Mayor, 291, 295
Pycot, John, 599
Pycot, Nicholas, Alderman, 38, 41, 55, 60, 61, 95, 102; Chamberlain, 47, 48, 49; Sheriff, 63
Pyel, John, Alderman, 345, 404; Mayor, 368, 371
Pyke, or Pike, Thomas, Sheriff, 579; Alderman, 620, 676
Pykeman, Andrew, Sheriff, 416
Pykeman, Giles, attack upon, 325; order to ensure him from molestation, 327
Pykeman, Thomas, 325
Pynchon, Walter, 550
Pynchone, John, Alderman, 505, 515
Pyrie, Richard, 539

Quadewille, a spy, 190
Quarel, 204
Quays, regulations as to the, 435, 648
Queen Hythe, 4, 6, 21, 33, 34, 96, 144, 209
Queen's bridle, the holder of the, 168
Queldrik, John, 484
Quelhogge, Richard, 271
Querdelion, William, 56
"Quinzaine," meaning of the word, 73

Rainham, 171
Ram, John, 198
Rameseye, William de, Master-mason of the works at St. Paul's, 185

Randolf, John, 631, 667
Randolf, Margery, 203
Ransom, receipt of, 290
Rantesbourne Shelp, 655
Ratcliffe, 345, 410, 445
Ratcote Bridge, Battle at, 499
Ray, cloth of, 109, 179
Reche, John, Common Countor, 490
Recorder, mention of the, 177, 213, 338, 344, 390, 398, 400, 404, 490, 520, 523, 546, 562, 565, 585, 596, 620, 647, 676; insult offered to the, 523
Red Paper, the, of purchases of the freedom, 553
Rede, Henry, Sheriff, 660
Redere, William le, 180
Rederesgate, the Wharf of, 95
Redhede, William, his offence and punishment, 645
Reeds, sale of, on land near Bishopsgate, 39
Refham, Sir Richer de, Sheriff, 41; Alderman, 61, 63, 94, 102; Mayor, 77, 78, 80, 81, 85, 86, 90, 91
Refham, Richer de, taverner, loss of his seal, 45
Regrators of ale, 137
Regulations as to wages and prices, 253
Reole, La, 7, 578
Replevin, 57
Reprises, 194
Respite of punishment, the offender being in the King's service, 471
Reynham, Thomas, Alderman, 351
Reynold, Sir Walter, Treasurer, 63. *See* Canterbury *and* Worcester
Reyns, 44, 102
Reynwelle, John, Sheriff, 586, 587; Alderman, 676
Richard, St., 264
Richard II., his badge or cognizance, 429; his intended marriage, 444; his conduct, on the Insurrection of Wat Tyler, 449; his marriage to Anne of Bohemia, 460; he summons the Mayor and Aldermen to Windsor, 499; assertion that Thomas Warde was represented as being, 638
Richard the Chaplain, murder by, 18
Richer, Richard, 658
Richmond, John de Bretagne, Earl of, his tenement, near St. Paul's, 98; his hall, 125
Ridere, John, 484
Rievaulx, alleged appropriation by the Abbot of, 75
Right of way, obstructions of, 417, 509
Riot in the City, Inquisition as to, 54
Roads, collection for repair of the, 291
Roandi, Sir Ponce, 60
"Roarer," the term, 86
Robire, Sir Gilbert de, 66
Robyn, William, 496
Rochelle, 342
Rochet, 44
Rokele, John de la, 187; Sheriff, 213
Rokesle, Adam de, Alderman, 61
Rokesle, Sir Gregory de, Mayor, Chamberlain, and Coroner, 3, 9, 14; Alderman, 23, 26; Mayor, 83
Rokesle, Robert de, Alderman, 26
Rokesle, Roger de, 49
Rokesle, Walter de, Alderman, 95
Rokeslee, Isabel de, house held by, jointly with Andrew Horn, 169
Rokeslee, John de, a nightwalker, 86
Rolf, Simon, inspector of the Barber Surgeons, 607
Rolls of the Chamberlain, their probable fate, 207
Romeyn, Thomas, Sheriff, 25, 26, 27; Alderman, 38, 39, 41, 47, 55, 86, 90, 91, 94, 95, 102; Mayor, 73, 76
Roo, Stephen, 530
Roofing, the, of houses, 46, 308
Roos, John, Esquire, punished for forgery, 412
Ropery, the, 314, 455
Rote, John, Alderman, assault upon, 490; an inhabitant of Fleet Street, 504
Rotherhithe, 177
Rothing, Gilbert, 510
Rothinge, Richard de, Sheriff, 163, 164, 166, 167; Alderman, 188
Rouen, the siege of, 664, 665, 666
"Round-house," the term, 41
Rous, John, 371
"Royal," reason for this appellation of the Church of St. Michael Paternoster, 7, 578
Rushboats, order to the Chamberlain to seize the, 676
Rushes, the use and sale of, 367, 643
Russel, Elias, Mayor, 43, 44
Russell, John, his offence and retreat to Sanctuary, and final confession, 630
Russell, John, a juror, 643
Russelle, John, his offence and punishment, 328
Ryghtwys, John, charge against, 318

Saddlers, the, 156, 542
Safe-keeping of the City, Ordinances and Regulations for the, 21, 34, 35, 80, 93, 142, 192, 202, 272, 298, 451, 453
St. Alban's, Adam de, 55
St. Alban's, William de, 264
St. Edmund's, the Fair of, 154
St. Ives, the Fair of, 154
St. Ives, Adam de, Alderman, 515
St. Omer, William de, his wife mistress of the royal children, 190
St. Omer, Lady Emma, Prioress of Kilburn, 535
St. Paul, Sir John de, 197, 198
Salisbury, London house of the Bishops of, 196, 504
Salmon in the Thames, 135
Salt, order as to the sale of, 666
Saltcellars, false, forfeited, 259
Sanctuary, the privilege of, 17, 24, 36, 633
Sand for ballast, leave to dig for, 589

Sandale, Sir John de, 52, 83; Chancellor, 115
Sandwich, Ralph de, Warden, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28; no longer Warden, 31, 32
Sarre, near Sandwich, 454
Savoy, the, destroyed, 449
Saxtone, John de, assault by, 126
Say, Geoffrey de, Admiral, Letter of, 194
Say, cloth of, 145, 254, 256
Scardeburghe, John de, Coroner, 520
Scheld, John de, murder by, 18
Schipwaysshe, Ernald, 244, 259
Schot, Adam, death of, 7
Scold, a common, punishment of, 385
Scone, 458
Scorfeyn, John, 477
Scot, a person taken for a, 661
Scotland, wars with, and aid given by the City, 128, 147, 187; the King of, detained in England, 629
Screveyn, Thomas, 461
Scrivener, forgery by a, 527
Scriveners, the, 372
Sea-coal, meters of, 338
Seacoal Lane, 207
Seal, notice of the loss of a, 45
Seal, Common, of the City, addition made to the, 400
Seal of the Mayoralty, a new one substituted, 447
Sealed box, delivery of a, 55
Seat of honour, the, accorded to the Mayor, 604, 605
Seccheford, Henry de, Alderman, 159, 169, 180, 181, 182, 187, 191; Chamberlain, 177, 183, 185, 193
Seething Lane, 68, 453
Selds, 22, 134, 343
Sely, John, Alderman, his offence, 466
Sely, Thomas, Sheriff, 41; Alderman, 55, 61
Sepulchre, the Church of St., 226; the Parish of St., 333, 334, 412, 641
Sequence, 263
Sequestration, breach of, 190
Serjeants of the Chamber, vestment granted to the, 414
Servat, William, Alderman, 94, 95, 102
Settere, Alexander le, 60
Sevenoke, William, Sheriff, 595; Alderman, 620; Mayor, 670, 676; insults to, 595, 605
Seville, oil of, 458
Sewale, John, his offence and punishment, 524
Sewale, John, charge of disloyalty against, 548
Shadworth, John, Alderman, 515, 546, 565; Mayor, 576
Sharnefeld, Janian de, 325
Shearmen, the, 247, 250, 324
Sheathers, the, 567
Shedewater, William, 518
Shene, John de, 136
Shenfield, 668
Shepeye, John, 425
Sheriff, offences against a, 63, 595; mode of avoiding serving as, 635
Sheriffs, conduct of the, to the Mayor, 41, 416; their procession on horseback, 515; regulation for the election of the, 560
Sheriffs' Court, the, 27; assessors of the four benches of the, 27. *See* Compters
Sherynghame, William, Alderman, 515, 533
Shilling weight of silver, the, 29, 39
Shipping on the Thames, 409
Shirbourne, John de, Coroner, 199
Shirlok, John, 643
Shoe Lane, 75, 230, 235
Shoes forfeited, 136. *See* Boots
Shorne, Henry de, 184
Short, Hugh, Alderman, 546
Shout, a vessel so called, 223, 262
Shrympelmersshe, William, 383
Sibyle, Walter, Alderman, 41
Sigismund, the Emperor, in England, 627; his aid alleged to have been solicited in the restoration of Richard II., 6
Signs of houses in London, 204, 288, 480, 489, 497, 524, 578, 598, 59
Silk, the Beam for weighing,
Silver plate presented to the Prince of Wales, 350
Sinople, the colour, 23
Skames, William de, 409
Skirmisour, Master Roger le, 88
Slaughtering of beasts, order for the prevention of, within the City, 356
Sloghtre, John de, Chaplain, put into the Tun and Newgate, 140
Small Beam, grant of the, 26, 69
Smel, Sir Thomas, Chaplain, 393
Smelt, Richard, Sheriff, 276
Smithfield, 311, 366, 449, 524, 641; sale of cattle in, 436; Richard II. meets Wat Tyler in, 450; Richard Surmyn, a Lollard, burnt in, 630
Smythe, John, 336
Smythe, Thomas the, 139
Soldiers sent by the City to the war in France, 202
Soles, putrid, sale of, 367
Sollar, 66
Somenour, Richard, slain by the insurgents, 450
Soper Lane, 33, 120; mart for shoes near, 392
Sopere, Aleyn le, his fraudulent dealings in metal pots, 118
Sorcery, the practice of, 462, 472, 518. *See* Magic
Soudan, John, 226
Soul-scot, 463
Southam Lane, Thames Street, 480
Southampton, 373, 664; proclamation that shipmen and soldiers be ready at, 628
Southern Coasts, the City requested to aid in defence of the, 31; opposition thereto, 31
Southwark, 4, 34, 119, 122, 131, 261, 323, 327,

449, 599; the Bar of, 498; the Stews in, 535
Spalding, 113
Spayne, Ralph, 631
Spectacles, 422
Spicer, John le, 274
Spices, 197
Spontoon, 40
Sporiere, Nicholas le, 280
Springald, 204
Sprot, John, 425
Sprot, Walter, 244
Sprott, Thomas, 135
Spryg, John, 430
Spurriers, the, 226
Spynola, Francisco de, 270
Stable, Adam, Alderman, 390, 400, 442; Mayor, 404
Staining Lane. *See* Mary, St.
Stairs on the banks of the Thames, 648
Stall, lease of a, at Ludgate, 382
Stamford, 187; Fair of, 154; Council at, 196, 197
Standolf, John, Alderman, 676
Standulf, Remund, 504
Stannowe, Brother Robert de, charge against, 303
Stations at the Crosses in Cheap, 435, 437
Statute Merchant, bond of, 185
Staundone, William, Mayor, 532, 533; Alderman, 546, 565
Stebenhethe (Stepney), John de, and Margery, his wife, 65
Stebenhethe, John de, Clerk, 148
Stephen, Walbrook, the Church of St., 14, 43, 44
Stepney, 59, 139, 187, 450; petition of the Bishop of London as to enclosing woods at, 28
Stews, the, in Southwark, 535
Stews, abolition of, in the City, 647
Stocks, punishment of the, 408
Stocks, the, on Cornhill, 304, 390
Stocks Market, 133, 141, 179, 222, 266, 314, 344, 468
Stodeye, John de, 214; Mayor, 298
Stokwelle, William de, 158
Stompcost, Handekyn, 250
Stone Cross, the, 220, 250, 347. *See* Broken Cross
Stone Wharf, the, 95
Stones before tenements in Bucklersbury, 25
Stongate, 96
Stonore, Sir John de, 187, 197, 209
Stool, punishment by standing on a, in the Guildhall, 319
Stow, John, the Chronicler, an error of, 474
Stowe, John, 404
Stowe, Thomas, 652
Strago, a street-sweeper, imprisoned for slandering the Alderman, 41
Strand on the Green, 214
Strangers, proclamation for the protection of, 56
Stratford, Master Robert de, 198
Stratford le Bow, 291, 357, 401, 498; murder at, 18; bread from, 71, 80, 121; butchers at, 180; meeting of journeymen Saddlers at, 543
Stratford, the Abbot of, 220, 312
Streets, regulations as to cleansing the, 20, 34, 67, 295, 435
Stringers, the, 634
Strode, Ralph, Common Serjeant, 376, 388, 396, 399, 408, 414, 417, 433, 448
Stronde, John atte, 214
Sturmy, John, lease by, 134
Suffolk, William de Ufford, Earl of, 429
Summoner, fraudulent pretence of being a, 321
Sureties, attachment by, 4
Surgeons, and surgery, 273, 337, 519, 606, 651. *See* Barbers
Surigien, Robert le, 12
Surmyn, Richard, a Lollard, burnt, 630
Suttone, John, Alderman, 596
Suttone, Robert de, sworn Countor, 58
Swalclyve, Robert de, Alderman, 145, 149
Swanlond, Simon de, Mayor, 178, 186
Swift, John, 401
Swindling, cases of, 465, 536, 622. *See* Fraud
Swine in the City, regulations as to, 20, 28, 35; of St. Antonine, regulations as to, 83
Swithin's Lane, St., Candlewick Street, 78, 123
"Swolne," a gutter called the, 616
Syward, John, Alderman, 222
Syward, John, pewterer, 244, 259
Symmes, William, 579

Tabard, 5
Tabler, or Tableter, Bartholomew le, 92, 134
"Tables, turning the," 395
Tables, cheating with false, 395, 455
Tailors, affray of the, with the Cordwainers, 54; not to scour furs in Cheap, 77; the journeymen, form Fraternities, which are forbidden, 609, 653
Taker of ale for the King, pretence of being a. *See* Ale
Talbot, Sir Thomas, 506
Taleworth, William, shipwright, 374
Talgarth, 406
Tallage, arrears of, 47, 85
Tankard, 6, 201
Tanners and tanning, 314, 420
Tapers, borne on the Feast of the Purification, 359
Tapestry, false, 375
Tapicers, the, 178, 212, 260, 375
Taplow, 383
Tassyle (?) the Duke of, in England, 460
Tavern, lease of a, at the head of London Bridge, 131
Taverners, the, 180, 341
Taverns, the alestakes of, 386
Tawyers, 331, 391
Teasels, prohibition of the exportation of, 150

Tempest, the great, of 1362, 308
Temple, access to the Thames, through the, 305, 376
Temple Bar, 306
Temple Bridge, 306, 376, 509
Temple Gate, 306, 376
Tewels, 125
Text letter, writers of, 295, 557
Thame, Robert de, his name placed on a tablet in the Guildhall, 275
Thames, the river, 214, 261, 298, 299, 305, 486, 535, 664; regulations as to, 21, 223, 389; mooring of vessels in, 34; the bankside of, 93; drowning in, 102; guard on, 144; defence of the, 202, 207; proclamation against bathing in, 260; cleansing of, 295; access to the, 305, 376; pollution of, 367; lock on, 383; safe keeping of shipping on the, 409; fish taken in, 135, 436, 508, 599, 667; proposal to build towers on the banks of, 444; fishing in, 483, 509; scouring of hures in, 549; leave to dig for sand on either side of, 589; wharves and stairs on the banks of, 648
Thames Street, 480
Thedmar, John, 164
Thewe, punishment of the, 319, 367, 368, 486, 525
Thomas, St., of Acon, in Cheap, 96, 104
Thomas, St., the Chapel of, on London Bridge, 262; inventory of articles there, 263
Thomas of Lancaster, St., 203
Threeneedle Street, 83
Thumb, raising the, in contempt, 28, 29
Thunderle, Reynald de, Sheriff, his reconciliation with the Mayor, 59; seizures upon him, 85, 109
Tilers, the wages of, 254, 308
Tiles, a game with, 3; roofing with, 46
Tilneye, John, fraud practised upon, 418
"Tipstaff," origin of the word, 531
Tithyngecombe, William, 190
Todenham, or Tudenham, William de, Alderman, 275, 276
Tonge, William, member for the City, 511
Tornegold, John, Alderman, 400
Toucques, surrender of the Castle of, 654
Tour, John de, the quay of, 16
Tour, Sir Nicholas de, charge against, 297
Tourelle, a, on London Wall, 50, 115; lease of a, near Bishopsgate, 56
Tournament in Cheap, 187
Tower of London, the, 6, 18, 190, 199, 261, 271, 303, 338, 345, 352, 449, 450, 453, 460, 489, 507, 604, 631, 640, 642
Tower, the Fosses of the, 260, 487
Tower Hill, 486
Tower Street, 664
Tower, the Ward of, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 49, 86, 174, 212, 382, 385
Tracy, Hugh, leaves a Portifory for Newgate, 466
Treason and felony, Inquisition on charges of, 658
Tremayn, John, Recorder, [illegible]
Trente, William, Alderman, [illegible]
Tresilian, Sir Robert, Justicial, [illegible] his execution, 499
Trig, or Tryg, Alice, imposition practised on, 475
Trig, or Tryg, Andrew, 425, 475
Trig, Thomas, 517
Trig, William, 219
Trig, or Tryg, the family of, 425
Trigge, or Trygge, John, 484, 598
Trinity, the Prior of the Holy, bound to make a bridge, 43; an Alderman, by virtue of his office, 95, 102, 565; agreement for founding a bell for, 100; moneys received by, 311. *See* Christ Church *and* Portsoken
Trinkermen, 135
Triors of juries, 434, 506
Trompour, William le, 176
Tron, the, 26
Tropary, 263
Trugge, Adam, 86, 87
Trumpets, an offender preceded by, [illegible]
Trumpington, Thomas Ward of, an alleged impostor, 638
Trumpyngtone, John, 638
Trumpyngtone, William, 464
Trustees, allowance to, 379
Tryg. *See* Trig
Trymnelle, William, 505
Tudenham. *See* Todenham
Tun, the, on Cornhill, 41, 89, 140, [illegible], 339, 361
Turk, Walter, Sheriff, 191; Alderman, 222; Mayor, 244, 246, 248, 250, 251, [illegible]
Turke, Nicholas, 517
Turke, Paulin, 149
Turke, William, 371
Turners, the, 78; liquid measures made by the, 234
Twyford, Nicholas, goldsmith, 351; Alderman, 400; contumacy shown by him as Sheriff, to the Mayor, 415; Commissioner for building a tower near the Thames, 445; Mayor, [illegible], 515
Tyburn, water conveyed to the City from the springs of, 177, 503
Tyburn, executions at, 499, 640, 642
Tylneye, John, imposture practised on, [illegible]
Tyne, a tub so called, 74, 200

Uggele, replevin of John de, 57
Uggele, Letice de, 48
Uptone, Ralph de, Alderman, 188, 191; Sheriff, 199
Urine, the use of, in fulling, 401
Ussher, John, Chamberlain, 435, 436

Vache, Philip la, 411
"Vadlet," meaning of the word, 70
Vagrants, proclamation against, 304

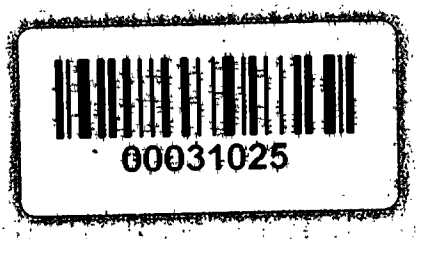
Van Feue, Henry, his punishment, 230
Va[illegible]ghle, William, 332
V[illegible]ere, Henry, Member for the City, 511; [illegible]lderman, 533
Vanth[illegible]brok, Peter, 308
Va[illegible]sh-painting on canvas, 23
V[illegible]rt, John, 88
Vedast, the Parish of St., 288, 543
V[illegible]ur, William, Member for the City, 427; Sheriff, 506; Mayor, 519, 520, 521; Alderman, 533, 565, 566
Vernage, wine of, 255
[illegible]ers, order for the early closing of the, at [illegible] times, 581
Victuals, the prices and sale of, 312, 347, 426
Vigils, or wakes, 232, 463
Villenage, 23, 58, 59
[illegible]ainers, 196
[illegible]iers, the, 341
[illegible], the Ward of, 7, 86, 412, 489
[illegible] the use of, forbidden, 193, 534, 658
[illegible]ny, Thomas de, taken prisoner at Poitiers,
[illegible]s, John, 328

[illegible]ohn, Alderman, 41
[illegible]ohn, Alderman, 546
[illegible]e City, 420
[illegible] Thomas de, his grant to the Chapel [illegible] Guildhall, 152
[illegible] watches for the dead, 232, 463
[illegible] 61, 330, 501; the Ward of, 14, 25, [illegible], 500; the watercourse of, 23, 43, 44, [illegible]8; the foss of, 615. *See* Stephen, [illegible]ok, the Church of St.
[illegible] Walkot, John, 355; insult offered to, [illegible]derman, 515, 533, 546; Mayor, 555,
[illegible]homas de, Chamberlain, 248, 260
[illegible] William, Alderman, 565, 620, 676; [illegible]90, 596
[illegible]e, William, 582
[illegible] Walter, 123
[illegible] John, sworn Serjeant, his punish-
[illegible] William, 54
[illegible]ncient princes of, 150
[illegible]s and Princess of. *See* Edward [illegible], *and* Johanna
[illegible] le. *See* Galeys
[illegible]am le, 13
Val[illegible] William, 371
Walls of the City. *See* London, the Wall of
Wallace, William, imprisonment of, the night before his execution, 46
Wallocke, Roger, 265
Wallokesbernes, 516
Walpole, Adam de, 164
Walram, William, 94, 120
Walssheman, William, 384
Walsyngham, Aleyn, 539
Walsyngham, Thomas, 529
Walter, John, his offence and punishment, 673
Waltham, 597
Waltham Holy Cross, 106
Waltham, Hugh de, Common Clerk, 105, 113, 129, 130, 183, 185
Walworth, John, 491, 504
Walworth, Richard, 640, 643
Walworth, William, elected Alderman, 336; Sheriff, 345; Alderman, 382, 390, 400, 404; Mayor, 381, 386, 387, 388, 445, 446, 447; slander of, 433; his residence, 433; slays Wat Tyler, 450; is knighted, 451
Wandsworth, 401, 464
Warde, John, Mayor, 233, 388, 390, 391, 398, 399, 400; Alderman, 345
Warde, Thomas, of Trumpington, said to have been represented as being Richard II., 638
Wardens of London, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 555
Wardrobe, the King's, 450
Wards, the, enumerated, 109, 110; colours of the lances borne by the, 420
Ware, 105
War-horses, 103
Warner, John, Alderman, 546, 565, 566
Warwick, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of, 104; Thomas, Earl of, 209
Wat Tyler, his Insurrection and death, 449
Watch and ward, orders as to, 34, 91, 102, 451, 521, 561
Watch, setting the, 419, 433, 488
Watergate, the, 95
Watergate at Castle Baynard, the, 96
Waterleaders, 7
Watermills, fulling at, 402
Watlyngtone, John, Common Crier, 387, 409
Waxchandlers, the, 300, 358
Wayllyhs, Thomas de, 250
Wayte, Adam, 282
Weavers alien, the, 306
Weavers Flemings, the, 331, 345
Welburgham, John, his offence and punishment, 464
Welchman, sureties for a suspected, 22
Welchmen, capture of, in Fleet Street, 89
Welde, William de, Alderman, 275
Welesby, Sir William de, ransoms his prisoner, 290
Welford, Thomas, compelled to reduce the price of his herrings, 467
Welleford, Richard de, Sheriff, 89, 99
Wells, imprisonment of the Provost of, 167
Welyngtone, William, taken for a Scot and a spy, 661
Wengrave, Sir John de, Alderman, 53, 54, 59, 61, 63, 65, 73, 74, 76, 85, 89, 90, 94, 102, 113, 115, 133; Mayor, 126, 127, 128
Wenlok, John, 530
Wentbrygge, John de, Common Serjeant, 333
West Cheap. *See* Cheap
Westerham, John, 471
Westminster, 91, 141, 142, 154, 156, 209, 213, 313, 339, 346; the road to, from Cheap, 99;

the Abbot of, 194; the Palace at, proclamation as to bearing arms, or playing games, in, 268; mandate as to workmen at the Palace of, 271; the Mayor, newly elected, goes to, 424; procession of the Sheriffs to, 515; procession to the Minster at, 621; Service there, after the Victory at Agincourt, 621; Sanctuary of St. Peter at, 633
Westone, John de, Common Serjeant, 576, 630
Wharves and stairs on the Thames, exclusion of the people from the, 648
Wheat, fraudulent enhancement of the price of, 235, 314, 317
Whetstone, punishment of the. *See* Pillory and Whetstone
Whitby, John, Rector, 652
White Friars, the House of the, 402
White Tawyers, the, 232
Whitloke, John, 408
Whityngham, Robert, Sheriff, 676
Whityngham, Thomas, 610
Whittewellebeche, the spring of, 451
Whyte, John le, 195
Whyte, Richard, an Irishman, his offence and punishment, 530
Wighe, Nichol, his offence and punishment, 668
Wight, Robert de, 113
Wight, Thomas de, injunctions as to his ransom, 113
Wilford, Thomas, Alderman, 515, 546
William, John, his offence, 337
Wilman, John, assault upon, 491
Winchelsea, 229
Winchester, the Fair of, 154
Winchester, John de Stratford, Bishop of, his grant to the Chapel of the Guildhall, 152; William de Wykeham, Bishop of, 429; Henry Beaufort, Bishop of, 604
Windesore, John de, Alderman, 73, 102, 107
Windsor, 105, 171, 499
Windsor Castle, works at, 321
Wines, regulations as to the sale of, 81, 181, 213, 255, 342; agreement as to the supply of, 132; a seller of unsound, made to drink it, 318; given to the City for the services of its Barge, 380; unsound, condemned, 408; presentment by searchers of, 644; proclamation against the adulteration and mixing of, 670; punishment for so doing, 671
Wintone, Nicholas de, Alderman, 9, 18, 26
Wircestre, William de, Sheriff, 266
Witdrawere, Emma, daughter of William le, committed to the Tun, 140
Wodecok, John, Sheriff, 546, 548; Mayor, 562, 565, 620
Wodehous, William, 385
Wodehouse, John atte, 164
Wodhawe, 355
Wolly, John [illegible]
Women of [illegible] enactments as to, 20, 267, 458 [illegible] 515
Wood Street, 54, 235
Woodmongers, the, 388
Woodstock, Thomas of, Earl of Buckingham, offence of the citizens against, 424, 427
Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of
Wool, for Flanders, 194
Wool Wharf, 212, 254
Woolchurch Haw, 268
Woolwich, 135
Worcester, Walter Reynolds, Bishop of, presented by the City to, 65
Workmen, rebellious, withdrawing from, 271, 285
Worsele, John, 416
Worstede, Simon de, Alderman, 275,
Worthyn, John de, Letter to the King in behalf, 251
Wottone, Nicholas, Sheriff, 565; 586, 620, 636, 676; Mayor, 638, 641; insult to, 663
Wottone, William, Alderman, 502, 5 to, 502
Wound, treatment of a, 273
Wrastelyngworthe, Dame Cecily, 26
Wrestling forbidden in the Sanc Paul's, 580
Wrothe, John, Mayor, 395
Wychingham, Geoffrey de, Sheriff, 2 234, 237
Wydingtone, Robert, Sheriff, 646; 662, 676
Wykeham, Sir William de, 321. chester, Bishops of
Wykes, John, 505
Wylesdone, Richard, 385
Wymbish, Ralph de, 64
Wymbissh, Richard de, 106
Wympler, John le, 60
Wynge, John, 266
Wyndesore, William de, order for
Wysman, William, fraudulently freedom, 597

Yakeslee, John de, conveyance to
Yantlet, 219
Yarmouth, debt due from the herrings from, 458
Yeevelee, or Yevele, Henry de,
"Yeoman," suggestion as to the word, 542
Yonkere, John, 331
Ypres, the siege of, 479
York, 111, 128, 129, 170; Pa
Yungelyn, Hermann, 380, 381
Yvinghoo, Robert, 510

LONDON: PRINTED BY SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE AND PARLIAMENT STREET.



Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 July, 2018